

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Goldcorp Inc. ("Goldcorp" or "the Company") for the year ended December 31, 2016 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("GAAP" or "IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All figures are in United States ("US") dollars unless otherwise noted. References to C\$ are to Canadian dollars. This MD&A has been prepared as of February 15, 2017.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Section 21E of the United States Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, or in releases made by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, all as may be amended from time to time, and "forward-looking information" under the provisions of applicable Canadian securities legislation, concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of Goldcorp. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the future price of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, the estimation of Mineral Reserves (as defined below) and Mineral Resources (as defined below), the realization of Mineral Reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, targeted cost reductions, capital expenditures, free cash flow, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, hedging practices, currency exchange rate fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, timing and possible outcome of pending litigation, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", or variations or comparable language of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative connotation thereof.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors and assumptions that, if untrue, could cause the actual results, performances or achievements of Goldcorp to be materially different from future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Such statements and information are based on numerous assumptions regarding present and future business strategies and the environment in which Goldcorp will operate in the future, including the price of gold, anticipated costs and ability to achieve goals. Certain important factors that could cause actual results, performances or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others, gold price volatility, discrepancies between actual and estimated production, Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources and metallurgical recoveries, mining operational and development risks, litigation risks, regulatory restrictions (including environmental regulatory restrictions and liability), changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or change in the administration of laws, policies and practices, expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States and other jurisdictions in which the Company does or may carry on business in the future, delays, suspension and technical challenges associated with capital projects, higher prices for fuel, steel, power, labour and other consumables, currency fluctuations, the speculative nature of gold exploration, the global economic climate, dilution, share price volatility, competition, loss of key employees, additional funding requirements and defective title to mineral claims or property. Although Goldcorp believes its expectations are based upon reasonable assumptions and has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Goldcorp to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to: risks related to international operations, including economic and political instability in foreign jurisdictions in which Goldcorp operates; risks related to current global financial conditions; risks related to joint venture operations; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of current reclamation activities; environmental risks; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; mine development and operating risks; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; risks associated with restructuring and cost-efficiency initiatives; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; risks related to the integration of acquisitions; risks related to indebtedness and the service of such indebtedness, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Description of the Business – Risk Factors" in Goldcorp's most recent annual information form available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov. Although Goldcorp has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and, accordingly, are subject to change after such date. Except as otherwise indicated by Goldcorp, these statements do not reflect the potential impact of any non-recurring or other special items or of any disposition, monetization, merger, acquisition, other business combination or other transaction that may be announced or that may occur after the date hereof. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans and allowing investors and others to get a better understanding of Goldcorp's operating environment. Goldcorp does not intend or undertake to publicly update any forward-looking statements that are included in this document, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING CERTAIN MEASURES OF PERFORMANCE

This MD&A presents certain measures, including "total cash costs: by-product", "total cash costs: co-product", "all-in sustaining costs" and "adjusted operating cash flow", that are not recognized measures under IFRS. This data may not be comparable to data presented by other gold producers. For a reconciliation of these measures to the most directly comparable financial information presented in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, see Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures in this MD&A. The Company believes that these generally accepted industry measures are realistic indicators of operating performance and are useful in performing year over year comparisons. However, these non-GAAP measures should be considered together with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS, and these measures, taken by themselves, are not

necessarily indicative of operating costs or cash flow measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. This MD&A also contains information as to estimated future all-in sustaining costs. The estimates of future all-in sustaining costs are not based on total production cash costs calculated in accordance with IFRS, which forms the basis of the Company's cash costs: by-product. The estimates of future all-in sustaining costs are anticipated to be adjusted to include sustaining capital expenditures, corporate administrative expense, exploration and evaluation costs and reclamation cost accretion and amortization, and exclude the effects of expansionary capital, tax payments, dividends and financing costs. Projected IFRS total production cash costs for the full year would require inclusion of the projected impact of future included and excluded items, including items that are not currently determinable, but may be significant, such as sustaining capital expenditures, reclamation cost accretion and amortization and tax payments. Due to the uncertainty of the likelihood, amount and timing of any such items, the Company does not have information available to provide a quantitative reconciliation of projected all-in sustaining costs to a total production cash costs projection.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING RESERVES AND RESOURCES

Scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A relating to Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources was reviewed and approved by Gil Lawson, P.Eng., Vice President, Geology and Mine Planning for Goldcorp, and a "qualified person" as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Scientific and technical information in this MD&A relating to exploration results was reviewed and approved by Sally Goodman, PhD, PGeo, Director, Generative Geology for Goldcorp, and a "qualified person" as defined by NI 43-101. All Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources have been calculated in accordance with the standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") and NI 43-101, or the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves equivalent. All Mineral Resources are reported exclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Information on data verification performed on the mineral properties mentioned in this MD&A that are considered to be material mineral properties to the Company are contained in Goldcorp's most recent annual information form and the current technical report for each of those properties, all available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Cautionary Note to United States investors concerning estimates of measured, indicated and inferred resources: The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates contained in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws and uses terms that are not recognized by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Canadian reporting requirements for disclosure of mineral properties are governed by NI 43-101. The definitions used in NI 43-101 are incorporated by reference from the CIM Definition Standards adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014 (the "CIM Definition Standards"). U.S. reporting requirements are governed by the SEC Industry Guide 7 ("Industry Guide 7") under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. These reporting standards have similar goals in terms of conveying an appropriate level of confidence in the disclosures being reported, but embody difference approaches and definitions. For example, the terms "Mineral Reserve", "Proven Mineral Reserve" and "Probable Mineral Reserve" are Canadian mining terms as defined in NI 43-101, and these definitions differ from the definitions in Industry Guide 7. Under Industry Guide 7 standards, a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is required to report reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority. Further, under Industry Guide 7, mineralization may not be classified as "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made.

While the terms "Mineral Resource", "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource" and "Inferred Mineral Resource" are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101, these terms are not defined terms under Industry Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. United States readers are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. In addition, "Inferred Mineral Resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. A significant amount of exploration must be completed in order to determine whether an Inferred Mineral Resource may be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian regulations, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. United States readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of "contained ounces" in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations if such disclosure includes the grade or quality and the quantity for each category of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute "reserves" by SEC standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

Accordingly, information contained in this MD&A containing descriptions of the Goldcorp's mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

FULL YEAR FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Net earnings of \$162 million, or \$0.19 per share, compared to a net loss of \$4.2 billion, or loss of \$5.03 per share, in 2015. Net earnings were negatively affected by \$0.12 per share of non-cash or other items that the Company believes are not reflective of the performance of the underlying operations.

Operating cash flows of \$799 million and adjusted operating cash flows of \$1.1 billion⁽¹⁾. Available liquidity was \$3.17 billion at December 31, 2016.

Gold production of 2,873,000 ounces at all-in sustaining costs ("AISC") of \$856 per ounce, compared to 3,464,000 ounces at AISC of \$894 in 2015⁽¹⁾. Gold production was in line with the Company's 2016 guidance with AISC at the low end of the Company's guidance of between \$850 and \$925 per ounce and was \$38 per ounce, or 4%, lower than 2015. The decrease in AISC during the year reflects the Company's focus on cost reductions and the positive effects of the strengthening US dollar. The impact of these reductions was partially offset by lower production at Peñasquito and the exhaustion of surface stockpiles at Cerro Negro and Éléonore.

Renewed growth strategy projected to achieve a 20% increase in gold production, 20% increase in gold reserves and a 20% reduction in our AISC over the next five years. The Company expects the ramp-up to nameplate capacity at Cerro Negro and Éléonore, a continued focus on productivity and efficiency improvements at our existing camps and the advancement of our robust project pipeline to position the Company to deliver significant growth in net asset value per share.

Identified 60% of the targeted \$250 million in sustainable efficiencies; 40% delivered by the end of 2016. The Company is well underway toward achieving its \$250 million target in sustainable annual efficiencies by 2018 as initiatives at Cerro Negro and corporate offices have been implemented with associated annual savings of \$65 million and \$50 million, respectively. A further \$35 million of improvement initiatives have been identified at Porcupine.

Optimized the portfolio. Following the acquisition of the Coffee project in July 2016, the Company announced in January 2017 that it entered into agreements to sell each of its Los Filos mine in Mexico for estimated consideration of \$438 million, and its 100% interest in the Cerro Blanco project in Guatemala for potential consideration of up to approximately \$50 million, including contingent consideration. Both transactions are expected to close in the first quarter of 2017. The acquisition and asset sales are aligned with the Company's strategy to focus on large scale camps, that it believes can deliver economies of scale.

(1) The Company has included non-GAAP performance measures on an attributable (or Goldcorp's share) basis throughout this document. AISC per ounce and adjusted operating cash flows are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and detailed reconciliations, please see pages 46-52 of this MD&A.

OVERVIEW

Goldcorp is a leading gold producer focused on responsible mining practices, with production from a portfolio of long-life high quality assets throughout the Americas that it believes positions the Company to deliver long-term value.

The Company's principal producing mining properties are comprised of the Éléonore, Musselwhite, Porcupine and Red Lake mines in Canada; the Peñasquito mine in Mexico; the Cerro Negro mine in Argentina; and the Pueblo Viejo mine (40.0% interest) in the Dominican Republic.

The Company's current sources of operating cash flows are primarily from the sale of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. Goldcorp's principal product is gold doré with the refined gold bullion sold primarily in the London spot market. As a result, Goldcorp is not dependent on a particular purchaser with regard to the sale of the gold doré. In addition to gold, the Company also produces silver, copper, lead and zinc primarily from concentrate produced at the Peñasquito and Alumbra mines, which is sold to third party smelters and refineries.

Goldcorp has an investment-grade credit rating, supported by a strong balance sheet, and remains 100% unhedged to gold sales, providing full exposure to gold prices.

STRATEGY

Goldcorp's vision is to create sustainable value for all of its stakeholders by focusing on growing net asset value ("NAV") per share to generate long-term shareholder value. With a portfolio of large, long-life assets that provide economies of scale, coupled with low cash costs and underpinned by a strong balance sheet, Goldcorp continues to optimize its portfolio of assets and reinvest in the pipeline of organic opportunities to drive increasing NAV per share.



The Company completed a reorganization of its leadership and operations in 2016, moving to a lean, decentralized model. Under the decentralized model, the mine general managers are accountable for growing the NAV of their individual businesses while the focus of the corporate office will be to provide governance, oversight and allocate capital. These changes are expected to result in a streamlined organization focused on delivering long-term shareholder value.

The Company has laid out a growth strategy that is expected to deliver a 20% increase in gold production, a 20% increase in gold reserves and a 20% reduction in all-in sustaining costs over the next five years. In this pursuit, Goldcorp is committed to being responsible stewards of the environment and building collaborative partnerships with communities, governments and all other stakeholders for mutual success.

Over the next five years, the Company expects gold production to increase to approximately 3 million ounces. This is a result of the ramp-up to nameplate capacity at Cerro Negro and Éléonore, increased grades at Peñasquito following an intensive stripping campaign, the execution of the Pyrite Leach project at Peñasquito and the Materials Handling project at Musselwhite, and initial production from the Borden project and the Coffee project. This growth profile excludes production potential from the Cochenour and HG Young projects at the Red Lake camp, the Century project at the Porcupine camp and the NuevaUnión project in Chile.

The Company expects AISC to decrease by 20% to approximately \$700⁽¹⁾ per ounce over the next five years, driven by a company-wide program launched in 2016 to drive down costs and deliver productivity improvements which is expected to result in approximately \$250 million in annual sustainable efficiencies. Costs are also expected to decrease as a result of increased metal production, lower sustaining capital expenditures and continued portfolio optimization. The Company expects reserves to increase by 20% to 50 million ounces over the next five years from the conversion of existing resources at the Century project, Peñasquito, Cerro Negro and Pueblo Viejo and exploration at our extensive and diversified portfolio of mining camps in the Americas.

With a solid balance sheet, Goldcorp believes it is well-positioned to weather gold price volatility. The Company's capital allocation strategy focuses on investing in its pipeline of organic growth opportunities, further debt reduction and returning capital to its shareholders by paying a sustainable dividend. Furthermore, Goldcorp has the flexibility to take advantage of corporate development opportunities in lower political risk jurisdictions that would be accretive to NAV per share, and leverage its exploration spending in the most efficient way possible through small toehold investments in junior mining companies.

(1) Refer to footnote (3) on page 23 of this MD&A regarding the Company's projection of AISC.

2016 ACHIEVEMENTS

Progress Delivering \$250 million of Sustainable Annual Cash Flow Improvements:

During 2016, the Company began implementing a productivity and cost optimization program to deliver \$250 million in sustainable annual efficiencies by 2018. Cerro Negro initiated the effort in the second quarter with substantial workforce reductions and other improvement initiatives to reduce costs by \$65 million, which were partially offset by temporary setbacks in lower productivity caused by labour disruptions. Goldcorp continues to work on optimizing productivity at Cerro Negro through intensive training of its workforce and productivity improvements. At Porcupine, the Company is targeting \$35 million in efficiency improvements and cost reductions in 2017 resulting from improved development rates and productivity at Hoyle Pond, improved productivity at Hollinger and improved recovery and costs at the mill. Further, Goldcorp identified and began executing \$50 million in cost reductions in 2016 from general and administrative expenses and capital expenditures from its corporate offices, relative to its 2016 budget. Peñasquito is in the early stages of the productivity and cost optimization efforts, but Goldcorp expects to realize over \$50 million in operating cash flow improvements relative to 2016 actual results. Potential opportunities at Peñasquito relate to improved mining and processing and overall equipment effectiveness, and ongoing cost reductions from major contracts. Red Lake and Éléonore started their productivity and cost optimization improvement programs in the first quarter of 2017 and, along with Musselwhite, Goldcorp expects it will attain the balance of the \$250 million target by 2018.

Identified 60% of \$250M target; 40% savings expected to be fully realized in 2017, on track to be achieved in 2018



Organizational Restructuring and Executive and Senior Management Appointments:

Effective January 1, 2017, Todd White, most recently Senior Vice President, Technical Services and Business Excellence, was appointed Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer. Todd has over two decades of experience in the mining sector. Prior to joining Goldcorp in 2014, he was the Senior Vice President, South America at Newmont Mining Corporation. Since joining Goldcorp he has focused on driving a culture of continuous performance improvement and implemented advancements in efficiency and sustainability through technical innovation.

As part of the Company's organizational re-design in 2016, the Company strengthened the senior management team with the recruitment of several key individuals. Paul Harbidge was appointed Senior Vice President, Exploration reporting to Todd White. Paul is responsible for the development, implementation and management of the global exploration function within the decentralized model. Paul brings over 20 years of mining experience to Goldcorp, most recently as head of exploration at Randgold Resources Limited.

Jason Attew was appointed Senior Vice President, Corporate Development & Strategy, reporting to Russell Ball, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development. In his role, Jason leads the optimization of the Company's portfolio of assets, while evaluating new opportunities that are consistent with the Company's strategy of increasing NAV per share. Jason is a mining and metals banking executive with over 20 years of experience.

Wade Bristol was appointed Senior Vice President, Canada, and is responsible for the overall leadership of the Canadian mining operations. Wade joined Goldcorp in July 2014 as the Vice President, Mine Improvement & Support. Prior to Goldcorp he served in various General Manager capacities for Newmont Mining Corporation in North America.

Steven Thomas was appointed to the new role of Chief Financial Officer, Canada, reporting to Wade Bristol, Senior Vice President, Canada and David Splett was appointed to the new role of Chief Financial Officer, Latin America, reporting to Joe Dick, Senior Vice President, Latin America. As part of the regional leadership teams, Steven and David provide financial analysis, interpretation and metrics to facilitate strategic decision making related to the management of the regional businesses. Steven brings over 30 years of financial experience to Goldcorp, with the last 13 years in the mining industry with De Beers Canada Inc. David brings with him over 24 years of experience in the resource industry, most recently as Vice President, Finance for Mosaic Corporation.

Board of Directors Appointment:

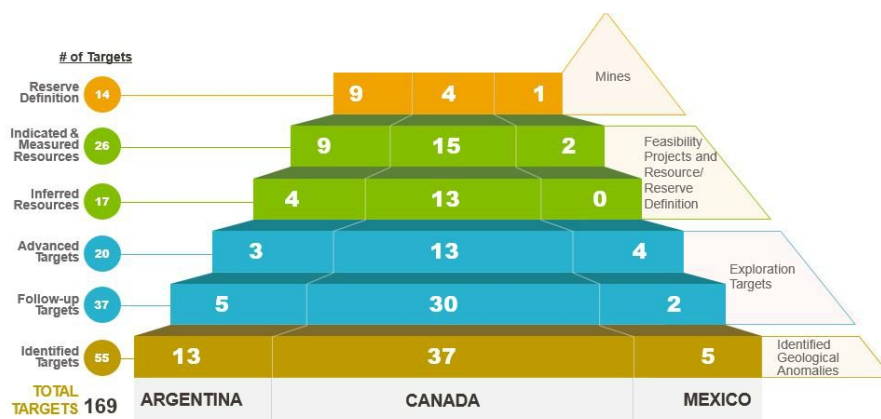
In September 2016, the Company announced the appointment Charlie Sartain to its Board of Directors, effective as of January 1, 2017. Mr. Sartain is a mining engineer with over 30 years of mining experience and was previously the Chief Executive Officer of Xstrata's global copper business. His extensive technical knowledge and operational experience will be invaluable as the Company continues to optimize its portfolio and advance the organic pipeline of opportunities.

Advanced Project Pipeline:

Aligned with the Company's strategy to reinvest returns in a pipeline of organic opportunities, Goldcorp committed over a billion dollars of growth capital in 2016. This capital will support the growth in NAV of the Company through an estimated 20% growth in production over the next five years and a 20% decrease in AISC. Growth capital for 2016 included expenditures on the Coffee project following its acquisition on July 19, 2016, Peñasquito's Pyrite Leach project ("PLP"), with an expected capital investment of approximately \$420 million, and Musselwhite's Materials Handling project ("MHP"), with an expected capital investment of approximately \$90 million. Each of the PLP and MHP are expected to increase gold production commencing in 2019 and the Company is targeting to achieve commercial production at the Coffee project in the first quarter of 2021. During 2016, Goldcorp also advanced the Borden project, located approximately 180 kilometres south-west of Goldcorp's Porcupine mine, where first gold is targeted for 2019.

Renewed Exploration Focus:

Goldcorp's exploration strategy is twofold. Firstly, mineral reserve replacement is expected through the conversion of mineral resources and extending known mineralization at the mine sites. Secondly, the development of a pipeline of targets with increasing degrees of confidence are expected to deliver opportunities for future discoveries. The Company implemented this strategy in the third quarter of 2016 by applying both rigorous geological and stringent economic filters to rank and prioritize targets which will then either be advanced or rejected, while generative work ensures a constant supply of new targets. Goldcorp's primary focus is on brownfields exploration and the leverage of the exploration potential within the mining camps to increase the project NAV through new discoveries at Porcupine, Red Lake, Musselwhite, Éléonore, the Coffee project, Peñasquito, Cerro Negro and Pueblo Viejo.



The Company's approach to greenfield exploration is to make toehold investments in junior mining companies which operate in geological prospective terranes and have the technical capabilities to make discoveries that meet Goldcorp's strategic filters.

Goldcorp restructured its Geology group in 2016 to support its exploration strategy, adding a core team of expert geoscientists covering the principal disciplines of structural geology, geophysics and geochemistry, together with a chief geologist and Directors for the Canadian and Latin American regions who will provide support to the field teams in achieving their objectives.

Corporate Developments:Acquisition of Kaminak Gold Corporation

On July 19, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Kaminak Gold Corporation ("Kaminak") pursuant to a plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement") for total consideration of approximately C\$530 million, including transaction costs. Under the Arrangement, each common share of Kaminak was exchanged for 0.10896 common shares of Goldcorp.

Kaminak's principal asset is the 100% owned Coffee project ("Coffee"), a hydrothermal gold deposit located approximately 130 kilometres south of the City of Dawson, Yukon. Coffee is a high-grade, open pit, heap leach mining project with total gold indicated mineral resources of 3.0 million ounces, inclusive of total gold probable mineral reserves of 2.2 million ounces, and inferred mineral resources of 2.2 million ounces as outlined in the feasibility study prepared for Kaminak by JDS Energy and Mining Inc. in January 2016. The Company estimates average annual gold production of approximately 200,000 ounces for the first five years of production based on Kaminak's feasibility study. The Coffee land package, comprising over 60,000 hectares, demonstrates potential for near-mine discoveries and the potential for the development of a large scale camp that can deliver economies of scale.

The acquisition of Kaminak is consistent with the Company's strategy of partnering with junior exploration companies to identify and develop mining districts with significant exploration potential. Coffee is located within a politically stable jurisdiction and provides Goldcorp with an opportunity to add high quality ounces to our development pipeline at low AISC.

Divestitures

Aligned with the Company's strategy to continually upgrade its portfolio through the divestiture of non-core assets and strengthen its balance sheet, Goldcorp entered into agreements in January 2017 to sell each of its Los Filos Mine in Mexico and its 100% interest in the Cerro Blanco project in Guatemala as described below.

On January 4, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its 100% interest in the Cerro Blanco project, located in Guatemala, to Bluestone Resources Inc. ("Bluestone"). Under the terms of the agreement, Goldcorp will receive consideration at closing of \$18 million in cash, a 1% Net Smelter Return royalty on production, and common shares of Bluestone representing approximately 9.9% of the issued and outstanding shares upon completion of the transaction. Goldcorp will receive an additional \$15 million in cash upon declaration of commercial production at Cerro Blanco.

On January 11, 2017, Goldcorp entered into a share purchase agreement (the "Agreement") with Leagold Mining Corporation ("Leagold"), pursuant to which it has agreed to sell its Los Filos mine in Mexico to Leagold. Under the terms of the Agreement, Goldcorp will receive estimated consideration of \$438 million, consisting of \$279 million in cash (subject to certain closing adjustments), \$71 million in Leagold common shares, and retain certain tax receivables of approximately \$88 million. The common shares issued to Goldcorp as consideration are expected to represent approximately 30% of the issued and outstanding shares of Leagold following the closing of the transaction. In connection with the transaction, Goldcorp recognized a reversal of a 2015 impairment in mining interests at Los Filos of approximately \$59 million. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions and is expected to close in the first quarter of 2017.

Acquisition of Gold Stream at El Morro

On February 7, 2017, the Company entered into a binding agreement with New Gold Inc. pursuant to which it agreed to purchase New Gold's 4% gold stream on the El Morro deposit, part of the company's 50/50 NuevaUnión joint venture, for cash consideration of \$65 million. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2017.

Strengthened Balance Sheet:

As Goldcorp exited an intensive phase of capital spending with the completion of construction of the Cerro Negro and Éléonore mines in 2015, the Company focused on deleveraging and strengthening its balance sheet in 2016. At December 31, 2016, the Company's debt was \$2.5 billion, a \$180 million, or 7%, decrease from December 31, 2015. Including the debt of the Company's associates, at December 31, 2016, the Company's debt was \$2.7 billion, a \$330 million, or 11%, decrease from December 31, 2015⁽¹⁾. The decrease in the Company's debt was primarily due to the repayment of the Company's Argentine debt in the fourth quarter of 2016. With the repayment of these loans, the Company has no debt repayable until March 2018, when the Company's \$500 million notes become due. The remaining \$2.0 billion, or 80%, of the Company's debt is not repayable until after 2020.

Liquidity is expected to further improve in the first quarter of 2017 from the expected closing of the sale of the Los Filos mine and Cerro Blanco project.

(1) Includes the Company's share of debt of \$160 million and \$nil and debt repayments (net) of \$100 million and \$50 million relating to the Company's investments in Pueblo Viejo and Alumbrera, respectively.

MARKET OVERVIEW

Gold

The market price of gold is the primary driver of Goldcorp's profitability. The price of gold can fluctuate widely and is affected by a number of industry and macroeconomic factors including the sale or purchase of gold by central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, global and regional supply and demand and the political and economic conditions of major gold-producing and gold-consuming countries throughout the world.



The gold market was split during 2016, with a promising rally over the first six months all but erased in a seven-week period following the November US presidential elections. Despite the decline in gold prices in late 2016, in the face of a strong US dollar and the threat of higher interest rates, gold still managed to finish the year with a gain of approximately 8%. After starting 2016 at its lowest price for the year at \$1,063 per ounce, the metal rallied steadily to a peak of \$1,375 per ounce in early July, aided by geopolitical uncertainty surrounding Britain's future in the European Union. The metal, however, failed to hold these gains, and closed the year at \$1,151 per ounce, well off its peak. The Company realized an average gold price of \$1,244 per ounce in 2016 (an 8% increase compared to \$1,153 per ounce in 2015) and \$1,181 per ounce in the fourth quarter of 2016. Political uncertainty surrounding the transition to a new US government in 2017 is likely to influence the market over the next 12 months, as will elections in a number of European countries and the unknown impact on long-term physical demand of India's recent demonetization of high value bank notes and efforts to reduce the use of cash in the economy.

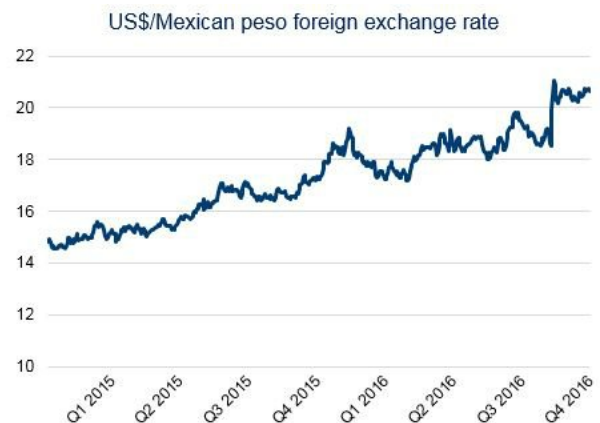
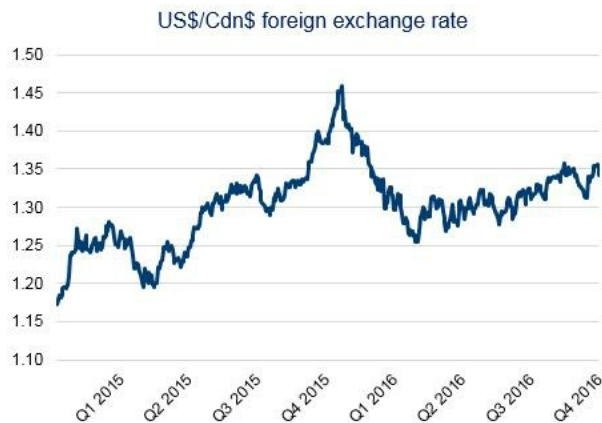
Currency markets

The results of Goldcorp's mining operations are affected by the US dollar exchange rates. The Company has exposure to the Canadian dollar relating to its Red Lake, Éléonore, Porcupine and Musselwhite operations, exposure to the Mexican peso relating to its Peñasquito and Los Filos operations, exposure to the Argentine peso relating to its Cerro Negro operation, exposure to the Dominican Republic peso relating to its investment in Pueblo Viejo and exposure to the Guatemalan quetzal relating to its Marlin operation. The Company's exposure to the Mexican peso and Guatemalan quetzal is expected to partially decrease in the second quarter of 2017 after the expected closing of the sale of the Los Filos mine and closure of the Marlin mine, respectively.

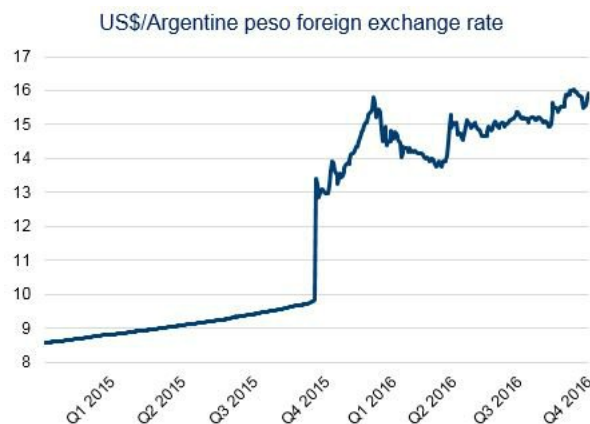
Fluctuations in the US dollar can cause the volatility of costs reported in US dollars. In addition, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in non-US dollar currencies, such as cash and cash equivalents and value-added taxes are subject to currency risk. Goldcorp is further exposed to currency risk through non-monetary assets and liabilities of entities whose taxable profit or tax loss are denominated in non-US dollar currencies. Changes in exchange rates give rise to temporary differences resulting in deferred tax liabilities with the resulting deferred tax charged or credited to income tax expense.

Goldcorp's financial risk management policy allows the hedging of foreign exchange exposure to reduce the risk associated with currency fluctuations. The Company enters into Mexican peso currency hedge contracts to purchase Mexican pesos at pre-determined US dollar amounts. These contracts are entered into to normalize operating expenses and capital spend at Peñasquito expressed in US dollar terms.

Currency markets were volatile throughout 2016 as markets fluctuated due to changing expectations of interest rate increases in the US, as well as the impact of Brexit and the US presidential elections. The Canadian dollar weakened slightly during the year, whereas the Mexican peso continued to underperform and traded to historic lows against the US dollar late in the year.



Following the Argentine government elimination of currency controls in late 2015, the Argentine peso continued to weaken in 2016, punctuated by significant volatility in the first half of the year.



Argentine Economy

Argentina's political and economic landscape has undergone significant change over the past year, and this has impacted Cerro Negro. The new Argentine government implemented structural measures at the end of 2015 and in the first quarter of 2016 to reduce or remove controls and restrictions on capital flows and foreign exchange. While these changes have eased restrictions, the economy continues to recover slowly with some obstacles yet to be overcome. The official annual inflation rate stands at more than 40 percent. The increase in the inflation rate was expected as many subsidies were eliminated. Economic activity, while slow in 2016, is expected to start recovering in 2017 in response to the government's market-oriented reforms.

OVERVIEW OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS

	2016	2015	2014
Financial Results			
Revenues ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 3,510	\$ 4,375	\$ 3,436
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	\$ 162	\$ (4,203)	\$ (2,168)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 162	\$ (4,157)	\$ (2,159)
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations per share ⁽²⁾			
– Basic and diluted	\$ 0.19	\$ (5.08)	\$ (2.67)
Net earnings (loss) per share			
– Basic and diluted	\$ 0.19	\$ (5.03)	\$ (2.66)
Operating cash flow	\$ 799	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,014
Adjusted operating cash flow	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,651	\$ 1,393
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 744	\$ 1,238	\$ 2,126
– Sustaining	\$ 537	\$ 705	\$ 731
– Expansionary	\$ 207	\$ 533	\$ 1,395
Dividends paid	\$ 97	\$ 370	\$ 488
Operating Results ⁽³⁾			
Gold produced (thousands of ounces)	2,873	3,464	2,871
Gold sold (thousands of ounces) ⁽¹⁾	2,869	3,591	2,673
Silver produced (thousands of ounces)	28,100	40,400	36,800
Copper produced (thousands of pounds)	68,900	51,500	84,800
Lead produced (thousands of pounds)	109,400	173,900	152,300
Zinc produced (thousands of pounds)	262,900	388,800	329,700
Average realized gold price (per ounce)	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,153	\$ 1,264
Cash costs: by-product (per ounce) ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 573	\$ 605	\$ 542
Cash costs: co-product (per ounce) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 649	\$ 685	\$ 668
All-in sustaining costs (per ounce)	\$ 856	\$ 894	\$ 949
All-injury frequency rate ⁽⁶⁾	1.12	1.26	1.50

(1) Excludes pre-commissioning sales ounces from Cerro Negro prior to January 1, 2015, and Éléonore prior to April 1, 2015 as costs incurred, net of proceeds from sales, were credited against capitalized project costs.

(2) In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 – *Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*, the Wharf mine was classified as a discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2015, accordingly the 2014 comparative information for Wharf has been re-presented. The sale of Wharf was completed on February 20, 2015.

(3) The Company has presented the non-GAAP performance measures on an attributable (or Goldcorp's share) basis in the table above. AISC and adjusted operating cash flows are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and detailed reconciliations, please see pages 46-52 of this report.

(4) Total cash costs: by-product, per ounce, is calculated net of Goldcorp's share of by-product sales revenues (by-product silver sales revenues for Cerro Negro, Marlin and Pueblo Viejo; by-product lead, zinc and copper sales revenues and 75% of silver sales revenues for Peñasquito at market silver prices, and 25% of silver sales revenues for Peñasquito at \$4.09 per silver ounce (2015 – \$4.07 per silver ounce) sold to Silver Wheaton Corp. and by-product copper and silver sales revenues for Alumbra).

(5) Total cash costs: co-product, per ounce, is calculated by allocating Goldcorp's share of production costs to each co-product (Alumbra (copper); Marlin (silver); Pueblo Viejo (silver and copper); Peñasquito (silver, lead and zinc)) based on the ratio of actual sales volumes multiplied by budget metal prices (see page 46).

(6) Based on 200,000 hours worked.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL RESULTS**Year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015**

Net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$162 million, or \$0.19 per share, compared to a net loss of \$4,157 million, or \$5.03 per share, for the year ended December 31, 2015. The net loss in 2015 was primarily due to the impairment of mining interests and goodwill recognized in the fourth quarter of 2015, partially offset by gains on the disposition of the investment in Tahoe Resources Inc. and the sale of Wharf in 2015.

Earnings from operations, associates and joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$369 million, compared to a loss from operations, associates and joint ventures of \$4,863 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in earnings was primarily due to the impairment expense recognized in 2015 compared to a reversal of impairment in 2016, favourable foreign exchange impacts on production costs, a reduction in depreciation and depletion due to lower sales volumes and the impact of the impairments recognized in 2015, and higher gold and silver prices, partially offset by lower expected sales volumes and operational challenges at Peñasquito and Cerro Negro.

Net earnings and earnings per share in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were affected by, among other things, the following non-cash or other items that management believes are not reflective of the performance of the underlying operations (items are denoted as (increases)/decreases to net earnings and net earnings per share):

(in millions, except per share)	Year ended December 31, 2016			Year ended December 31, 2015		
	Pre-tax	After-tax	Per share (\$/share)	Pre-tax	After-tax	Per share (\$/share)
Negative deferred tax effects of foreign exchange on tax assets and liabilities and losses ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ 88	\$ 0.10	\$ —	\$ 362	\$ 0.44
Impairment (reversal) expense, net	\$ (49)	\$ (49)	\$ (0.06)	\$ 4,906	\$ 3,896	\$ 4.71
Restructuring costs	\$ 50	\$ 34	\$ 0.04	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unrealized foreign exchange loss on Argentine peso denominated construction value-added tax receivable	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 0.03	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 0.09
Revisions in estimates and liabilities incurred on reclamation and closure cost obligations at inactive and closed sites	\$ (17)	\$ (11)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (39)	\$ (28)	\$ (0.03)
Mine-site severance ⁽²⁾	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 0.02	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Gains on dispositions of, and dilution of ownership interest in, mining interests	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (414)	\$ (372)	\$ (0.45)
Gain on sale of Wharf	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (65)	\$ (43)	\$ (0.05)

(1) Negative deferred tax effects of foreign exchange on tax assets and liabilities and losses of \$88 million in the year ended December 31, 2016 (year ended December 31, 2015 – \$362 million) is composed of a foreign exchange loss on the translation of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities, arising primarily from acquisitions and dispositions, of \$189 million (year ended December 31, 2015 – \$544 million), partially offset by Argentine tax deductible foreign exchange losses on US dollar denominated debt in local currency of \$101 million (year ended December 31, 2015 – \$182 million).

(2) Mine-site severance relates to workforce reductions at the Company's Marlin mine as it is scheduled to close by the end of the first quarter of 2017.

Revenues

	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽¹⁾	Change %
Gold			
Revenue (millions)	\$ 2,861	\$ 3,502	(18)%
Ounces sold (thousands)	2,308	3,052	(24)%
Average realized price	\$ 1,243	\$ 1,151	8 %
Silver			
Revenue (millions)	\$ 384	\$ 541	(29)%
Ounces sold (thousands)	26,639	41,776	(36)%
Average realized price	\$ 15.14	\$ 13.80	10 %
Other metals			
Revenue (millions)	\$ 265	\$ 332	(20)%
Total revenue (millions)	\$ 3,510	\$ 4,375	(20)%

(1) Excludes attributable share of revenues from the Company's associates.

Revenues decreased by \$865 million, or 20%, primarily due to decreases in gold and silver sales volumes of 24% and 36%, respectively. The lower sales volumes were primarily a result of lower production at Peñasquito due to lower ore grade and recovery, and at Cerro Negro due to lower mill throughput from stockpiled ore processed in 2015. The impact of the decrease in sales volumes was partially offset by higher realized prices for gold and silver of 8% and 10%, respectively.

Production Costs

Years ended December 31	2016	2015	Change %
Raw materials and consumables	\$ 937	\$ 998	(6)%
Salaries and employee benefits	500	582	(14)%
Contractors	408	486	(16)%
Royalties	69	93	(26)%
Mine-site severance	13	—	—
Write down of inventories to net realizable value	10	158	(94)%
Revision of reclamation and closure cost provision	(17)	(39)	56 %
Change in inventories	(5)	114	(104)%
Other	151	188	(20)%
Total Production costs	\$ 2,066	\$ 2,580	(20)%

Production costs decreased by \$514 million, or 20%, primarily due to the favourable impact of the strengthening US dollar against the Mexican peso (approximately \$80 million) and the Canadian dollar (approximately \$30 million); the impact of the devaluation of the Argentine peso when it became a floating exchange rate in December 2015 (approximately \$75 million), the impact of lower inventory carrying value reductions at Los Filos in 2016 compared to 2015 (approximately \$150 million); the impact of 115,000 ounces produced in 2014 at Cerro Negro being sold in 2015 (approximately \$80 million) and an overall decrease in costs due to lower production (approximately \$100 million).

Depreciation and Depletion

	2016	2015	Change %
Depreciation and Depletion (millions)	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,493	(31)%
<i>Sales ounces (thousands) ⁽¹⁾</i>	2,308	3,052	(24)%
Depreciation and Depletion per ounce	\$ 444	\$ 489	(9)%

(1) Excludes attributable share of revenues from the Company's associates.

Depreciation and depletion decreased by \$469 million, or 31%, mainly due to lower sales volumes at Peñasquito and Cerro Negro and the impact of impairments on mining interests recognized in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Share of Net Earnings (Loss) of Associates and Joint Venture

(in millions)	2016	2015	Change \$
Pueblo Viejo	\$ 169	\$ 53	\$ 116
Alumbrera	—	(62)	62
NuevaUnión	2	—	2
Tahoe	—	8	(8)
Share of net earnings (loss) of associates and joint venture	\$ 171	\$ (1)	\$ 172

The increase in the Company's share of earnings of associates and joint venture of \$172 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily due to an increase in net earnings from Pueblo Viejo in 2016 compared to 2015 and a net loss of \$62 million from Alumbrera in 2015. The increase in net earnings from Pueblo Viejo in 2016 compared to 2015 was primarily due to higher production, lower operating costs, the receipt of insurance proceeds relating to the oxygen plant failures in 2015 and lower depreciation and depletion costs. With respect to Alumbrera, at December 31, 2015, the Company recognized an impairment of its investment in Alumbrera and the carrying amount of its interest was reduced to zero. As at January 1, 2016, the Company has discontinued recognizing its share of losses of Alumbrera and did not recognize its share of earnings of Alumbrera for the year ended December 31, 2016, as future earnings will be recognized by the Company only after the Company's share of future earnings equals its share of losses not recognized.

Impairment reversal (expense)

(in millions)	2016	2015
Red Lake	\$ —	\$ (1,213)
Porcupine	—	(123)
Éléonore	—	(398)
Peñasquito	—	(1,181)
Los Filos	59	(752)
Marlin	(10)	(293)
Alumbrera	—	(107)
Project Corridor	—	(200)
Pueblo Viejo	—	(610)
Other	—	(29)
Impairment reversal (expense)	\$ 49	\$ (4,906)

The 2016 net impairment reversal was comprised of a reversal of impairment at Los Filos of \$59 million, which was based on the expected proceeds from the sale to Leagold, offset by an impairment expense at Marlin of \$10 million relating to land.

At December 31, 2015, the Company's market capitalization deficiency was an indicator of impairment. This necessitated a recoverable value assessment on all of the Company's assets and an impairment charge of \$4,906 million (\$3,896 million, net of tax) of mining interests and goodwill was booked as a result.

Corporate Administration

Corporate administration expenses decreased by \$20 million in 2016 compared to 2015 due primarily to reductions in corporate and regional office costs associated with the Company's productivity and cost optimization program to deliver \$250 million in sustainable annual efficiencies by 2018 and the favourable impact of the strengthening US dollar of approximately \$4 million.

Restructuring Charges

Restructuring costs were \$50 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$nil for the year ended December 31, 2015. The restructuring costs related primarily to severance costs associated with involuntary and voluntary workforce reductions to increase efficiencies at mine sites and corporate offices.

Gain (Loss) on Derivatives

The net gain on derivatives of \$3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 was comprised of unrealized gains on warrants of \$9 million, partially offset by net losses on foreign currency contracts. The net loss on derivatives of \$54 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily comprised of net losses on foreign currency and commodity contracts. In 2016, the Company hedged Mexican peso currency exposure, whereas in 2015, the Company hedged Mexican peso and Canadian dollar currency exposure as well as lead, zinc and heating oil. In addition, in 2016, the Company designated a portion of its Mexican peso currency contracts as cash flow hedges, where the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedge is recognized in Other comprehensive income until the hedged transaction occurs.

Gain on Dilution of Ownership Interest in Associate

The gain on dilution of ownership interest in associate of \$99 million (\$95 million, net of tax) in the year ended December 31, 2015 related to the dilution of the Company's investment in Tahoe to 25.9% on April 1, 2015 as a result of Tahoe's acquisition of Rio Alto.

Gain on Disposition of Mining Interests

The \$315 million gain on disposition of mining interests in the year ended December 31, 2015 arose on the disposition of the Company's remaining 25.9% investment in Tahoe for a total gain of \$299 million (\$252 million, net of tax), and the sale of the Arturo project for which the Company recognized a gain of \$16 million (\$11 million, net of tax).

Other Expenses

Other expense of \$13 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 was mainly comprised of a \$68 million foreign exchange loss arising primarily from value-added tax receivables denominated in Mexican and Argentine pesos, partially offset by \$49 million of interest income on loans held with Pueblo Viejo and short term investments and gains on dispositions of investments in securities. For the year ended December 31, 2015, other expense of \$50 million was comprised primarily of \$52 million of net foreign exchange losses arising on value added tax receivables denominated in Mexican and Argentine pesos and losses on sales of investments in securities, partially offset by interest income arising on the Company's loans held with Pueblo Viejo and cash and cash equivalents.

Income Tax Expense (Recovery)

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$60 million represented a 27% rate (year ended December 31, 2015 – income tax recovery of \$485 million representing a 10% rate) and was impacted by:

- A \$189 million foreign exchange loss on the translation of deferred income tax assets and liabilities arising primarily from acquisitions, compared to a \$501 million foreign exchange loss for the year ended December 31, 2015; and
- A higher effective tax rate in 2016 compared to 2015, after adjusting for the above noted item and non-deductible share-based compensation expense. The increase in the effective tax rate for the 2016 year was primarily due to a significant portion of the 2015 impairments not being tax effected due to uncertainty of future loss utilization and the impairment of equity investments not being tax effected. These results were partially offset by higher after-tax income from associates in 2016 (primarily from Pueblo Viejo) compared to 2015.

Net Earnings from Discontinued Operations

Net earnings from discontinued operations of \$46 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 was comprised of a \$43 million net gain on the sale of Wharf and \$3 million of net earnings of Wharf until February 20, 2015, the date of disposition.

AISC

AISC were \$856 per ounce⁽¹⁾ for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$894 per ounce for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease in AISC was primarily due to the favourable impact of the strengthening US dollar against the Mexican peso and the Canadian dollar, the impact of the devaluation of the Argentine peso when it became a floating exchange rate in December 2015 and lower production costs, partially offset by lower sales volumes at Peñasquito, Cerro Negro, Red Lake and Marlin.

(1) AISC per ounce is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and detailed reconciliations, please see pages 46-52 of this report.

OVERVIEW OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS

	2016					2015				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Financial Results										
Revenues ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 944	\$ 753	\$ 915	\$ 898	\$ 3,510	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,188	\$ 1,098	\$ 1,072	\$ 4,375
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	\$ 80	\$ (78)	\$ 59	\$ 101	\$ 162	\$ (139)	\$ 398	\$ (191)	\$ (4,271)	\$ (4,203)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 80	\$ (78)	\$ 59	\$ 101	\$ 162	\$ (87)	\$ 392	\$ (191)	\$ (4,271)	\$ (4,157)
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations per share ⁽²⁾										
– Basic and diluted	\$ 0.10	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.23)	\$ (4.90)	\$ (5.08)
Net earnings (loss) per share										
– Basic and diluted	\$ 0.10	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.47	\$ (0.23)	\$ (5.14)	\$ (5.03)
Operating cash flow	\$ 59	\$ 234	\$ 267	\$ 239	\$ 799	\$ 58	\$ 528	\$ 443	\$ 401	\$ 1,430
Adjusted operating cash flow ⁽³⁾	\$ 89	\$ 307	\$ 341	\$ 383	\$ 1,120	\$ 118	\$ 523	\$ 506	\$ 504	\$ 1,651
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 182	\$ 177	\$ 168	\$ 217	\$ 744	\$ 408	\$ 330	\$ 249	\$ 251	\$ 1,238
– Sustaining	\$ 140	\$ 140	\$ 112	\$ 145	\$ 537	\$ 160	\$ 193	\$ 164	\$ 188	\$ 705
– Expansionary	\$ 42	\$ 37	\$ 56	\$ 72	\$ 207	\$ 248	\$ 137	\$ 85	\$ 63	\$ 533
Dividends paid	\$ 51	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ 16	\$ 97	\$ 122	\$ 124	\$ 75	\$ 49	\$ 370
Operating Results ⁽³⁾										
Gold produced (thousands of ounces)	784	613	715	761	2,873	725	908	922	909	3,464
Gold sold (thousands of ounces) ⁽¹⁾	799	616	686	768	2,869	827	903	942	918	3,591
Silver produced (thousands of ounces)	7,700	5,300	7,700	7,400	28,100	8,500	10,400	11,300	10,200	40,400
Copper produced (thousands of pounds)	17,200	14,400	16,900	20,400	68,900	9,200	8,600	12,300	21,400	51,500
Lead produced (thousands of pounds)	29,000	17,100	33,700	29,600	109,400	36,700	47,500	49,200	40,500	173,900
Zinc produced (thousands of pounds)	71,100	38,300	75,200	78,300	262,900	82,500	105,500	111,500	89,300	388,800
Average realized gold price (per ounce)	\$ 1,203	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,217	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,114	\$ 1,098	\$ 1,153
Cash costs: by-product (per ounce) ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 557	\$ 728	\$ 554	\$ 481	\$ 573	\$ 585	\$ 547	\$ 597	\$ 687	\$ 605
Cash costs: co-product (per ounce) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 604	\$ 716	\$ 657	\$ 619	\$ 649	\$ 670	\$ 656	\$ 670	\$ 739	\$ 685
All-in sustaining costs (per ounce)	\$ 836	\$ 1,067	\$ 812	\$ 747	\$ 856	\$ 885	\$ 853	\$ 858	\$ 977	\$ 894

(1) Excludes pre-commissioning sales ounces from and Eléonore prior to April 1, 2015 as costs incurred, net of proceeds from sales, were credited against capitalized project costs.

(2) In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 – *Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*, Wharf was classified as a discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2015. The sale of Wharf was completed on February 20, 2015.

(3) The Company has presented the non-GAAP performance measures on an attributable (or Goldcorp's share) basis in the table above. AISC and adjusted operating cash flows are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and detailed reconciliations, please see pages 46-52 of this report.

(4) Total cash costs: by-product, per ounce, is calculated net of Goldcorp's share of by-product sales revenues (by-product silver sales revenues for Cerro Negro, Marlin and Pueblo Viejo; by-product lead, zinc and copper sales revenues and 75% of silver sales revenues for Peñasquito at market silver prices, and 25% of silver sales revenues for Peñasquito at \$4.09 per silver ounce (2015 – \$4.07 per silver ounce) sold to Silver Wheaton Corp. and by-product copper sales revenues for Alumbra.

(5) Total cash costs: co-product, per ounce, is calculated by allocating Goldcorp's share of production costs to each co-product (Alumbra (copper); Marlin (silver); Pueblo Viejo (silver and copper); Peñasquito (silver, lead and zinc)) based on the ratio of actual sales volumes multiplied by budget metal prices (see page 46).

REVIEW OF FOURTH QUARTER FINANCIAL RESULTS**Three months ended December 31, 2016 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2015**

Net earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2016 were \$101 million, or \$0.12 per share, compared to a net loss of \$4,271 million, or \$5.14 per share, for the three months ended December 31, 2015. The net loss in 2015 compared to the net earnings in 2016 was driven by the impairment of mining interest and goodwill in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared to a reversal of impairment in 2016, a decrease in production costs, primarily as result of the strengthening US dollar and decreases in inventory carrying value reductions at Los Filos, a decrease in depreciation and depletion charges as a result of lower sales volumes and the impact of the impairment in the fourth quarter of 2016, an increase in income tax expense, and the impact of a 7% increase in the average realized gold sales price compared to the fourth quarter of 2015. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in revenues as a result of lower sales volumes.

Net earnings and earnings per share in the fourth quarter of 2016 and net loss and loss per share in the fourth quarter of 2015 were affected by, among other things, the following non-cash or other items that management believes are not reflective of the performance of the underlying operations (items are denoted as (increases)/decreases to net earnings and net earnings per share):

(in millions, except per share)	Three months ended December 31, 2016			Three months ended December 31, 2015		
	Pre-tax	After-tax	Per share (\$/share)	Pre-tax	After-tax	Per share (\$/share)
Impairment (reversal) expense, net	\$ (49)	\$ (49)	\$ (0.06)	\$ 4,906	\$ 3,896	\$ 4.69
Negative deferred tax effects of foreign exchange on tax assets and liabilities and losses ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ 46	\$ 0.05	\$ —	\$ 99	\$ 0.12
Unrealized foreign exchange loss on Argentine peso denominated construction value-added tax receivable	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 0.07
Mine-site severance ⁽²⁾	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 0.02	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Restructuring costs	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Revisions in estimates and liabilities incurred on reclamation and closure cost obligations at inactive and closed sites	\$ (17)	\$ (12)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (59)	\$ (41)	\$ (0.05)

(1) Negative deferred tax effects of foreign exchange on tax assets and liabilities and losses of \$46 million in the three months ended December 31, 2016 (three months ended December 31, 2015 – \$99 million) is primarily composed of a foreign exchange loss on the translation of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities, arising primarily from acquisitions and dispositions, of \$68 million (three months ended December 31, 2015 – \$242 million), partially offset by Argentine tax deductible foreign exchange losses on US dollar denominated debt in local currency of \$22 million (three months ended December 31, 2015 – \$143 million).

(2) Mine-site severance relates to workforce reductions at the Company's Marlin mine as it is scheduled to close by the end of the first quarter of 2017.

Revenues

	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽¹⁾	Change %
Gold			
Revenue (millions)	\$ 713	\$ 877	(19)%
Ounces sold (thousands)	609	800	(24)%
Average realized price	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,099	7 %
Silver			
Revenue (millions)	\$ 95	\$ 125	(24)%
Ounces sold (thousands)	7,114	10,237	(31)%
Average realized price	\$ 14.27	\$ 13.07	9 %
Other metals			
Revenue (millions)	\$ 90	\$ 70	29 %
Total revenue (millions)	\$ 898	\$ 1,072	(16)%

(1) Excludes attributable share of revenues from the Company's associates.

Revenues decreased by \$174 million, or 16%, primarily due to decreases in gold and silver sales volumes of 24% and 31%, respectively. The lower sales volumes were primarily a result of lower production at Peñasquito due to lower ore grade and recovery, and at Cerro Negro due to lower mill throughput from stockpiled ore processed in the fourth quarter of 2015. The impact of the decrease in sales volumes was partially offset by higher realized prices for gold and silver of 7% and 9%, respectively.

Production Costs

Production costs decreased by \$146 million, or 22%, primarily due to the impact of higher inventory carrying value reductions at Los Filos (approximately \$110 million) in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared to the fourth quarter of 2016.

Depreciation and Depletion

	2016	2015	Change %
Depreciation and Depletion (millions)	\$ 254	\$ 421	(40)%
<i>Sales ounces (thousands)</i>	609	800	(24)%
Depreciation and Depletion per ounce	\$ 417	\$ 526	(21)%

Depreciation and depletion decreased by \$167 million, or 40%, mainly due to lower sales volumes at Peñasquito and Cerro Negro and the impact of impairments on mining interests recognized in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Share of Net Earnings (Loss) of Associates and Joint Venture

(in millions)	2016	2015	Change \$
Pueblo Viejo	\$ 60	\$ 13	\$ 47
Alumbrera	—	(37)	37
NuevaUnión	—	—	—
Tahoe	—	—	—
Share of net earnings (loss) of associates and joint venture	\$ 60	\$ (24)	\$ 84

The Company's share of earnings of associates and joint venture increased by \$84 million in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to an increase in net earnings from Pueblo Viejo and a net loss of \$37 million from Alumbrera in the fourth quarter of 2015. The increase in net earnings from Pueblo Viejo in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in the prior year was primarily due to higher sales volumes and the receipt of insurance proceeds relating to the oxygen plant failures in 2015. With respect to Alumbrera, at December 31, 2015, the Company recognized an impairment of its investment in Alumbrera and the carrying amount of its interest was reduced to zero. As at January 1, 2016, the Company discontinued recognizing its share of losses of Alumbrera and did not recognize its share of earnings of Alumbrera for the three months ended December 31, 2016 as future earnings will be recognized by the Company only after the Company's share of future earnings equals its share of losses not recognized.

Impairment reversal (expense)

The 2016 net impairment reversal was comprised of a reversal of impairment at Los Filos of \$59 million, which was based on the expected proceeds from the sale to Leagold, offset by an impairment expense at Marlin of \$10 million relating to land.

At December 31, 2015, the Company's market capitalization deficiency was an indicator of impairment. This necessitated a recoverable value assessment on all of the Company's assets and an impairment charge of \$4,906 million (\$3,896 million, net of tax) of mining interests and goodwill was booked as a result.

Corporate Administration

Corporate administration expenses decreased by \$10 million in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to the fourth quarter of 2015 primarily due to the Company's cost savings initiatives.

Restructuring Charges

Restructuring costs were \$5 million in the three months ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$nil in the three months ended December 31, 2015. The restructuring costs in the fourth quarter of 2016 related primarily to severance costs associated with the involuntary and voluntary workforce reductions to increase efficiencies at mine sites.

Other Expenses

Other Expenses decreased by \$68 million for the three months ended December 31, 2016 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to a decrease in foreign exchange losses which arose primarily on value added tax receivables denominated in Mexican and Argentine pesos.

Income Tax Expense (Recovery)

Income tax expense for the three months ended December 31, 2016 of \$38 million represented a 27% rate (three months ended December 31, 2015 – income tax recovery of \$840 million representing a 16% rate) and was impacted by:

- A \$68 million foreign exchange loss on the translation of deferred income tax assets and liabilities arising primarily from acquisitions, compared to a \$199 million foreign exchange loss for the three months ended December 31, 2015; and
- A higher effective tax rate in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to the fourth quarter of 2015, after adjusting for the above noted item and non-deductible share-based compensation expense. The higher effective tax rate in the fourth quarter of 2016 was primarily due to a significant portion of the 2015 impairments not being tax effected due to the uncertainty of future loss utilization and the impairment of equity investments not being tax effected. These results were partially offset by higher after-tax income from associates (primarily from Pueblo Viejo) compared to the fourth quarter of 2015.

AISC

AISC were \$747 per ounce⁽¹⁾ for the three months ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$977 per ounce for the three months ended December 31, 2015. The decrease in AISC was primarily due to lower production costs and the favourable impact of the strengthening US dollar against the Argentine and Mexican pesos, partially offset by lower sales volumes at Cerro Negro, Los Filos, and Eléonore.

(1) AISC per ounce is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and detailed reconciliations, please see pages 46-52 of this report.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND LIQUIDITY

The following table summarizes Goldcorp's cash flow activity:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2016	2015
Cash flow		
From continuing operations provided by operating activities	\$ 799	\$ 1,423
From continuing operations used in investing activities	(654)	(426)
From continuing operations used in financing activities	(294)	(1,256)
From discontinued operations	—	104
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(149)	(155)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	326	482
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified as held for sale	(20)	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 157	\$ 326

Cash flow provided from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 decreased mainly due to lower production and sales volumes, primarily at Cerro Negro and Peñasquito, partially offset by an increase in the realized gold price. The average realized gold price increased 8% for 2016 compared to 2015.

The increase in cash flow used in investing activities of \$228 million in 2016 compared to 2015 was mainly due to proceeds received from the disposition of the Company's remaining investment in Tahoe of \$788 million, net of transaction costs, in the second quarter of 2015. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in expenditures on mining interest for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015.

Expenditures on mining interests (including deposits on mining interest expenditures) were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2016	2015
Peñasquito (including Camino Rojo)	\$ 230	\$ 200
Cerro Negro	97	247
Red Lake (including Cochenour)	100	170
Éléonore	94	267
Porcupine (including Borden)	62	97
Musselwhite	37	38
Other	76	159
Total	\$ 696	\$ 1,178

The decrease in expenditures on mining interests for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 reflected the completion of major construction projects in 2015, most significantly at Cerro Negro and Éléonore as they achieved commercial production in January and April 2015, respectively. In addition, expenditures at Red Lake decreased primarily to reduced project activities as Cochenour reentered the advanced exploration study phase to better define the deposit. Expenditures at Porcupine decreased as a result of the completion of the Hoyle Deep project in April 2016. Other expenditures decreased as a result of lower expenditures at Marlin as it approaches the end of its mine life and at Los Filos due to the revised life of mine plan that includes a smaller pit and lower stripping costs.

The decrease of \$962 million in cash used in financing activities in 2016 as compared to 2015 was due to credit facility repayments of \$840 million in 2015 as compared to \$nil in 2016. The \$30 million withdrawn against the credit facility in 2016 was offset by an increase in Cerro Negro debt repayments as compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was further explained by a decrease in dividends paid of \$273 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 due to a reduction in the Company's dividend payments. Effective April 1, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors reduced the annual dividend to \$0.08 per share and amended the dividend payment schedule such that dividends were paid quarterly commencing in June 2016 as a prudent measure to increase financial flexibility.

In June 2016, Goldcorp implemented a Dividend Reinvestment Plan ("DRIP"), which offers shareholders an opportunity to increase their investment in Goldcorp without additional transaction costs by receiving dividend payments in the form of common shares of the Company. The DRIP allows shareholders to reinvest their cash dividends into common shares issued from treasury at a 3% percent discount to the average market price calculated at the time of dividend payment. Participation in the DRIP is optional and does not affect shareholders' cash dividends unless they elect to participate in the DRIP. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company issued 319,483 common shares to shareholders who participated in the DRIP.

During 2016, the Company completed the extension of its \$3.0 billion credit facility term by one year to June 22, 2021. The unsecured floating rate facility bears interest at LIBOR plus 150 basis points when drawn, based on Goldcorp's current BBB+/Baa3 rating, and is intended to be used for liquidity and general corporate purposes.

At December 31, 2016, the Company had \$3.17 billion of available liquidity held in \$0.20 billion of cash and cash equivalents and short term investments, and an undrawn credit facility of \$2.97 billion.

The Company may from time to time seek to retire or repurchase our outstanding debt in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, will depend upon prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amount of debt retired or repurchased may be material.

Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following table summarizes the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities and operating and capital commitments at December 31, 2016, shown in contractual undiscounted cashflow:

	Within 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 462	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 462
Derivative liabilities designated as hedging instruments	14	8	—	—	22
Debt repayments (principal portion)	30	500	550	1,450	2,530
Interest payments on debt	93	168	153	608	1,022
Other	1	3	2	17	23
<i>Total Financial liabilities</i>	600	679	705	2,075	4,059
<i>Other Commitments</i>					
Capital expenditure commitments ⁽²⁾	64	11	—	—	75
Reclamation and closure cost obligations	69	86	26	1,605	1,786
Minimum rental and lease payments ⁽³⁾	3	8	7	17	35
Other	165	14	—	63	242
<i>Total Other Commitments</i>	301	119	33	1,685	2,138
Total Financial Liabilities and Commitments	\$ 901	\$ 798	\$ 738	\$ 3,760	\$ 6,197

⁽¹⁾ Excludes accrued interest on debt which is disclosed separately in the above table.

⁽²⁾ Contractual commitments are defined as agreements that are enforceable and legally binding. Certain of the contractual commitments may contain cancellation clauses; however, the Company discloses the contractual maturities of the Company's operating and capital commitments based on management's intent to fulfill the contract.

⁽³⁾ Excludes the Company's minimum finance lease payments.

At December 31, 2016, the Company had letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$423 million (December 31, 2015 – \$580 million) of which \$303 million (December 31, 2015 – \$275 million) represented guarantees for reclamation obligations and \$nil (December 31, 2015 – \$211 million) represented guarantees for certain of the Company's Argentine debt. The Company's capital commitments for the next twelve months amounted to \$64 million at December 31, 2016.

In addition, certain of the mining properties in which the Company has interests are subject to royalty arrangements based on their net smelter returns ("NSRs"), modified NSRs, net profits interest ("NPI") and/or net earnings. Royalties are expensed at the time of sale of gold and other metals. For the year ended December 31, 2016, royalties included in production costs amounted to \$69 million (2015 – \$93 million). At December 31, 2016, the significant royalty arrangements of the Company and its associates and joint venture were as follows:

Mining properties:		
Musselwhite		1.25 – 5% of NPI
Éléonore		2.2 – 3.5% of NSR
Peñasquito	2% of NSR and 0.5% of gross income on sale of gold and silver	
Cerro Negro	3% of modified NSR and 1% of net earnings	
Alumbra	3% of modified NSR plus 20 – 30% of net proceeds after capital recovery and changes in working capital	
Pueblo Viejo		3.2% of NSR
NuevaUnión	1.5% – 2% modified NSR on portions of the property and 2% NPI	
Coffee		2% of NSR
Other mines	0.5% of gross income on sale of gold and silver or 5% of NSR	

Capital Resources

The capital of the Company consists of items included in shareholders' equity and debt net of cash and cash equivalents and short term investments as follows:

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Shareholders' equity	\$ 13,415	\$ 12,848
Debt	2,510	2,688
	15,925	15,536
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(157)	(326)
Short term investments	(43)	(57)
	\$ 15,725	\$ 15,153

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in its economic environment and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets. To effectively manage the entity's capital requirements, the Company has instituted a rigorous planning, budgeting and forecasting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. The Company ensures that there are sufficient committed loan facilities to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents and short term investments.

Outstanding Share Data

As at February 15, 2017, there were 854 million common shares of the Company issued and outstanding and 10 million stock options outstanding which are exercisable into common shares at exercise prices ranging between C\$20.27 per share to C\$48.72 per share and 3 million restricted stock units outstanding.

GUIDANCE

Consistent with Goldcorp's focus on profitable ounces and growing NAV per share, forecast gold production is expected to be 2.5 million ounces (+/- 5%), in line with previous 2017 guidance after accounting for the recently announced sale of Los Filos and the closure of Marlin. AISC are expected to be approximately \$850 per ounce⁽²⁾ (+/- 5%) as the Company continues to realize savings from its \$250 million target in annual sustainable efficiencies. The Company's five year growth outlook is focused on growing production by 20% to 3 million ounces, reducing AISC by 20% to \$700 per ounce and growing gold reserves by 20% to 50 million ounces.

Mine-by-mine forecast 2017 gold production and AISC are as follows:

Mine	Gold Production ^(1,2) (oz)	AISC ^(1,2,3) (\$/oz)
Peñasquito	410,000	\$825
Cerro Negro	410,000	\$685
Pueblo Viejo	415,000	\$530
Éléonore	315,000	\$985
Red Lake	300,000	\$870
Porcupine	285,000	\$900
Musselwhite	265,000	\$715
Other	100,000	\$1,250
Consolidated	2,500,000 (+/- 5%)	\$850 (+/-5%)

2017 Financial Guidance

Total cash costs on a by-product basis are expected to be \$500 (+/- 5%)⁽²⁾. Sustaining capital expenditures are forecast to be \$700 million (+/- 5%). Expansionary, or growth capital is expected to be \$600 million (+/- 5%) with the majority of the spending on key projects including Peñasquito's PLP, Musselwhite's MHP, Borden, Coffee, Cochenour and NuevaUnión.

Company-wide exploration expenditures in 2017 are expected to total \$100 million, of which approximately 40% is expected to be expensed. Corporate administration expense is forecast to be approximately \$160 million, which includes share-based compensation of approximately \$50 million. Depreciation and depletion expense is expected to be \$435 per ounce. The effective tax rate on net income before share-based compensation is expected to be approximately 40% to 45%.

Five-Year Forecast

Year-by-year gold production and AISC are forecast as follows:

Year	Gold Production (oz) (+/-5%)	AISC (\$/oz) (+/-5%)
2017	2,500,000	\$850
2018	2,500,000	\$800
2019	2,700,000	\$750
2020	3,000,000	\$700
2021	3,000,000	\$700

Price and cost assumptions used to forecast total cash costs and gold equivalent calculations include:

	2017 - 2018	2019 - 2021
Gold (oz)	\$1,250	\$1,250
Silver (oz)	\$19.00	\$19.00
Copper (lb)	\$2.25	\$2.25
Zinc (lb)	\$1.00	\$0.90
Lead (lb)	\$0.89	\$0.80
Foreign exchange (respectively to the US\$)		
Canadian dollar	\$1.30	\$1.30
Mexican peso	19.00	16.25

- (1) Guidance projections ("Guidance") are considered "forward-looking statements" and represent management's good faith estimates or expectations of future production results as of the date hereof. Guidance is based upon certain assumptions, including, but not limited to, metal prices, oil prices, certain exchange rates and other assumptions. Such assumptions may prove to be incorrect and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated. Consequently, Guidance cannot be guaranteed. As such, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance upon Guidance and forward-looking statements as there can be no assurance that the plans, assumptions or expectations upon which they are placed will occur.
- (2) The Company has presented the non-GAAP performance measures on an attributable (or Goldcorp's share) basis. AISC per ounce and cash costs: by-product are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information, please see pages 46-52 of this report.
- (3) The Company's projected AISC are not based on GAAP total production cash costs, which forms the basis of the Company's cash costs: by-product. The projected range of AISC is anticipated to be adjusted to include sustaining capital expenditures, corporate administrative expense, exploration and evaluation costs and reclamation cost accretion and amortization, and exclude the effects of expansionary capital, tax payments, dividends and financing costs. Projected GAAP total production cash costs for the full year would require inclusion of the projected impact of future included and excluded items, including items that are not currently determinable, but may be significant, such as sustaining capital expenditures, reclamation cost accretion and amortization and tax payments. Due to the uncertainty of the likelihood, amount and timing of any such items, the Company does not have information available to provide a quantitative reconciliation of projected AISC to a total production cash costs projection.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

The Company's principal producing mining properties are comprised of the Peñasquito mine in Mexico; the Cerro Negro mine in Argentina; the Pueblo Viejo mine (40.0% interest) in the Dominican Republic and the Red Lake, Éléonore, Porcupine, and Musselwhite mines in Canada. Cerro Negro and Éléonore achieved commercial production effective January 1, 2015 and April 1, 2015, respectively.

Operating results of operating segments are reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and to assess their performance. The Company considers each individual mine site as operating segments for financial reporting purposes except as noted below. Effective January 1, 2016, the CODM reviews the results of the Company's mines that have short mine lives and are headed for closure together as one operating segment. Accordingly, the Company has grouped Los Filos and Marlin into one operating segment, Other mines. On the same basis, the Company has presented its 37.5% interest in Alumbraera in the Other associate operating segment due to its short mine life. Effective July 1, 2016, NuevaUnión results and El Morro were presented in Other. The segment information for the three months and year ended December 31, 2015 has been adjusted to reflect the Company's reportable operating segments for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016.

The Company's 100% interests in the Cochenour and Borden projects in Canada are included in the Red Lake and Porcupine reportable operating segments, respectively. The Company's 50% interest in the NuevaUnión project in Chile and 100% interest in the Coffee project in the Yukon are included in Other.

The Company's principal product is gold doré with the refined gold bullion sold primarily in the London spot market. Concentrate produced at Peñasquito and Alumbraera, containing both gold and by-product metals, is sold to third party smelters and traders.

Segmented Financial and Operating Highlights

Year ended December 31		Revenue (\$ millions)	Gold produced (000's of ounces)	Gold sold (000's of ounces)	Total cash costs: by- product (\$/oz) ^{(1), (4)}	AISC (\$/oz) ^{(2), (4)}
Peñasquito	2016	1,044	465	449	483	937
	2015	1,646	860	893	320	544
Cerro Negro	2016	532	363	382	505	705
	2015	790	507	580	600	769
Red Lake	2016	388	324	313	582	872
	2015	427	376	366	572	906
Éléonore	2016	346	274	278	875	981
	2015	259	268	231	911	1,007
Porcupine	2016	343	277	275	688	898
	2015	315	274	273	776	1,078
Musselwhite	2016	321	261	260	538	678
	2015	311	270	269	599	766
Other mines	2016	536	346	351	771	914
	2015	627	442	440	937	1,249
Other ⁽²⁾	2016	—	—	—	—	75
	2015	—	—	—	—	70
Total before associates	2016	3,510	2,310	2,308	622	951
	2015	4,375	2,997	3,052	603	916
Pueblo Viejo ⁽⁴⁾	2016	607	467	467	343	439
	2015	542	382	450	495	607
Other associate ⁽⁴⁾	2016	257	96	94	509	603
	2015	188	74	73	1,264	1,670
Wharf ⁽⁵⁾	2016	—	—	—	—	—
	2015	19	11	16	941	996
Total – including associates	2016	4,374	2,873	2,869	573	856
	2015	5,124	3,464	3,591	605	894

Three months ended December 31		Revenue (\$ millions)	Gold produced (000's of ounces)	Gold sold (000's of ounces)	Total cash costs: by- product (\$/oz) ^{(1), (4)}	AISC (\$/oz) ^{(2), (4)}
Peñasquito	2016	362	183	185	205	487
	2015	354	170	195	451	687
Cerro Negro	2016	90	66	70	778	1,024
	2015	166	147	132	577	872
Red Lake	2016	87	88	76	608	932
	2015	102	100	92	610	959
Éléonore ⁽³⁾	2016	82	65	69	965	1,075
	2015	112	105	103	677	761
Porcupine	2016	76	66	63	733	985
	2015	82	74	74	769	1,031
Musselwhite	2016	87	75	74	511	696
	2015	92	81	83	527	699
Other mines	2016	114	65	72	729	880
	2015	164	116	121	1,379	1,642
Other ⁽²⁾	2016	—	—	—	—	59
	2015	—	—	—	—	64
Total before associates and discontinued operations	2016	898	608	609	561	869
	2015	1,072	793	800	698	1,009
Pueblo Viejo ⁽⁴⁾	2016	168	127	132	202	311
	2015	108	90	93	502	608
Other associate ⁽⁴⁾	2016	80	26	27	56	140
	2015	58	26	25	1,028	1,274
Total – including associates and discontinued operations	2016	1,146	761	768	481	747
	2015	1,238	909	918	687	977

- (1) Total cash costs: by-product, per ounce, is calculated net of Goldcorp's share of by-product sales revenues (by-product copper sales revenues for Alumbra; by-product silver sales revenues for Marlin and Pueblo Viejo; and by-product lead and zinc sales revenues and 75% of silver sales revenues for Peñasquito at market silver prices, and 25% of silver sales revenues for Peñasquito at \$4.09 per silver ounce (2015 – \$4.07 per silver ounce) sold to Silver Wheaton).
- (2) For the purpose of calculating AISC, the Company includes corporate administration expense, capital expenditures incurred at the Company's regional and head office corporate offices and regional office exploration expense as corporate AISC in the "Other" category. These costs are not allocated to the individual mine sites as the Company measures its operations' performance on AISC directly incurred at the mine site. AISC for Other is calculated using total corporate expenditures and the Company's consolidated gold sales ounces.
- (3) Gold produced in 2015 include pre-commercial production ounces from Éléonore. However, gold sold excludes pre-commissioning sales ounces from Éléonore, prior to April 1, 2015 as these ounces were credited against capitalized project costs.
- (4) The Company has included certain non-GAAP performance measures including the Company's share of the applicable production, sales and financial information of Alumbra, Pueblo Viejo and NuevaUnión (formerly referred to as Project Corridor), throughout this document. Total cash costs: by-product and AISC are non-GAAP performance measures with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and detailed reconciliations, please see pages 46-52 of this report.
- (5) In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 – *Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*, Wharf was classified as a discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2016. The sale of Wharf was completed on February 20, 2015.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW**Peñasquito, Mexico (100%-owned)**

	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
Operating Data	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore mined – sulphide (thousands)	14,342	9,784	47 %	46,735	39,079	20 %
Tonnes of ore mined – oxide (thousands)	—	65	(100)%	1,106	3,038	(64)%
Tonnes of waste removed (thousands)	27,501	38,590	(29)%	133,771	151,924	(12)%
Tonnes of total material moved (thousands)	41,843	48,441	(14)%	181,612	194,041	(6)%
Ratio of waste to ore	1.9	3.9	(51)%	2.8	3.6	(22)%
Average Gold head grade (grams/tonne)	0.95	0.79	20 %	0.70	1.00	(30)%
Average Silver head grade (grams/tonne)	21.98	26.88	(18)%	22.98	28.25	(19)%
Average Lead head grade	0.20 %	0.27%	(26)%	0.22 %	0.30%	(27)%
Average Zinc head grade	0.58 %	0.63%	(8)%	0.54 %	0.68%	(21)%
Sulphide Ore						
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands)	9,243	9,854	(6)%	34,112	38,870	(12)%
Average Gold recovery rate	69 %	68%	1 %	63 %	72%	(13)%
Average Silver recovery rate	81 %	81%	— %	79 %	80%	(1)%
Average Lead recovery rate	78 %	72%	8 %	72 %	71%	1 %
Average Zinc recovery rate	80 %	77%	4 %	77 %	79%	(3)%
Concentrates Produced – Payable Metal Produced						
Gold (thousands of ounces)	181	162	12 %	450	833	(46)%
Silver (thousands of ounces)	4,790	6,329	(24)%	17,628	25,284	(30)%
Lead (thousands of pounds)	29,600	40,500	(27)%	109,400	173,900	(37)%
Zinc (thousands of pounds)	78,300	89,300	(12)%	262,900	388,800	(32)%
Lead concentrate (dry metric tonnes)	33,500	39,000	(14)%	117,600	159,300	(26)%
Zinc concentrate (dry metric tonnes)	76,600	90,600	(15)%	273,400	375,100	(27)%
Oxide Ore						
Tonnes of ore processed (thousands of ounces)	—	65	(100)%	1,106	3,038	(64)%
Produced (thousands of ounces)						
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces)	2	8	(75)%	15	28	(46)%
Silver Produced (thousands of ounces)	40	130	(69)%	275	642	(57)%
Total Payable Metal Produced						
Gold (thousands of ounces)	183	170	8 %	465	860	(46)%
Silver (thousands of ounces)	4,830	6,459	(25)%	17,903	25,927	(31)%
Lead (thousands of pounds)	29,600	40,500	(27)%	109,400	173,900	(37)%
Zinc (thousands of pounds)	78,300	89,300	(12)%	262,900	388,800	(32)%
Gold equivalent (thousands of ounces) ⁽¹⁾	347	369	(6)%	1,050	1,689	(38)%

	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Sulphide and Oxide Ores – Payable Metal Sold						
Gold (thousands of ounces)	185	195	(5)%	449	893	(50)%
Silver (thousands of ounces)	5,038	6,794	(26)%	17,592	27,087	(35)%
Lead (thousands of pounds)	33,600	41,700	(19)%	110,000	178,400	(38)%
Zinc (thousands of pounds)	70,500	98,000	(28)%	259,800	388,200	(33)%
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce) ⁽³⁾	\$ 205	\$ 451	(55)%	\$ 483	\$ 320	51 %
Total Cash Costs: Co-product (per ounce) ⁽³⁾	\$ 598	\$ 612	(2)%	\$ 780	\$ 562	39 %
AISC (per ounce)	\$ 487	\$ 687	(29)%	\$ 937	\$ 544	72 %
Mining cost (per tonne)	\$ 1.79	\$ 2.11	(15)%	\$ 1.98	\$ 2.09	(5)%
Milling cost (per tonne)	\$ 5.25	\$ 6.41	(18)%	\$ 5.76	\$ 6.61	(13)%
General and administrative cost (per tonne milled)	\$ 3.26	\$ 2.96	10 %	\$ 2.57	\$ 2.28	13 %
Off-site cost per tonne sold (lead)	\$ 597	\$ 690	(13)%	\$ 630	\$ 662	(5)%
Off-site cost per tonne sold (zinc)	\$ 339	\$ 323	5 %	\$ 317	\$ 338	(6)%
Financial Data (in millions)						
Revenues ⁽²⁾	\$ 362	\$ 354	2 %	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,646	(37)%
Production costs	\$ 183	\$ 221	(17)%	\$ 698	\$ 890	(22)%
Depreciation and depletion	\$ 78	\$ 100	(22)%	\$ 243	\$ 391	(38)%
Earnings (loss) from operations	\$ 100	\$ (1,152)	n/a	\$ 99	\$ (821)	n/a
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 64	\$ 50	28 %	\$ 235	\$ 202	16 %
– Sustaining	\$ 49	\$ 41	20 %	\$ 195	\$ 186	5 %
– Expansionary	\$ 15	\$ 9	67 %	\$ 40	\$ 16	150 %

(1) Gold equivalent ounces are calculated using the following assumptions: \$1,100 per ounce of gold; by-product metal prices of \$16.50 per ounce of silver; \$0.90 per pound of zinc; and \$0.95 per pound of lead (2015 – \$1,300; \$22.00; \$0.90; and \$0.90 respectively). By-product metals are converted to gold equivalent ounces by multiplying by-product metal production with the associated by-product metal price and dividing it by the gold price.

(2) Includes 25% of silver ounces sold to Silver Wheaton at \$4.09 per ounce (2015 – \$4.07 ounce). The remaining 75% of silver ounces are sold at market rates.

(3) The calculation of total cash costs per ounce of gold is net of by-product silver, lead and zinc sales revenues. If silver, lead and zinc were treated as co-products, total cash costs for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 would have been \$598 per ounce of gold, \$7.88 per ounce of silver, \$0.69 per pound of lead and \$0.67 per pound of zinc, and \$780 per ounce of gold, \$9.81 per ounce of silver, \$0.87 per pound of lead and \$0.79 per pound of zinc, respectively (three months and year ended December 31, 2015 – \$612, \$8.60, \$0.76, and \$0.72, and \$562, \$8.00, \$0.68, and \$0.69, respectively). Production costs are allocated to each co-product based on the ratio of actual sales volumes multiplied by budget metal prices (see page 46). The actual and budget silver price for Peñasquito takes into consideration that 25% of silver ounces are sold to Silver Wheaton at \$4.09 per ounce (2015 – \$4.07 ounce) with the remaining 75% of silver ounces sold at market rates.

Operating Highlights

Gold production for 2016 was 46% lower than 2015 primarily due to lower ore grade as a result of mine sequencing, lower throughput due to harder ore types processed, a longer than anticipated period to ramp up to full production following a planned 10 day shut down in the second quarter, and lower recoveries associated with processing low grade stockpiled ore. In 2015, the mine sequence had ore sourced from the comparatively higher grade area of Phase 5C.

During 2016 Peñasquito stockpiled an additional 12.6 million tonnes of sulphide ore due to the high carbon content. As part of the Pyrite Leach project, a carbon pre-flotation facility is being constructed, which is anticipated to be completed in the second quarter of 2018, which is expected to allow for the efficient processing of the higher carbon content ore.

Financial Highlights

Earnings from operations of \$99 million in 2016 compared to earnings of \$360 million in 2015 (excluding the \$1,181 million impairment in mining interest). Earnings decreased as lower production resulted in lower revenues, partially offset by lower depreciation and production costs. Production costs decreased as productivity in the pit improved significantly during 2016 due to improved pit conditions with large and wide cut-backs being established, continued focus on balancing truck haulage with available loading units, and optimization of drill-and-blast activities. The ongoing cost efficiency initiatives are expected to result in further productivity improvements in 2017.

AISC for 2016 were 72% higher than 2015 due to lower gold production, partially offset by higher by-product credits per ounce, lower operating costs, and the devaluation of the Mexican peso.

The Northern Well Field project reached full production capacity during the fourth quarter of 2016 and is expected to satisfy Peñasquito's long-term water requirements. The project was delivered within budget and project demobilization activities were substantially complete in December.

Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 8% higher than the fourth quarter of 2015, as the mine sequenced into higher grade Phase 5D ore in the last quarter of 2016. Phase 5D is expected to produce high grade ore until the third quarter of 2017.

AISC for the fourth quarter of 2016 were 29% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to higher gold production and lower production costs.

2017 Outlook

Peñasquito is expected to produce 410,000 ounces of gold (+/-5%). The decrease compared to 2016 is due to lower grades as the high-grade ore from Phase 5D is expected to be mined by the third quarter of 2017, and more low-grade ore from the stockpiles will be processed during the year.

In addition, the pit will undergo a significant stripping campaign for Phase 6D, a higher grade portion of the pit, with current plans to begin mining Phase 6D in the fourth quarter of 2018. Pre-stripping of the Chile Colorado pit is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2017, with mining of ore expected to commence in late 2018.

AISC is expected to be \$825 per ounce (+/-5%). The decrease compared to 2016 is due to productivity improvements that are expected to be partially offset by lower gold production. Sustaining capital is expected to be higher than normal in 2017 as the mine plan requires increased stripping in 2017 compared to 2016 and the tailings dam is being raised.

Cerro Negro, Argentina (100%-owned)

Operating Data	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore mined (thousands)	166	313	(47)%	811	845	(4)%
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands)	166	330	(50)%	827	1,256	(34)%
Average mill Gold grade (grams/tonne)	14.43	15.34	(6)%	14.35	13.47	7 %
Average mill Silver grade (grams/tonne)	112.7	163.6	(31)%	132.1	180.4	(27)%
Average Gold recovery rate	96%	94%	2 %	95%	94%	1 %
Average Silver recovery rate	88%	86%	2 %	87%	83%	5 %
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces)	66	147	(55)%	363	507	(28)%
Silver Produced (thousands of ounces)	478	1,489	(68)%	3,087	6,100	(49)%
Gold equivalent ounces produced (thousands of ounces) ⁽¹⁾	73	173	(58)%	410	611	(33)%
Gold Sold (thousands of ounces)	70	132	(47)%	382	580	(34)%
Silver Sold (thousands of ounces)	540	1,450	(63)%	3,308	7,395	(55)%
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce) ⁽²⁾	\$ 778	\$ 577	35 %	\$ 505	\$ 600	(16)%
Total Cash Costs: Co-product (per ounce) ⁽²⁾	\$ 810	\$ 627	29 %	\$ 574	\$ 667	(14)%
AISC (per ounce)	\$ 1,024	\$ 872	17 %	\$ 705	\$ 769	(8)%
Mining cost (per tonne)	\$ 111.93	\$ 87.50	28 %	\$ 102.42	\$ 108.77	(6)%
Milling cost (per tonne)	\$ 39.05	\$ 43.59	(10)%	\$ 40.47	\$ 42.94	(6)%
General and administrative cost (per tonne milled)	\$ 160.30	\$ 110.30	45 %	\$ 127.61	\$ 113.33	13 %
Financial Data (in millions)						
Revenues	\$ 90	\$ 166	(46)%	\$ 532	\$ 790	(33)%
Production costs	\$ 64	\$ 97	(34)%	\$ 249	\$ 465	(46)%
Depreciation and depletion	\$ 45	\$ 76	(41)%	\$ 217	\$ 348	(38)%
Earnings (loss) from operations	\$ (23)	\$ (8)	188 %	\$ 52	\$ (23)	n/a
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 22	\$ 47	(53)%	\$ 97	\$ 247	(61)%
– Sustaining	\$ 15	\$ 39	(62)%	\$ 68	\$ 95	(28)%
– Expansionary	\$ 7	\$ 8	(13)%	\$ 29	\$ 152	(81)%

(1) Gold equivalent ounces are calculated using the following assumptions: \$1,100 per ounce of gold and a by-product metal price of \$16.50 per ounce of silver (2015 – \$1,300 and \$22.00, respectively). By-product metals are converted to gold equivalent ounces by multiplying by-product metal production with the associated by-product metal price and dividing it by the gold price.

(2) The calculation of total cash costs per ounce of gold is net of by-product silver sales revenues. If silver were treated as a co-product, average total cash costs at Cerro Negro for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 would be \$810 per ounce of gold and \$12.14 per ounce of silver and \$574 per ounce of gold and \$8.74 per ounce of silver, respectively (three months and year ended December 31, 2015 – \$627 and \$9.85, \$667 and \$10.46, respectively). Production costs are allocated to each co-product based on the ratio of actual sales volumes multiplied by budget metal prices (see page 46).

Operating Highlights

Gold production for 2016 was 28% lower than 2015 primarily due to production in 2015 included processing 410,000 tonnes of ore from stockpiles and 4% lower mine production in 2016. The ramp up of mining operations at Cerro Negro was impacted by labour disruptions associated with the workforce reduction that was undertaken as part of the restructuring process in the second quarter to align costs and staffing levels with production capability. Management implemented a maintenance and supply chain improvement program during the second half of 2016 to improve underground equipment availability.

Financial Highlights

Earnings from operations were \$52 million in 2016 compared to a loss of \$23 million in 2015. Earnings increased due to a decrease in production costs of \$216 million including the elimination of Argentina's tax on doré exports, a devaluation of the Argentine peso and a higher realized gold price, partially offset by lower gold production and inflation.

AISC for 2016 were 8% lower than 2015 due to lower sustaining capital costs, partially offset by lower gold production. On a per unit basis, mining costs held steady with lower tonnes matching lower costs, while milling unit costs improved 6% as cost control measures more than offset lower milled tonnes.

Sustaining capital expenditures decreased by 28% as management established new investment rates in the mine related to the cost management program. Expansionary capital expenditures decreased by 81% due to the completion of the Cerro Negro construction phase activities in early 2015.

Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 55% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to the processing in 2015 of 47,000 tonnes from the stockpile and the 2016 work stoppages that were associated with the workforce reduction.

AISC for the fourth quarter of 2016 were 17% higher than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower production partially offset by lower production costs.

2017 Outlook

Cerro Negro is expected to produce 410,000 ounces of gold (+/-5%). The increase compared to 2016 is due to the continued ramp up of the mine as development rates improve. The production ramp-up to 4,000 tonnes per day is expected to be achieved during the second half of 2018.

During the fourth quarter of 2016 the prefeasibility study on the optimal mine design, development execution plan, and production schedule was completed. The plan has development at Mariana Norte continuing to ramp up through 2017 with first ore production expected in 2018. Development of the Emilia vein is expected to begin in the second half of 2017 and is expected to replace production from Eureka in 2019.

AISC is expected to be \$685 per ounce (+/-5%), similar to 2016, as a result of lower grades and higher sustaining capital, offset by continued optimization of the cost structure.

Sustaining capital for 2017 is mainly for mine development, expansion of the tailings dam facility and equipment purchases. Cerro Negro has commenced a prefeasibility study to determine whether filtered tailings and/or paste backfill would have a positive effect on NAV.

Pueblo Viejo, Dominican Republic (40%-owned)

(tabular amounts below represent Goldcorp's proportionate 40% share)

	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
Operating Data	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore mined (thousands)	1,741	2,851	(39)%	7,452	7,368	1 %
Tonnes of waste removed (thousands)	1,671	1,324	26 %	8,066	7,789	4 %
Ratio of waste to ore	1.0	0.5	100 %	1.1	1.1	— %
Tonnes of ore processed (thousands)	826	546	51 %	3,018	2,767	9 %
Average mill head grade (grams/tonne)	5.07	5.93	(15)%	5.28	4.94	7 %
Average recovery rate	93%	86%	8 %	91%	87%	5 %
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces)	127	90	41 %	467	382	22 %
Gold Sold (thousands of ounces)	132	93	42 %	467	450	4 %
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 202	\$ 502	(60)%	\$ 343	\$ 495	(31)%
Total Cash Costs: Co-product (per ounce) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 252	\$ 529	(52)%	\$ 380	\$ 516	(26)%
AISC (per ounce)	\$ 311	\$ 608	(49)%	\$ 439	\$ 607	(28)%
Mining cost (per tonne)	\$ 2.98	\$ 2.83	5 %	\$ 2.82	\$ 2.69	5 %
Milling cost (per tonne)	\$ 18.91	\$ 60.76	(69)%	\$ 37.88	\$ 50.63	(25)%
General and administrative cost (per tonne milled)	\$ 9.79	\$ 15.36	(36)%	\$ 10.67	\$ 11.62	(8)%
Financial Data (in millions) ⁽²⁾						
Revenues	\$ 168	\$ 108	56 %	\$ 607	\$ 542	12 %
Production costs	\$ 36	\$ 52	(31)%	\$ 185	\$ 242	(24)%
Depreciation and depletion	\$ 3	\$ 22	(86)%	\$ 35	\$ 120	(71)%
Earnings (loss) from operations	\$ 129	\$ (576)	n/a	\$ 387	\$ (429)	n/a
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 12	\$ 7	71 %	\$ 40	\$ 41	(2)%
– Sustaining	\$ 12	\$ 7	71 %	\$ 40	\$ 41	(2)%
– Expansionary	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	—

(1) The calculation of total cash costs per ounce of gold is net of by-product silver sales revenue. If silver were treated as a co-product, total cash costs for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 would be \$252 per ounce of gold and \$3.43 per ounce of silver and \$380 per ounce of gold and \$5.16 per ounce of silver, respectively (three months and year ended December 31, 2015 – \$529 and \$7.92, \$516 and \$7.74, respectively). Production costs are allocated to each co-product based on the ratio of actual sales volumes multiplied by budget metal prices (see page 33).

(2) The Company's 40% interest in Pueblo Viejo is classified as an investment in associate and is accounted for using the equity method with the Company's share of net earnings and net assets separately disclosed in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) and Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively. The financial data disclosed in the table represents the financial data of Pueblo Viejo on a proportionate rather than equity basis. For the three months and year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's equity earnings from Pueblo Viejo were \$60 million and \$169 million, respectively (three months and year ended December 31, 2015 – equity earnings of \$13 million and \$53 million and an impairment charge of \$610 million, respectively).

Operating Highlights

Gold production for 2016 was 22% higher than 2015 primarily due to higher ore milled, grades and recoveries. Ore milled in 2016 increased by 9% in comparison with 2015 as a consequence of lower tonnage processed in 2015 primarily due to the oxygen plant failure in November. Higher gold recovery in 2016 was a result of ore processed containing lower organic carbon than in 2015. The increase in head grades was attributable to the mining sequence.

Material mined in 2016 was slightly above 2015 as a result of improvements in the utilization of equipment, the use of contractors to perform re-handle activities, and a more efficient loading fleet.

Financial Highlights

Earnings from operations were \$387 million in 2016 compared to earnings of \$181 million in 2015 (excluding the \$610 million 2015 impairment in mining interest). Earnings increased from higher revenues from increased production, a higher gold price, lower production costs, the receipt of insurance proceeds relating to the oxygen plant failure in 2015 and lower depreciation and depletion costs.

AISC for 2016 were 28% lower than 2015 due to lower operating costs and higher production. Operating costs were lower in 2016 than 2015 primarily due to lower maintenance costs which resulted from a major maintenance shutdown in late 2015, and lower power costs due to reduced rates.

Sustaining capital expenditures for 2016 were in line with 2015.

Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production in the fourth quarter of 2016 was 41% higher than the fourth quarter of 2015 primarily due to higher throughput as the mill experienced an oxygen plant failure which reduced throughput in the fourth quarter of 2015.

AISC for the fourth quarter of 2016 were 49% lower than the fourth quarter 2015 due to higher gold production and lower production costs. Higher production in 2016 resulted from lower throughput in 2015 due to the oxygen plant failure. Lower production costs in 2016 were primarily due to the receipt of insurance proceeds related to the oxygen plant failure.

2017 Outlook

Pueblo Viejo is expected to produce 415,000 ounces of gold (+/-5%). The decrease compared to 2016 is due to lower grade. AISC is expected to be \$530 per ounce (+/-5%). The increase compared to 2016 is due to the insurance proceeds received in 2016 and higher sustaining capital expenditures.

Red Lake, Canada (100%-owned)

Operating Data	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands)	170	201	(15)%	646	646	— %
Average mill head grade (grams/tonne)	15.04	15.57	(3)%	16.18	18.44	(12)%
Average recovery rate	96%	95%	1 %	96%	96%	— %
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces) ⁽¹⁾	88	100	(12)%	324	376	(14)%
Gold Sold (thousands of ounces)	76	92	(17)%	313	366	(14)%
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce)	\$ 608	\$ 610	— %	\$ 582	\$ 572	2 %
AISC (per ounce)	\$ 932	\$ 959	(3)%	\$ 872	\$ 906	(4)%
Mining cost (per tonne)	\$ 199.65	\$ 170.34	17 %	\$ 196.49	\$ 198.63	(1)%
Milling cost (per tonne) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 43.05	\$ 39.64	9 %	\$ 45.77	\$ 48.56	(6)%
General and administrative cost (per tonne milled)	\$ 90.50	\$ 58.99	53 %	\$ 66.75	\$ 70.26	(5)%
Financial Data (in millions)						
Revenues	\$ 87	\$ 102	(15)%	\$ 388	\$ 427	(9)%
Production costs	\$ 42	\$ 51	(18)%	\$ 179	\$ 196	(9)%
Depreciation and depletion	\$ 33	\$ 32	3 %	\$ 123	\$ 123	— %
Earnings (loss) from operations	\$ 5	\$ (1,201)	n/a	\$ 64	\$ (1,132)	n/a
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 24	\$ 38	(37)%	\$ 100	\$ 170	(41)%
– Sustaining	\$ 22	\$ 25	(12)%	\$ 78	\$ 93	(16)%
– Expansionary	\$ 2	\$ 13	(85)%	\$ 22	\$ 77	(71)%

(1) Included in tonnes of ore milled and gold ounces produced for the fourth quarter and year ended 2016 year are 21,000 tonnes (2015 - 11,000 tonnes) and 35,000 tonnes (2015 - 27,000 tonnes), respectively, from the Cochenour project.

Operating Highlights

Gold production for 2016 was 14% lower than 2015 primarily due to lower grade. Grade was lower as the High Grade Zone and Campbell continued to deplete and production was replaced with lower grade ore from Upper Red Lake. In 2015, Red Lake focused on the conversion of mining methods to longhole mining in the High Grade Zone, mechanized bulk mining in the Upper Red Lake Zone, and tele-remote mining to provide additional economic tonnes to offset the depletion of the High Grade Zone.

Financial Highlights

Earnings from operations of \$64 million in 2016 compared to earnings of \$81 million in 2015 (excluding the \$1,213 million 2015 impairment in mining interest). The earnings decrease was due to lower sold ounces, partially offset by higher gold prices as well as lower mining, processing, administration and exploration costs.

AISC in 2016 were 4% lower than 2015 due to lower production costs and lower sustaining capital that was partially offset by lower gold production.

Sustaining capital expenditures for 2016 decreased by 16% due to efficiency improvements in development unit costs. Expansionary capital declined by 71% as project activities at Cochenour decreased significantly in 2016, with work focusing on geological understanding of the ore body in order to support development of the Cochenour starter mine concept study.

Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 12% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower tonnes from the depletion of the Campbell mine as well as a focus on mine development to increase mining front availability.

AISC in the fourth quarter of 2016 were 3% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower production costs and lower sustaining capital, offset by lower gold production.

2017 Outlook

Red Lake is expected to produce 300,000 ounces of gold (+/-5%). The decrease compared to 2016 is due to lower grades as the High Grade Zone depletes. At Red Lake there are two key growth projects, Cochenour and HG Young, that are advancing through the Company's investment framework that have the potential to provide new sources of ore over the long-term.

AISC is expected to be \$870 per ounce (+/-5%), comparable to 2016 as lower operating costs are offset by lower production. The site is focused on realizing new cost efficiencies through the rationalization of site infrastructure and initiatives. The Number One Shaft was placed on care and maintenance in the third quarter of 2016, the Red Lake mill was placed on care and maintenance in the first quarter of 2017 and the Campbell shaft is expected to be placed on care and maintenance in the second quarter of 2017.

Éléonore, Canada (100%-owned)

Operating Data	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore mined (thousands)	401	428	(6)%	1,688	1,381	22 %
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands)	399	517	(23)%	1,688	1,707	(1)%
Average mill head grade (grams/tonne)	5.50	7.57	(27)%	5.48	5.91	(7)%
Average recovery rate	90%	85%	6 %	90%	86%	5 %
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces)	65	105	(38)%	274	268	2 %
Gold Sold (thousands of ounces)	69	103	(33)%	278	265	5 %
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce)	\$ 965	\$ 677	43 %	\$ 875	\$ 911	(4)%
AISC (per ounce)	\$ 1,075	\$ 761	41 %	\$ 981	\$ 1,007	(3)%
Mining cost (per tonne)	\$ 72.71	\$ 58.26	25 %	\$ 65.24	\$ 73.58	(11)%
Milling cost (per tonne)	\$ 36.03	\$ 37.85	(5)%	\$ 37.45	\$ 39.37	(5)%
General and administrative cost (per tonne milled)	\$ 38.96	\$ 32.31	21 %	\$ 35.68	\$ 36.09	(1)%
Financial Data (in millions)						
Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 82	\$ 112	(27)%	\$ 346	\$ 259	34 %
Production costs	\$ 66	\$ 65	2 %	\$ 243	\$ 201	21 %
Depreciation and depletion	\$ 39	\$ 59	(34)%	\$ 146	\$ 137	7 %
Loss from operations	\$ (24)	\$ (410)	(94)%	\$ (43)	\$ (476)	(91)%
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 32	\$ 30	7 %	\$ 94	\$ 267	(65)%
– Sustaining	\$ 8	\$ 8	— %	\$ 28	\$ 21	33 %
– Expansionary	\$ 24	\$ 22	9 %	\$ 66	\$ 246	(73)%

(1) During the pre-commissioning production period (prior to April 1, 2015), costs incurred, net of proceeds from sales of \$48 million, were offset against capitalized mining costs and are referred to as pre-operating expenditures.

Operating Highlights

Gold production for 2016 was 2% higher than 2015 due to an increase in mined tonnes, which was partially offset by the exhaustion of surface stockpiles that contributed to mill feed in 2015. Éléonore mined 22% more tonnes in 2016 than 2015 as mining on four levels was established and higher productivity was achieved with the completion of the production shaft in the fourth quarter of 2016 and the ore handling system on the 690 meter level.

Financial Highlights

Loss from operations of \$43 million in 2016 compared to a loss from operations of \$78 million in 2015 (excluding the \$398 million 2015 impairment in mining interest). The loss decreased as a result of a higher realized gold price, as well as lower production costs on a per unit basis as the mine completed key infrastructure.

AISC for 2016 were 3% lower than 2015 due to increased efficiencies resulting in lower operating costs. Mining costs per tonne decreased by 11% as the mine increased output and greater efficiency was achieved from the completion of the production shaft and ore handling systems.

Sustaining capital expenditures for the year ended 2016 increased 33% compared to 2015 as the mine continued to expand operations. Expansionary capital expenditures decreased by 73% as the majority of the permanent mine infrastructure was completed in 2015.

Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 38% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower milled tonnes and lower grade. Lower milled tonnes were the result of the depletion of surface stockpiles in 2015 and lower grades were consistent with the mine plan.

AISC for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 41% higher than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower production.

2017 Outlook

Eleonore expects to produce 315,000 ounces of gold (+/-5%). The increase compared to 2016 is due to the continued ramp up of the mine. The production ramp-up into full capacity is expected to continue into 2018 with the anticipated addition of a fifth production horizon. A life of mine study is underway to determine the sustainable mining rate from the Roberto deposit.

AISC is expected to be \$985 per ounce (+/-5%). While there is expected to be a decrease in operating costs as the mine benefits from a full year of production from the permanent ore handling system, including the production shaft, and efficiencies from higher throughput rates, this is expected to be offset by higher sustaining capital related to tailings management facility expansion.

Porcupine, Canada (100%-owned)

Operating Data	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands)	808	1,118	(28)%	3,491	4,015	(13)%
Average mill head grade (grams/tonne)	2.78	2.43	14 %	2.64	2.37	11 %
Average recovery rate	92%	89%	3 %	92%	90%	2 %
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces)	66	74	(11)%	277	274	1 %
Gold Sold (thousands of ounces)	63	74	(15)%	275	273	1 %
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce)	\$ 733	\$ 769	(5)%	\$ 688	\$ 776	(11)%
AISC (per ounce)	\$ 985	\$ 1,031	(4)%	\$ 898	\$ 1,078	(17)%
Mining cost underground (per tonne)	\$ 127.37	\$ 85.85	48 %	\$ 105.81	\$ 101.35	4 %
Mining cost open pit (per tonne)	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.92	(4)%	\$ 4.94	\$ 5.56	(11)%
Milling cost (per tonne)	\$ 8.20	\$ 7.67	7 %	\$ 7.75	\$ 8.47	(9)%
General and administrative cost (per tonne milled)	\$ 10.52	\$ 11.23	(6)%	\$ 10.83	\$ 12.34	(12)%
Financial Data (in millions)						
Revenues	\$ 76	\$ 82	(7)%	\$ 343	\$ 315	9 %
Production costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8	\$ (4)	n/a	\$ 151	\$ 142	6 %
Depreciation and depletion	\$ 7	\$ 14	(50)%	\$ 63	\$ 50	26 %
Earnings (loss) from operations	\$ 59	\$ (52)	n/a	\$ 123	\$ (1)	n/a
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 21	\$ 26	(19)%	\$ 62	\$ 97	(36)%
– Sustaining	\$ 15	\$ 15	— %	\$ 46	\$ 67	(31)%
– Expansionary	\$ 6	\$ 11	(45)%	\$ 16	\$ 30	(47)%

(1) Production costs for the fourth quarter of 2016 were \$46 million compared to \$53 million in 2015, excluding a change in estimate of reclamation costs for closed sites.

Operating Highlights

Gold production for 2016 was comparable to 2015 as lower ounces from the Dome underground were offset by higher production from the Hollinger Open Pit, which commenced 24 hour a day production in October 2015 and displaced the lower grade stockpile ore processed in 2015. New efficiencies for ore and people movement were realized in 2016 at Hoyle Pond with the completion of the Hoyle Deep winze.

Financial Highlights

Earnings from operations were \$123 million in 2016 compared to earnings of \$122 million in 2015 (excluding the \$123 million 2015 impairment in mining interest).

AISC for 2016 were 17% lower than 2015 due to lower sustaining capital expenditures as Hoyle Deep was completed early in 2016. Expansionary capital decreased in 2016 as construction at Hollinger ended in 2015.

Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 11% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to planned lower production from the depletion of the Dome underground and lower tonnes were milled as depletion of the low grade stockpile was partially offset by the increased production at Hollinger Open Pit.

AISC for the fourth quarter of 2016 were 4% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower production costs, partially offset by lower gold production.

2017 Outlook

Porcupine is expected to produce 285,000 ounces (+/-5%), with AISC expected to be \$900 per ounce (+/-5%), consistent with 2016.

Musselwhite, Canada (100%-owned)

Operating Data	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands)	348	314	11 %	1,188	1,209	(2)%
Average mill head grade (grams/tonne)	7.13	7.95	(10)%	7.17	7.15	— %
Average recovery rate	95%	97%	(2)%	96%	97%	(1)%
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces)	75	81	(7)%	261	270	(3)%
Gold Sold (thousands of ounces)	74	83	(11)%	260	269	(3)%
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce)	\$ 511	\$ 527	(3)%	\$ 538	\$ 599	(10)%
AISC (per ounce)	\$ 696	\$ 699	— %	\$ 678	\$ 766	(11)%
Mining cost (per tonne)	\$ 55.03	\$ 59.55	(8)%	\$ 60.41	\$ 65.18	(7)%
Milling cost (per tonne)	\$ 13.46	\$ 11.97	12 %	\$ 12.95	\$ 13.01	— %
General and administrative cost (per tonne milled)	\$ 34.31	\$ 40.03	(14)%	\$ 40.75	\$ 39.44	3 %
Financial Data (in millions)						
Revenues	\$ 87	\$ 92	(5)%	\$ 321	\$ 311	3 %
Production costs	\$ 37	\$ 40	(8)%	\$ 140	\$ 150	(7)%
Depreciation and depletion	\$ 12	\$ 19	(37)%	\$ 59	\$ 63	(6)%
Earnings from operations	\$ 38	\$ 33	15 %	\$ 118	\$ 92	28 %
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 18	\$ 13	38 %	\$ 37	\$ 38	(3)%
– Sustaining	\$ 12	\$ 13	(8)%	\$ 29	\$ 38	(24)%
– Expansionary	\$ 6	\$ —	—	\$ 8	\$ —	—

Operating Highlights

Gold production for 2016 was comparable to 2015. Mining activities continued to primarily be based in the PQ Deep and Lynx zones.

Financial Highlights

Earnings from operations were \$118 million in 2016 compared to earnings of \$92 million in 2015. Earnings increased due to higher gold prices and continued cost reduction efforts, partially offset by lower ounces sold.

AISC for 2016 were 11% lower than 2015 due to lower production costs and lower sustaining capital, partially offset by lower gold production.

Sustaining capital expenditures for 2016 decreased by 24% primarily as a result of lower capital development.

Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 7% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower head grade and a lower recovery rate.

AISC for the fourth quarter of 2016 were essentially unchanged from the fourth quarter of 2015 due to reduced operating costs, offset by lower gold production.

2017 Outlook

Musselwhite is expected to produce 265,000 ounces of gold (+/-5%) in line with 2016. AISC is expected to be \$715 per ounce (+/-5%), in line with 2016.

OTHER MINE SITE OPERATING AND FINANCIAL DATA

The Company's Other operations consist of Los Filos (100%-owned) in Mexico, Marlin (100%-owned) in Guatemala, and Alumbrera (37.5%-owned) in Argentina.

Los Filos, Mexico (100%-owned)

Operating Data	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore mined (thousands)	2,130	5,482	(61)%	10,717	18,738	(43)%
Tonnes of waste removed (thousands)	1,950	8,368	(77)%	13,344	43,862	(70)%
Ratio of waste to ore	0.9	1.6	(44)%	1.3	2.4	(46)%
Tonnes of ore processed (thousands)	2,205	5,468	(60)%	10,809	18,607	(42)%
Average grade processed (grams/tonne)	0.78	0.78	— %	0.82	0.76	8 %
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces)	37	75	(51)%	231	273	(15)%
Gold Sold (thousands of ounces)	45	77	(42)%	235	271	(13)%
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 806	\$ 2,004	(60)%	\$ 756	\$ 1,313	(42)%
AISC (per ounce) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 977	\$ 2,131	(54)%	\$ 878	\$ 1,488	(41)%
Financial Data (in millions)						
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 5	\$ 9	(44)%	\$ 24	\$ 43	(44)%
– Sustaining	\$ 5	\$ 9	(44)%	\$ 24	\$ 43	(44)%
– Expansionary	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	—

(1) Cash reductions to the carrying value of the heap leach ore inventory to net realizable value were recorded during the three months and year ended December 31, 2015 for \$92 million and \$131 million, respectively. Total cash costs by-product and AISC, excluding the impact of carrying value reduction for the year ended 2015 were \$829 per ounce and \$1,003 per ounce, respectively (three months ended December 31, 2015, \$811 per ounce and \$937 per ounce, respectively).

Operating Highlights

On January 12, 2017 the Company announced the sale of Los Filos to Leagold which is expected to close by the end of the first quarter of 2017.

Commencing in 2016, Los Filos has been operating under a revised life of mine plan that includes a smaller pit and lower stripping costs.

Gold production for 2016 was 15% lower than 2015 primarily due to the revision of the mine plan. The lower tonnes placed on the heap leach pad that reduced gold production were partially offset by higher grade ore mined and higher recovered ounces from enhanced recovery strategies for the leach pad inventories, including higher solution flow, high pressure solution injection and deeper surface ripping.

AISC for 2016 were 41% lower than 2015 due to the 2015 year end heap leach inventory being reduced by \$131 million to net realizable value. Excluding the impact of the heap leach write down, AISC for 2016 were 12% lower than 2015 due to lower operating costs, a weaker Mexican peso and lower sustaining capital expenditures, partially offset by lower gold production.

Sustaining capital expenditures for the year ended 2016 were 44% lower than 2015 as a result of lower development costs tied to the revised life of mine plan.

Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 51% lower than fourth quarter of 2015 due to the revision of the mine plan. The lower tonnes placed on the heap leach pad that reduced gold production were partially offset by higher recovered ounces from enhanced recovery strategies for the leach pad inventories.

Excluding the impact of the heap leach write down, AISC for fourth quarter of 2016 was in line with 2015.

Marlin, Guatemala (100% owned)

Operating Data	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands)	266	310	(14)%	1,006	1,310	(23)%
Average mill Gold grade (grams/tonne)	3.39	4.12	(18)%	3.65	4.12	(11)%
Average mill Silver grade (grams/tonne)	203	198	3 %	184	185	(1)%
Average Gold recovery rate	97%	97%	— %	97%	97%	— %
Average Silver recovery rate	96%	95%	1 %	96%	95%	1 %
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces)	28	41	(32)%	115	169	(32)%
Silver Produced (thousands of ounces)	1,651	1,884	(12)%	5,747	7,338	(22)%
Gold equivalent ounces produced (thousands of ounces) ⁽¹⁾	52	73	(29)%	201	293	(31)%
Gold Sold (thousands of ounces)	27	44	(39)%	116	169	(31)%
Silver Sold (thousands of ounces)	1,536	1,993	(23)%	5,739	7,294	(21)%
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce) ⁽²⁾	\$ 600	\$ 287	109 %	\$ 803	\$ 336	139 %
Total Cash Costs: Co-product (per ounce) ⁽²⁾	\$ 874	\$ 563	55 %	\$ 977	\$ 611	60 %
AISC (per ounce)	\$ 716	\$ 787	(9)%	\$ 986	\$ 868	14 %
Financial Data (in millions)						
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ —	\$ 17	(100)%	\$ 2	\$ 67	(97)%
– Sustaining	\$ —	\$ 17	(100)%	\$ 2	\$ 67	(97)%
– Expansionary	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	—

(1) Gold equivalent ounces are calculated using the following assumptions: \$1,100 per ounce of gold and a by-product metal price of \$16.50 per ounce of silver (2015 – \$1,300; \$22.00, respectively). By-product metals are converted to gold equivalent ounces by multiplying by-product metal production with the associated by-product metal price and dividing it by the gold price.

(2) The calculation of total cash costs per ounce of gold is net of by-product silver sales revenues. If silver were treated as a co-product, average total cash costs at Marlin for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 would be \$874 per ounce of gold and \$12.20 per ounce of silver and \$977 per ounce of gold and \$13.60 per ounce of silver, respectively (three months and year ended December 31, 2015 – \$563 and \$8.71, and \$611 and \$9.42, respectively). Production costs are allocated to each co-product based on the ratio of actual sales volumes multiplied by budget metal prices (see page 46).

Operating Highlights

The Marlin mine has commenced closure activities and the remaining production is expected to be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2017.

Gold production for 2016 was 32% lower than 2015 primarily due to less ore from remnant mining and 11% lower head grade. Tonnes processed were 23% lower in line with the reduced mine production.

AISC for 2016 were 14% higher than 2015 due to lower gold production, partially offset by lower sustaining capital expenditures.

Sustaining capital expenditures for 2016 were negligible due to the short mine life.

Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 32% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to 14% lower tonnes processed and 18% lower head grade.

AISC for the fourth quarter of 2016 were 9% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower sustaining capital expenditures, partially offset by lower gold production.

Alumbrera, Argentina (37.5%-owned)

(tabular amounts below represent Goldcorp's proportionate 37.5% share)

Operating Data	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Tonnes of ore mined (thousands)	3,269	3,117	5 %	12,567	14,227	(12)%
Tonnes of waste removed (thousands)	1,215	3,563	(66)%	9,478	17,119	(45)%
Ratio of waste to ore	0.4	1.1	(64)%	0.8	1.2	(33)%
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands)	3,501	3,165	11 %	12,999	12,401	5 %
Average mill Gold grade (grams/tonne)	0.31	0.35	(11)%	0.33	0.27	22 %
Average mill Copper grade	0.30%	0.36%	(17)%	0.28%	0.24%	17 %
Average Gold recovery rate	76%	72%	6 %	71%	67%	6 %
Average Copper recovery rate	88%	86%	2 %	84%	74%	14 %
Gold Produced (thousands of ounces)	26	26	— %	96	74	30 %
Copper Produced (thousands of pounds)	20,200	21,300	(5)%	67,700	51,100	32 %
Gold equivalent ounces produced (thousands of ounces) ⁽¹⁾	80	77	4 %	273	198	38 %
Gold Sold (thousands of ounces)	27	25	8 %	94	73	29 %
Copper Sold (thousands of pounds)	21,400	16,900	27 %	66,500	51,000	30 %
Total Cash Costs: By-product (per ounce) ⁽²⁾	\$ 56	\$ 1,028	(95)%	\$ 509	\$ 1,264	(60)%
Total Cash Costs: Co-product (per ounce) ⁽²⁾	\$ 644	\$ 813	(21)%	\$ 723	\$ 954	(24)%
AISC (per ounce)	\$ 140	\$ 1,274	(89)%	\$ 603	\$ 1,670	(64)%
Financial Data (in millions)						
Expenditures on mining interests (cash basis)	\$ 1	\$ 4	(75)%	\$ 1	\$ 18	(94)%
– Sustaining	\$ 1	\$ 4	—	\$ 1	\$ 18	(94)%
– Expansionary	\$ —	\$ —	— %	\$ —	\$ —	— %

(1) Gold equivalent ounces are calculated using the following assumptions: \$1,100 per ounce of gold and a by-product metal price of \$2.75 per pound of copper (2015 – \$1,300 and \$3.00, respectively). By-product metals are converted to gold equivalent ounces by multiplying by-product metal production with the associated by-product metal price and dividing it by the gold price.

(2) The calculation of total cash costs per ounce of gold is net of by-product copper sales revenue. If copper were treated as a co-product, total cash costs for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 would be \$644 per ounce of gold and \$1.81 per pound of copper and \$723 per ounce of gold and \$1.97 per pound of copper, respectively (three months and year ended December 31, 2015 – \$813 and \$2.32, \$954 and \$2.69, respectively). Production costs are allocated to each co-product based on the ratio of actual sales volumes multiplied by budget metal prices (see page 46).

Operating Highlights

Gold and copper production for 2016 were 30% and 32%, higher, respectively, than 2015 primarily due to higher ore milled, grades and recoveries.

Head grades were higher than 2015 due to ore mined from the higher grade areas of phase 12 of Alumbrera pit, while in 2015 ore mined was from the lower grade phase 11 portion of the pit. Ore milled in 2016 was higher than 2015 due to softer ore from Bajo el Durazno pit and higher mill utilization. Higher gold recoveries were due to better head grades. Copper recoveries were higher due to better head grades than 2015 and due to the presence of soluble copper material in 2015.

AISC for 2016 were 64% lower than 2015 due to higher production volume, lower sustaining capital expenditures, a weaker Argentine Peso and lower production taxes due to elimination by the government in February 2016 of the eight percent export duty.

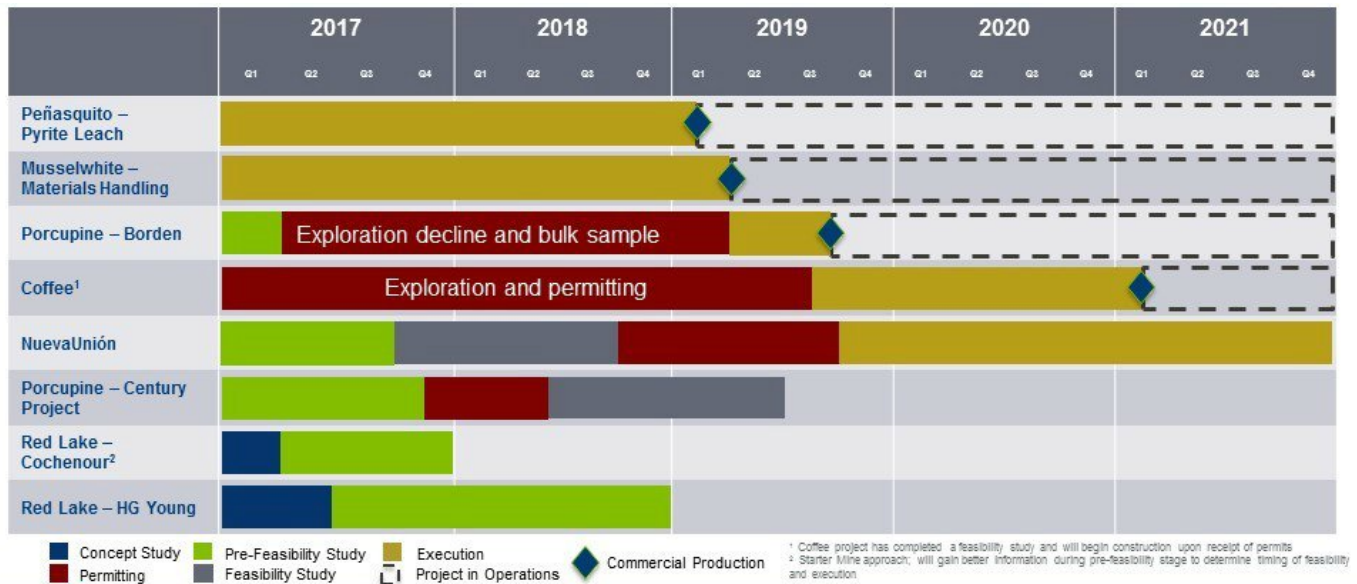
Fourth Quarter 2016 Results

Gold production in the fourth quarter of 2016 was consistent with the fourth quarter of 2015. Copper production was 5% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower head grade.

AISC for the fourth quarter of 2016 were 89% lower than the fourth quarter of 2015 due to lower waste material moved, higher by-product copper credits, lower sustaining capital expenditures, and a weaker Argentine Peso.

PROJECTS PIPELINE

The Company has numerous projects underway that provide potential growth in NAV. The current anticipated project milestones for 2017 through 2021 are outlined below.



Growth capital for 2016 included Peñasquito's Pyrite Leach project and Musselwhite's Materials Handling project that were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on July 27, 2016, expenditures on the Coffee project following its acquisition on July 19, 2016 and other internal growth projects that are in various stages of Goldcorp's investment framework. Growth capital in 2015 included significant capital spending on completing the Eléonore and Cerro Negro mines.

Expenditures relating to growth projects for the year ended December 31, 2016 were as follows (in millions):

Project	Year ended December 31	
	2016	2015
Peñasquito – Pyrite Leach	\$ 38	\$ 17
Musselwhite – Materials Handling	\$ 8	\$ —
Red Lake – HG Young	\$ 9	\$ 25
Red Lake – Cochenour	\$ 22	\$ 77
Porcupine – Borden	\$ 16	\$ 23
Coffee	\$ 14	\$ —
NuevaUnión (50%)	\$ 10	\$ 13
Eleonore	\$ 66	\$ 246
Cerro Negro	\$ 29	\$ 152
Other	\$ 4	\$ 5
TOTAL	\$ 216	\$ 558

Of the \$216 million and \$558 million of expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, \$207 million and \$533 million are included in expenditures on mining interests as expansionary capital and \$9 million and \$25 million (relating to HG Young), respectively, have been expensed as exploration.

Peñasquito: Pyrite Leach Project

The Pyrite Leach Project ("PLP") received Board approval on July 27, 2016, with an expected capital investment of approximately \$420 million based on a feasibility study completed in December 2015. At Peñasquito, the PLP is expected to increase overall gold and silver recovery by treating the zinc tailings before discharge to the tailings storage facility. The PLP is expected to provide annual incremental production of 100,000-140,000 gold ounces and approximately 4-6 million silver ounces commencing in 2019.

PLP achieved 65% engineering progress by the end of 2016, while procurement activities are well advanced to support execution. Major works contractors are mobilizing on site and construction of permanent facilities has been initiated. As part of the PLP, a carbon pre-flotation facility is being constructed, anticipated to be completed in the second quarter of 2018.

Project expenditures have been included as expansionary capital in expenditures on mining interests in Peñasquito.

Musselwhite: Materials Handling Project

The Materials Handling Project received Board approval on July 27, 2016, with an expected capital investment of approximately \$90 million. The project will construct an underground winze and associated infrastructure which will result in reduced reliance on truck haulage and is expected to increase production by approximately 20% and reduce operating costs by approximately 10%. Completion of the project is expected by the first quarter of 2019.

During 2016, the contractor team was mobilized and development for the project is advancing. At the end of 2016 approximately 90% of the detailed engineering had been completed.

Project expenditures will be included as expansionary capital in expenditures on mining interests in Musselwhite.

Red Lake: HG Young Project

The 100%-owned HG Young project is an exploration discovery in close proximity to the Company's 100%-owned Red Lake mine.

During 2016, exploration drilling continued with a focus on expanding the current resource and upgrading the structural understanding of the mineralized system. During the first quarter of 2017, the geological interpretation and block models will be updated and used to update the HG Young concept study. Assuming a positive business case in the concept study, the Company expects to commence a pre-feasibility study, which currently anticipates a decline from surface providing access to higher confidence areas for further exploration and bulk sampling.

Project expenditures are currently being expensed as exploration in Red Lake.

Red Lake: Cochenour Project

The 100%-owned Cochenour project combines the existing workings of the historic Cochenour mine with the Bruce Channel gold discovery in the Red Lake camp. Cochenour is expected to provide an additional source of ore feed for the Red Lake Mine.

During 2016, exploration drilling continued with a focus on improving the confidence in the resource and structural models. A bulk sample from the 3990 and 4060 levels was processed through a sample tower to support grade predictability and then processed through the Red Lake Mill where reconciliation was favourable. The concept study will be completed during the first quarter of 2017 following which a pre-feasibility study is expected to commence. To date the concept study has shown positive economics for a starter mine.

The Company is undertaking the necessary work at Cochenour with the intention of converting a portion of the 0.29 million ounces (0.6 million tonnes at 15.03 grams per tonne) of measured and indicated resources into a mineral reserve and expects that the estimate will be included as part of the Company's June 30, 2017 reserve and resource update. The development access and further geological understanding obtained from a starter mine would be evaluated to support additional development and mining.

Project expenditures have been included as expansionary capital in expenditures on mining interests in Red Lake.

Porcupine: Century Project

The 100%-owned Century Project is a potential large-scale open pit mine and related processing facility at the Dome mine. The current mineral resource estimate in the Dome open pit is 4.5 million ounces (130.6 million tonnes at 1.07 grams per tonne) of measured and indicated resources and 0.9 million ounces (35 million tonnes at 0.81 grams per tonne) of inferred resources, with potential to further extend open pit mining well below the existing Dome open pit.

A concept study is underway to examine engineering, waste rock management and economics and to evaluate development of an expanded open pit mine and related processing facility. The Company expects the concept study to be completed in the first quarter of 2017 and expects to commence a pre-feasibility study immediately thereafter. In addition to the current mineral resource estimate at the Dome pit, the pre-feasibility study will incorporate a review of additional potential mill feed, including the Pamour Open Pit, which has a current reserve estimate of 1.1 million ounces (31.9 million tonnes at 1.02 grams per tonne) and measured and indicated resource estimate of 0.7 million ounces (21.7 million tonnes at 1.01 grams per tonne), and the Pamour West Open Pit, which has a current measured and indicated resource estimate of 0.8 million ounces (24.5 million tonnes at 1.00 grams per tonne). The Company is undertaking the necessary work at the Dome open pit with the intention of converting a portion of the measured and indicated mineral resources into an initial mineral reserve and expects that the estimate will be included as part of the Company's June 30, 2017 reserve and resource update.

Porcupine: Borden Project

The 100%-owned Borden Project is located near Chapleau in Ontario, approximately 160 kilometres west of the Company's Porcupine mine, and comprises 786 square kilometres of claims.

All material required permits, including the Advance Exploration permit, have been received to allow for the construction of a ramp into the deposit and the extraction of a 30,000 tonne bulk sample. The ramp design for the purpose of the bulk sample is expected to be sufficient for ultimate mining purposes. The underground platforms developed from the ramp access will further support exploration drilling of a deposit that remains open at depth and laterally. A final feasibility study is expected to occur by the end of the first quarter of 2019 after the completion of a bulk sample. With the expected ramp completion and minimal additional infrastructure required for full scale mining, the Company expects to reach commercial production six months following bulk sample extraction.

Project expenditures have been included as expansionary capital in expenditures on mining interests in Porcupine.

NuevaUnión Project (formerly "Project Corridor")

The 50%-owned NuevaUnión Project comprises the El Morro gold/copper deposit and the Relincho copper/molybdenum deposit and is one of the largest undeveloped copper-gold-molybdenum projects in the Americas.

A preliminary economic assessment ("PEA") was completed during the third quarter of 2015. The PEA contemplates ore from the La Fortuna deposit being conveyed to a concentrator at the Relincho deposit, resulting in a mine life of approximately 32 years, a reduced environmental footprint, and sustainable benefits to the community (through local employment and business opportunities, and robust community investment), lower operating costs, and improved capital efficiency. NuevaUnión has commenced engagement with indigenous communities and other stakeholders to help guide the project's development. The project commenced a pre-feasibility study in October 2016 which is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2017 following which a feasibility study is expected to commence. The Environmental Impact Assessment baseline and the consulting process with communities continues to progress.

Coffee Project

The 100%-owned Coffee project is a structurally hosted hydrothermal deposit located approximately 130 kilometres south of the City of Dawson, Yukon. The Coffee land package, comprising over 60,000 hectares, demonstrates potential for near-mine discoveries, with mineralization remaining open along strike and at depth and the potential for the discovery of a major new mineral system.

Since the acquisition of Coffee on July 19, 2016, First Nation and community consultation activities progressed along with the review and optimization of the feasibility study and planning for upgrades to site infrastructure. In addition, the Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment application was being prepared and is expected to be submitted in the first quarter of 2017. The Company expects permitting and construction to take about four years with commercial production targeted for the first quarter of 2021.

RESERVES AND RESOURCES

Goldcorp has updated their Mineral Reserves and Resource Estimates based on receipt of updated estimates from Pueblo Viejo (Barrick Gold Corporation), Alumbraera (Glencore plc) and Relincho and San Nicholas (Teck Resources Limited).

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Company has included certain non-GAAP performance measures throughout this document. These performance measures are employed by the Company to measure its operating and economic performance internally and to assist in business decision-making as well as providing key performance information to senior management. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, certain investors and other stakeholders also use this information to evaluate the Company's operating and economic performance; however, these non-GAAP performance measures do not have any standardized meaning. Accordingly, these performance measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The Company's primary business is gold production and its future development and current operations focus are on maximizing returns from gold production, with other metal production being incidental to the gold production process. As a result, the Company's non-GAAP performance measures are disclosed on a per gold ounce basis.

The Company calculates its non-GAAP performance measures on an attributable basis. Attributable performance measures include the Company's mining operations and projects, and the Company's share of Alumbraera, Pueblo Viejo, and NuevaUnión (formerly referred to as Project Corridor) subsequent to the formation of the joint venture on November 24, 2015. The inclusion of NuevaUnión in the Company's non-GAAP performance measures only impacts the Company's adjusted operating cash flow metric at this time as it is a development stage project. The Company believes that disclosing certain performance measures on an attributable basis provides useful information about the Company's operating and economic performance, and reflects the Company's view of its core mining operations.

Non-GAAP Measure - Total Cash Costs: by-product

Total cash costs: by-product incorporate Goldcorp's share of all production costs, including adjustments to inventory carrying values, adjusted for changes in estimates in reclamation and closure costs at the Company's closed mines which are non-cash in nature, and include Goldcorp's share of by-product silver, lead, zinc and copper credits, and treatment and refining charges included within revenue. Additionally, cash costs are adjusted for realized gains and losses arising on the Company's commodity and foreign currency contracts which the Company enters into to mitigate its exposure to fluctuations in by-product metal prices, heating oil prices and foreign exchange rates, which may impact the Company's operating costs.

In addition to conventional measures, the Company assesses this per ounce measure in a manner that isolates the impacts of gold production volumes, the by-product credits, and operating costs fluctuations such that the non-controllable and controllable variability is independently addressed. The Company uses total cash costs: by product per gold ounce to monitor its operating performance internally, including operating cash costs, as well as in its assessment of potential development projects and acquisition targets. The Company believes this measure provides investors and analysts with useful information about the Company's underlying cash costs of operations and the impact of by-product credits on the Company's cost structure and is a relevant metric used to understand the Company's operating profitability and ability to generate cash flow. When deriving the production costs associated with an ounce of gold, the Company includes by-product credits as the Company considers that the cost to produce the gold is reduced as a result of the by-product sales incidental to the gold production process, thereby allowing the Company's management and other stakeholders to assess the net costs of gold production.

The Company reports total cash costs: by-product on a gold ounces sold basis. In the gold mining industry, this is a common performance measure but does not have any standardized meaning. The Company follows the recommendations of the Gold Institute Production Cost Standard. The Gold Institute, which ceased operations in 2002, was a non-regulatory body and represented a global group of producers of gold and gold products. The production cost standard developed by the Gold Institute remains the generally accepted standard of reporting cash costs of production by gold mining companies.

The Company also reports total cash costs: co-product as a secondary metric to provide further information to the Company's stakeholders. Total cash costs: co-product, per gold ounce, are calculated by allocating Goldcorp's share of production costs to each co-product based on the ratio of actual sales volumes multiplied by budget metal prices, as compared to realized sales prices. The Company uses budget prices to eliminate price volatility and improve co-product cash cost reporting comparability between periods. The budget metal prices used in the calculation of total cash costs: co-product were as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Gold (per ounce)	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200
Silver (per ounce)	\$ 15	\$ 18	\$ 20
Copper (per pound)	\$ 2.53	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
Lead (per pound)	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.00
Zinc (per pound)	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.90

The following tables provide a reconciliation of total cash costs: by-product per ounce to the consolidated financial statements:

Year ended December 31, 2016:

	Production Costs ⁽¹⁾	By-Product Credits	Non-cash Reclamation and Closure Cost Obligations	Treatment and Refining Charges on Concentrate Sales	Total Cash Costs: by- product	Ounces (thousands)	Total Cash Costs: by- product per ounce ^{(2), (3)}
Peñasquito	\$ 698	\$ (604)	\$ —	\$ 123	\$ 217	449	\$ 483
Cerro Negro	249	(56)	—	—	193	382	505
Red Lake	179	(1)	2	2	182	313	582
Éléonore	243	—	—	—	243	278	875
Porcupine	151	—	38	—	189	275	688
Musselwhite	140	—	—	—	140	260	538
Other mines	414	(98)	(44)	—	272	351	771
Corporate	(8)	—	8	—	—	—	—
Total before associates	\$ 2,066	\$ (759)	\$ 4	\$ 125	\$ 1,436	2,308	\$ 622
Pueblo Viejo	185	(25)	—	—	160	467	343
Other associate	185	(159)	—	21	47	94	509
TOTAL	\$ 2,436	\$ (943)	\$ 4	\$ 146	\$ 1,643	2,869	\$ 573

Year ended December 31, 2015:

	Production Costs ⁽¹⁾	By-Product Credits	Non-cash Reclamation and Closure Cost Obligations	Treatment and Refining Charges on Concentrate Sales	Net Hedging Gain/Loss	Total Cash Costs: by- product	Ounces (thousands)	Total Cash Costs: by- product per ounce ^{(2), (3)}
Peñasquito	\$ 890	\$ (812)	\$ —	\$ 187	\$ 21	\$ 286	893	\$ 320
Cerro Negro	465	(116)	—	—	—	349	580	600
Red Lake	196	—	—	—	13	209	366	572
Éléonore	200	—	—	—	10	210	231	911
Porcupine	141	—	57	—	14	212	273	776
Musselwhite	150	—	—	—	11	161	269	599
Other mines	523	(119)	(3)	—	11	412	440	937
Corporate	15	—	(15)	—	3	3	—	—
Total before associates and discontinued operations	\$ 2,580	\$ (1,047)	\$ 39	\$ 187	\$ 83	\$ 1,842	3,052	\$ 604
Pueblo Viejo	242	(19)	—	—	—	223	450	495
Other associate	197	(122)	—	17	—	92	73	1,264
Discontinued Operations	15	—	—	—	—	15	16	941
TOTAL	\$ 3,034	\$ (1,188)	\$ 39	\$ 204	\$ 83	\$ 2,172	3,591	\$ 605

Three months ended December 31, 2016:

	Production Costs ⁽¹⁾	By-Product Credits	Non-cash Reclamation and Closure Cost Obligations	Treatment and Refining Charges on Concentrate Sales	Total Cash Costs: by-product	Ounces (thousands)	Total Cash Costs: by-product per ounce ^{(2), (3)}
Peñasquito	\$ 182	\$ (180)	\$ —	\$ 36	\$ 38	185	\$ 205
Cerro Negro	64	(9)	—	—	55	70	778
Red Lake	43	(1)	2	2	46	76	608
Éléonore	66	—	—	—	66	69	965
Porcupine	8	—	38	—	46	63	733
Musselwhite	38	—	—	—	38	74	511
Other mines	123	(25)	(44)	—	54	72	729
Corporate	(8)	—	8	—	—	—	—
Total before associates	\$ 516	\$ (215)	\$ 4	\$ 38	\$ 343	609	\$ 561
Pueblo Viejo	35	(8)	—	—	27	132	202
Other associate	51	(58)	—	7	—	27	56
TOTAL	\$ 602	\$ (281)	\$ 4	\$ 45	\$ 370	768	\$ 481

Three months ended December 31, 2015:

	Production Costs ⁽¹⁾	By-Product Credits	Non-cash Reclamation and Closure Cost Obligations	Treatment and Refining Charges on Concentrate Sales	Net Hedging Gain/Loss	Total Cash Costs: by-product	Ounces (thousands)	Total Cash Costs: by-product per ounce ^{(2), (3)}
Peñasquito	\$ 221	\$ (186)	\$ —	\$ 46	\$ 8	\$ 89	195	\$ 451
Cerro Negro	97	(20)	—	—	—	77	132	577
Red Lake	51	—	—	—	4	55	92	610
Éléonore	64	—	—	—	5	69	103	677
Porcupine	(4)	—	57	—	4	57	74	769
Musselwhite	40	—	—	—	3	43	83	527
Other mines	199	(33)	(3)	—	4	167	121	1,379
Corporate	(6)	—	6	—	1	1	—	—
Total before associates and discontinued operations	\$ 662	\$ (239)	\$ 60	\$ 46	\$ 29	\$ 558	800	\$ 698
Pueblo Viejo	52	(5)	—	—	—	47	93	502
Other associate	56	(36)	—	6	—	26	25	1,028
TOTAL	\$ 770	\$ (280)	\$ 60	\$ 52	\$ 29	\$ 631	918	\$ 687

(1) \$20 million and \$69 million in royalties are included in production costs for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016, respectively (three months and year ended December 31, 2015—\$23 million and \$93 million, respectively).

(2) Total cash costs: by-product per ounce may not calculate based on amounts presented in these tables due to rounding.

(3) If silver, lead, zinc and copper for Peñasquito, silver for Marlin, silver and copper for Pueblo Viejo, and copper for Alumbra were treated as co-products, Goldcorp's share of total cash costs: co-product from continuing operations for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016, would be \$619 and \$649 per ounce of gold, \$8.73 and \$10.17 per ounce of silver, \$1.81 and \$1.960 per pound of copper, \$0.67 and \$0.79 per pound of zinc, and \$0.69 and \$0.87 per pound of lead, respectively (three months and year ended December 31, 2015—\$739 and \$684 per ounce of gold, \$8.85 and \$8.67 per ounce of silver, \$2.31 and \$2.66 per pound of copper, \$0.72 and \$0.69 per pound of zinc, and \$0.76 and \$0.68 per pound of lead, respectively).

NON-GAAP MEASURE – AISC

AISC include total production cash costs incurred at the Company's mining operations, which forms the basis of the Company's by-product cash costs. Additionally, the Company includes sustaining capital expenditures, corporate administrative expense, exploration and evaluation costs, and reclamation cost accretion and amortization. The measure seeks to reflect the full cost of gold production from current operations, therefore expansionary capital is excluded. Certain other cash expenditures, including tax payments, dividends and financing costs are also excluded.

The Company believes that this measure represents the total costs of producing gold from current operations, and provides the Company and other stakeholders of the Company with additional information of the Company's operational performance and ability to generate cash flows. AISC, as a key performance measure, allows the Company to assess its ability to support capital expenditures and to sustain future production from the generation of operating cash flows. This information provides management with the ability to more actively manage capital programs and to make more prudent capital investment decisions.

The Company reports AISC on a gold ounces sold basis. This performance measure was adopted as a result of an initiative undertaken within the gold mining industry; however, this performance measure has no standardized meaning and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The Company follows the guidance note released by the World Gold Council, which became effective January 1, 2014. The World Gold Council is a non-regulatory market development organization for the gold industry whose members comprise global senior gold mining companies.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of AISC per ounce to the consolidated financial statements:

Year ended December 31, 2016:

	Total cash costs: by-product	Corporate Administration	Exploration and evaluation costs	Reclamation cost accretion and amortization	Sustaining capital expenditures	Total AISC	Ounces (thousands)	Total AISC per ounce ⁽¹⁾
Peñasquito	\$ 217	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 195	\$ 420	449	\$ 937
Cerro Negro	193	—	1	7	68	269	382	705
Red Lake	182	—	11	2	78	273	313	872
Éléonore	243	—	—	2	28	273	278	981
Porcupine	189	—	2	9	46	246	275	898
Musselwhite	140	—	5	3	29	177	260	678
Other mines	272	—	9	16	26	323	351	914
Corporate	—	187	2	—	26	215	—	75
Total before associates	\$ 1,436	\$ 187	\$ 32	\$ 45	\$ 496	\$ 2,196	2,308	\$ 951
Pueblo Viejo	160	—	—	4	40	204	467	439
Other associate	47	—	—	8	1	56	94	603
TOTAL	\$ 1,643	\$ 187	\$ 32	\$ 57	\$ 537	\$ 2,456	2,869	\$ 856

Year ended December 31, 2015:

	Total cash costs: by-product	Corporate Administration	Exploration and evaluation costs	Reclamation cost accretion and amortization	Sustaining capital expenditures	Total AISC	Ounces (thousands)	Total AISC per ounce ⁽¹⁾
Peñasquito	\$ 286	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 10	\$ 186	\$ 485	893	\$ 544
Cerro Negro	349	—	1	3	95	448	580	769
Red Lake	209	—	27	3	93	332	366	906
Éléonore	210	—	—	1	21	232	231	1,007
Porcupine	212	—	1	14	67	294	273	1,078
Musselwhite	161	—	6	1	38	206	269	766
Other mines	412	—	8	19	110	549	440	1,249
Corporate	3	207	5	—	35	250	—	70
Total before associates and discontinued operations	\$ 1,842	\$ 207	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$ 645	\$ 2,796	3,052	\$ 916
Pueblo Viejo	223	—	—	10	41	274	450	607
Other associate	92	—	—	11	18	121	73	1,670
Discontinued Operations	15	1	—	—	1	17	16	996
TOTAL	\$ 2,172	\$ 208	\$ 51	\$ 72	\$ 705	\$ 3,208	3,591	\$ 894

Three months ended December 31, 2016:

	Total cash costs: by-product	Corporate Administration	Exploration and evaluation costs	Reclamation cost accretion and amortization	Sustaining capital expenditures	Total AISC	Ounces (thousands)	Total AISC per ounce ⁽¹⁾
Peñasquito	\$ 38	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 49	\$ 89	185	\$ 487
Cerro Negro	55	—	1	1	15	72	70	1,024
Red Lake	46	—	2	—	22	70	76	932
Éléonore	66	—	—	1	8	75	69	1,075
Porcupine	46	—	—	—	15	61	63	985
Musselwhite	38	—	1	1	12	52	74	696
Other mines	54	—	3	4	5	66	72	880
Corporate	—	38	1	—	6	45	—	59
Total before associates	\$ 343	\$ 38	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 132	\$ 530	609	\$ 869
Pueblo Viejo	27	—	—	1	12	40	132	311
Other associate	—	—	—	2	1	3	27	140
TOTAL	\$ 370	\$ 38	\$ 8	\$ 12	\$ 145	\$ 573	768	\$ 747

Three months ended December 31, 2015:

	Total cash costs: by-product	Corporate Administration	Exploration and evaluation costs	Reclamation cost accretion and amortization	Sustaining capital expenditures	Total AISC	Ounces (thousands)	Total AISC per ounce ⁽¹⁾
Peñasquito	\$ 89	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 41	\$ 134	195	\$ 687
Cerro Negro	77	—	1	—	39	117	132	872
Red Lake	55	—	6	1	25	87	92	959
Éléonore	69	—	—	—	8	77	103	761
Porcupine	57	—	—	4	15	76	74	1,031
Musselwhite	43	—	1	—	13	57	83	699
Other mines	167	—	2	4	26	199	121	1,642
Corporate	1	48	—	—	10	59	—	64
Total before associates and discontinued operations	\$ 558	\$ 48	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ 177	\$ 806	800	\$ 1,009
Pueblo Viejo	47	—	—	3	7	57	93	608
Other associate	26	—	—	2	4	32	25	1,274
Discontinued Operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	\$ 631	\$ 48	\$ 12	\$ 16	\$ 188	\$ 895	918	\$ 977

(1) AISC may not calculate based on amounts presented in these tables due to rounding.

Sustaining capital expenditures are defined as those expenditures which do not increase annual gold ounce production at a mine site and excludes all expenditures at the Company's projects and certain expenditures at the Company's operating sites which are deemed expansionary in nature. This definition includes, but is not limited to, capitalized stripping costs at open pit mines and underground mine development. The following table reconciles sustaining capital expenditures to the Company's total capital expenditures for continuing operations:

	Three months ended December 31		Year ended December 31	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Expenditures on mining interests per consolidated financial statements	\$ 203	\$ 240	\$ 696	\$ 1,178
Payment of finance lease obligations per consolidated financial statements	1	2	5	2
Expenditures on mining interests by Alumbra, Pueblo Viejo and NuevaUnión (formerly Project Corridor) ⁽¹⁾	13	9	43	58
Goldcorp's share of expenditures on mining interests and deposits	\$ 217	\$ 251	\$ 744	\$ 1,238
Sustaining capital expenditures	\$ 145	\$ 188	\$ 537	\$ 705
Expansionary capital expenditures	72	63	207	533
	\$ 217	\$ 251	\$ 744	\$ 1,238

(1) Expenditures on mining interests by Alumbra, Pueblo Viejo and NuevaUnión (formerly Project Corridor) represent mining interest expenditures, net of additional funding investments, which are included in expenditures on mining interests per the consolidated financial statements.

Non-GAAP Measure - Adjusted Operating Cash Flows

Adjusted operating cash flows comprises Goldcorp's share of operating cash flows, calculated on an attributable basis to include the Company's share of Alumbra, Pueblo Viejo and NuevaUnión's operating cash flows. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, the Company and certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance and ability to operate without reliance on additional external funding or use of available cash.

In prior years, adjusted operating cash flows was presented on an attributable basis before working capital changes to provide a consistent measure of the Company's performance of its core business operations as the Company, at times, can experience changes in working capital from one period to another. In the current year, the Company revised its presentation of adjusted operating cash flows to use operating cash flows as shown on the Company's statement of cash flows and adjusts it to include operating cash flows of the Company's associates. The Company believes this measure provides a better measure of cash available to the Company for financing and investing purposes.

The following table provide a reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities in the consolidated financial statements to Goldcorp's share of adjusted operating cash flows:

	Three months ended December 31		Year ended December 31	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	\$ 239	\$ 401	\$ 799	\$ 1,423
Adjusted operating cash flows provided by Alumbra, Pueblo Viejo and NuevaUnión	144	103	321	221
Goldcorp's share of adjusted operating cash flows	\$ 383	\$ 504	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,644
Including discontinued operations				
Adjusted operating cash flows – Wharf	—	—	—	7
Goldcorp's share of adjusted operating cash flows including discontinued operations	\$ 383	\$ 504	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,651

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK EXPOSURE

The Company manages its exposure to financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk, in accordance with its Financial Risk Management Policy. The Company's Board of Directors oversees management's risk management practices by setting trading parameters and reporting requirements. The Financial Risk Management Policy provides a framework for the Company to manage the risks it is exposed to in various markets and to protect itself against adverse price movements. All transactions undertaken are to support the Company's ongoing business. The Company does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The following describes the types of risks that the Company is exposed to, and its objectives and policies for managing those risk exposures:

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge its obligations. Credit risk is primarily associated with trade receivables; however, it also arises on cash and cash equivalents, short term investments, derivative assets, other receivables and accrued interest receivable. To mitigate exposure to credit risk on financial assets, the Company has established policies to limit the concentration of credit risk, to ensure counterparties demonstrate minimum acceptable credit worthiness and to ensure liquidity of available funds.

The Company closely monitors its financial assets and does not have any significant concentration of credit risk. The Company sells its products exclusively to large international financial institutions and other organizations with strong credit ratings. The historical level of customer defaults is negligible and, as a result, the credit risk associated with trade receivables at December 31, 2016 is considered to be negligible. The Company invests its cash and cash equivalents and short term investments in highly-rated corporations and government issuances in accordance with its Short-term Investment Policy and the credit risk associated with its investments is considered to be low. Foreign currency contracts are entered into with large international financial institutions with strong credit ratings.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 157	\$ 326
Short term investments	43	57
Accounts receivable arising from sales of metal concentrates	77	49
Other current and non-current receivables	8	12
Current and non-current derivative asset	7	1
Accrued interest receivable	31	75
	\$ 323	\$ 520

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has in place a rigorous planning, budgeting and forecasting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, its expansionary plans and its dividend distributions. The Company ensures that sufficient committed loan facilities exist to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company generated operating cash flows from continuing operations, one of the Company's main sources of liquidity, of \$799 million (2015 – \$1,423 million). At December 31, 2016, Goldcorp held cash and cash equivalents of \$157 million (December 31, 2015 – \$326 million), short term investments of \$43 million (December 31, 2015 – \$57 million), and had working capital of \$791 million (December 31, 2015 – \$282 million), \$430 million of which was comprised of the Company's net assets held for sale (December 31, 2015 – \$nil), which the Company defines as current assets less current liabilities.

On June 22, 2016, the Company extended the term of its \$3.0 billion revolving credit facility to June 22, 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company utilized its revolving credit facility and up to \$400 million was drawn against the facility in 2016 (2015 – up to \$1.3 billion). At December 31, 2016, the balance outstanding on the revolving credit facility was \$30 million (December 31, 2015 – \$nil) with \$2.97 billion available for the Company's use (December 31, 2015 – \$3.0 billion). Certain of the Company's borrowings are subject to various financial and general covenants with which the Company was in compliance as at December 31, 2016.

At December 31, 2016, the Company had letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$423 million (December 31, 2015 – \$580 million) of which \$303 million (December 31, 2015 – \$275 million) represented guarantees for reclamation obligations and \$nil (December 31, 2015 – \$211 million) represented guarantees for certain of the Company's Argentine debt. The Company's capital commitments for the next twelve months amounted to \$64 million at December 31, 2016.

(iii) Market risk

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Exchange rate fluctuations may affect the costs that the Company incurs in its operations. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are sold in US dollars and the Company's costs are incurred principally in US dollars, Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos, Argentinean pesos, Dominican Republic pesos and Guatemalan quetzals. The appreciation or depreciation of non-US dollar currencies against the US dollar can increase or decrease, respectively, the cost of metal production and capital expenditures in US dollar terms. The Company also holds cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in non-US dollar currencies which are subject to currency risk. Accounts receivable and other current and non-current assets denominated in non-US dollar currencies relate to goods and services taxes, income taxes, value-added taxes and insurance receivables. The Company is further exposed to currency risk through non-monetary assets and liabilities of entities whose taxable profit or tax loss are denominated in non-US dollar currencies. Changes in exchange rates give rise to temporary differences resulting in a deferred tax liability or asset with the resulting deferred tax charged or credited to income tax expense. At December 31, 2016, the Company had \$3.6 billion of deferred income tax liabilities, which arose primarily from the acquisitions of Placer Dome Inc.'s assets and Glamis Gold Ltd. in 2006, and Camino Rojo and Cerro Negro in 2010, and which are denominated in foreign currencies.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, and in accordance with its Financial Risk Management Policy, the Company entered into Mexican peso forward contracts to purchase Mexican pesos at pre-determined US dollar amounts. These contracts were entered into to normalize operating, corporate and capital expenses incurred by the Company's Peñasquito operations as expressed in US dollar terms.

The Company hedges a portion of its future forecasted Mexican Pesos denominated operating and capital expenditures to reduce the currency risk exposure to the Mexican peso.

The Company is exposed to currency risk through the following financial assets and liabilities, income and other taxes receivables (payables) and deferred income tax assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

At December 31, 2016	Cash and cash equivalents	Accounts receivable and other current and non-current assets	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and non-current liabilities	Income taxes receivable (payable), current and non-current	Deferred income tax liabilities
Canadian dollar	\$ —	\$ 26	\$ (217)	\$ 4	\$ (708)
Mexican peso	11	146	(88)	(127)	(2,354)
Argentine peso	1	200	(41)	(2)	(558)
Guatemalan quetzal	1	7	(21)	6	—
	\$ 13	\$ 379	\$ (367)	\$ (119)	\$ (3,620)
At December 31, 2015					
Canadian dollar	\$ 2	\$ 38	\$ (217)	\$ 71	\$ (803)
Mexican peso	20	210	(185)	(145)	(2,332)
Argentine peso	7	200	(97)	(10)	(561)
Guatemalan quetzal	2	8	(27)	6	(11)
	\$ 31	\$ 456	\$ (526)	\$ (78)	\$ (3,707)

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a net foreign exchange loss of \$68 million (2015 – loss of \$52 million), excluding the foreign exchange loss relating to taxes. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a net foreign exchange loss of \$162 million in income tax expense on income taxes receivable/(payable) and deferred income taxes (2015 – \$572 million). Based on the Company's net foreign currency exposures at December 31, 2016, depreciation or appreciation of applicable foreign currencies against the US dollar would have resulted in the following decrease or increase in the Company's net earnings:

At December 31, 2016	Possible exposure ⁽¹⁾	Impact on earnings excluding currency exposure related to taxes	Impact on earnings from foreign exchange exposure related to taxes
Canadian dollar	10%	\$ 16	\$ 90
Mexican peso	15%	9	68
Argentine peso	15%	21	85

⁽¹⁾ Calculated based on 2016 historical fluctuation of foreign exchange rate.

⁽²⁾ There is insignificant currency risk related to Guatemalan quetzal due to the minimal fluctuation of the currency.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values and future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk primarily on its outstanding debt subject to floating rates of interest, its share of the Pueblo Viejo project financing, its cash and cash equivalents, and interest-bearing receivables. The Company is exposed to interest rate fair value risk primarily on its debt subject to fixed rates of interest. The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and is comfortable with its exposures given its mix of fixed-and floating-rate debt, with 99% of total debt at December 31, 2016 subject to fixed rates, and the relatively low rate on its US dollar debt which comprised 100% of total debt at December 31, 2016. The weighted-average interest rate paid by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2016 on its US dollar debt subject to floating rates of interest was 2.0% (2015 – 1.4%). At December 31, 2016, all Argentine debt, which was subject to floating rates of interest, was fully repaid. The average interest rate earned by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2016 on its cash and cash equivalents was 0.14% (2015 – 0.32%). A 10% increase or decrease in the interest earned from financial institutions on deposits held would result in a nominal increase or decrease in the Company's net earnings. There was no significant change in the Company's exposure to interest rate risk during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. There was no significant change to the Company's exposure to price risk during the year ended December 31, 2016.

The Company has a policy not to hedge gold sales. In accordance with the Company's Financial Risk Management Policy, the Company may hedge up to 50%, 30%, and 10% of its by-product base metal sales volume over the next twelve months, subsequent thirteen to twenty-four months, and subsequent twenty-five to thirty-six months, respectively, to manage its exposure to fluctuations in base metal prices. As at December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any hedges relating to its by-product base metal sales.

The Company holds certain investments in available-for-sale equity securities which are measured at fair value, being the closing share price of each equity security, at the balance sheet date. The Company is exposed to changes in share prices which would result in gains and losses being recognized in other comprehensive income.

OTHER RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

This section describes the principal risk and uncertainties that could have an adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Commodity Prices

The majority of our revenues are derived from the sale of gold and silver, and to a lesser extent, copper, lead and zinc. The price of the Company's Common Shares, its financial results and exploration, and its development and mining activities in the future may be materially adversely affected by declines in the price of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as the sale or purchase of metals by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major metals-producing and metals-consuming countries throughout the world. The prices of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc fluctuate widely, and future price declines could cause continued development of, and commercial production from, our properties to be uneconomic. Depending on the price of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, cash flow from mining operations may not be sufficient and the Company could be forced to discontinue production at, may lose its interest in, or may be forced to sell, some of its properties. Future production from the Company's mining properties is dependent on the price of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc that are adequate to make these properties economically viable.

Estimates of Future Production

The Company prepares estimates and projections of its future production. Any such information is forward-looking and no assurance can be given that such estimates will be achieved. These estimates are based on existing mine plans and other assumptions which change from time to time, including the availability, accessibility, sufficiency and quality of ore, the Company's costs of production, its ability to sustain and increase production levels, the sufficiency of its infrastructure, the performance of its workforce and equipment, the ability to maintain and obtain mining interests and permits and the Company's compliance with existing and future laws and regulations. The Company's actual production may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including: actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; short-term operating factors relating to the ore reserves, such as the need for sequential development of orebodies and the processing of new or different ore grades; revisions to mine plans; unusual or unexpected orebody formations; risks and hazards associated with mining; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, water availability, floods, and earthquakes; and unexpected labor shortages, strikes, local community opposition or blockades. Failure to achieve the estimated forecasts could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Foreign Operations

The majority of the Company's foreign operations were conducted in Mexico, Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Chile, and as such the Company's operations are exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties vary from country to country and include, but are not limited to, terrorism; hostage taking; military repression; expropriation; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; high rates of inflation; labour unrest; the risks of war or civil unrest; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts; ability of governments to unilaterally alter agreements; government imposed supply laws, including laws establishing, among other things, profit margins, production quotas, maximum and minimum price levels and the ability to confiscate merchandise in certain circumstances; surface land access issues; illegal mining; changes in taxation policies; restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation; and changing political conditions, currency controls and governmental regulations that favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction.

In addition, adverse changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in Mexico, Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Chile may adversely affect the Company's operations or profitability. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, import restrictions, such as restrictions applicable

to, among other things, equipment, services and supplies, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, surface land access, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety.

Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral right applications and tenure, environmental requirements, land and water use, could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests. The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties related to the economic and political risks of operating in foreign jurisdictions cannot be accurately predicted and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or profitability.

Government Regulation

The Company's mining, processing, development and mineral exploration activities are subject to various laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters. No assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a material adverse impact on the operations and financial position of the Company. Changes to laws regarding mining royalties or taxes, or other elements of a country's fiscal regime, may also adversely affect the Company's costs of operations and financial results.

In addition, governments continue to struggle with deficits and concerns over the effects of depressed economies, which has resulted in the mining and metals sector being targeted to raise revenue. Governments are continually assessing the fiscal terms of the economic rent for a mining company to exploit resources in their countries. Numerous countries, including, but not limited to, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Venezuela, have implemented changes to their respective mining regimes that reflect increased government control or participation in the mining sector, including changes of law affecting foreign ownership and take-overs, mandatory government participation, taxation and royalties, working conditions, rates of exchange, exchange control, exploration licensing, export duties, repatriation of income or return of capital, environmental protection, as well as requirements for local goods, supplies and employment of local and community staff or contractors or other benefits to be provided to local residents.

The occurrence of mining regime changes in both developed and developing countries adds uncertainties that cannot be accurately predicted and any future adverse changes in government policies or legislation in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates that affect foreign ownership, mineral exploration, development or mining activities, may affect our viability and profitability.

In December 2016, the State of Zacatecas in Mexico approved new purported environmental taxes that became effective January 1, 2017. Certain operations at the Company's Peñasquito mine may be subject to these taxes. The Company is not able to estimate the amount of the taxes with sufficient reliability. The Company disputes the legality and constitutionality of the taxes and intends to file legal claims against the taxes before the Mexican courts.

Environmental Regulation

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set out limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will likely require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Cost Risk

The Company is exposed to industry wide cost pressures on capital and operating expenditures which increases the Company's risk relating to the profitability of its operations and the economic returns on its exploration and development stage projects. The Company continues to enter into certain hedging strategies to mitigate certain currency exposures and continues to implement cost management strategies to mitigate this risk.

Operational Risks Associated with Restructuring and Cost-efficiency Initiatives

The Company is in the process of implementing initiatives relating to its strategic restructuring, including the reduction of mining low margin ore and the implementation of cost-efficiency initiatives. Any future combination of these measures to increase net asset value and improve profitability will be influenced by the actual benefits and savings achieved and by the Company's ability to sustain these ongoing improvements. Strategic restructuring and cost cutting efforts may involve various risks, including, but not limited to, labour unrest and potential for strikes or road blockades.

Information Systems Security Threats

Targeted attacks on the Company's systems (or on systems of third parties that we rely on), failure or non-availability of a key information technology ("IT") system or a breach of security measures designed to protect the Company's IT systems could result in disruptions to our operations, extensive personal injury, property damage or financial or reputational risks. The Company has implemented and tested system controls and disaster recovery infrastructure for certain IT systems. As the threat landscape is ever-changing, the Company's continuous mitigation efforts include the following: risk prioritized controls to protect against known and emerging threats; tools to provide automated monitoring and alerting; and backup and recovery systems to restore systems and return to normal operations.

On April 16, 2016, the Company was made aware that its IT systems had been attacked by an external party. While the attack did not result in any material loss to the Company or interrupt our day-to-day operations, there can be no assurance that the Company will not experience any such losses in the future. The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

Other Risks

For further information regarding the Company's operational risks, please refer to the section entitled "Description of the Business - Risk Factors" in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

ACCOUNTING MATTERS

Basis of Preparation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, effective as of December 31, 2016. IFRS comprises IFRSs, International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRICs") and the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SICs"). The Company's significant accounting policies are described in note 3 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Critical Judgements and Estimates

The Company's management makes judgements in its process of applying the Company's accounting policies in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. In addition, the preparation of the financial data requires that the Company's management make assumptions and estimates of the impacts of uncertain future events on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates as the estimation process is inherently uncertain. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting impacts on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

Management has made the following critical judgements and estimates:

Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies:

The critical judgements that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Operating levels intended by management

Prior to a mine being capable of operating at levels intended by management, costs incurred are capitalized as part of the costs of the related mining properties and proceeds from mineral sales are offset against costs capitalized. Depletion of capitalized costs for mining properties begins when the mine is capable of operating at levels intended by management. Management considers several factors in determining when a mining property is capable of operating at levels intended by management.

The Company determined that the Cerro Negro and Éléonore mines were capable of operating at levels intended by management effective January 1, 2015 and April 1, 2015, respectively.

(b) Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration, evaluation and development costs

Management has determined that exploratory drilling, evaluation, development and related costs incurred which have been capitalized are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit including geologic and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

(c) Functional currency

The functional currency for each of the Company's subsidiaries and investments in associates, is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Company has determined the functional currency of each entity is the US dollar. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

(d) Asset held for sale and discontinued operation

The Company applies judgment to determine whether an asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition and that its sale is highly probable and therefore should be classified as held for sale at the balance sheet date. Conditions that support a highly probable sale include the following: an appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset or disposal group, an active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated, the asset or disposal group has been actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value, and the sale of the asset or disposal group is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale. At December 31, 2016, the Company concluded that the assets and liabilities of Los Filos met the criteria for classification as held for sale. Accordingly, the group of assets and liabilities were presented separately under current assets and current liabilities, respectively, and measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal, being its carrying amount. A reversal of impairment loss of \$59 million was recorded for Los Filos during the year ended December 31, 2016 to increase its carrying amount to its recoverable amount. The assets of Los Filos will not be depreciated while they are classified as held for sale.

The Company also applies judgement to determine whether a component of the Company that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, meets the criteria of a discontinued operation. The key area that involves management judgement in this determination is whether the component represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation. Given that the Company will continue to operate in Mexico after the disposal of Los Filos, Los Filos is not considered to be a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation, thus it is not considered to be a discontinued operation. Wharf, being the Company's sole mining operation in the United States at the time of its classification to asset held for sale, was considered to be a major geographical area of operation. Therefore, Wharf met the criteria for discontinued operation and its results have been presented as net earnings and cash flows from discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(e) Business combinations

Determination of whether a set of assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute the acquisition of a business or asset may require the Company to make certain judgements as to whether or not the assets acquired and liabilities assumed include the inputs, processes and outputs necessary to constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 – Business Combinations. If an acquired set of assets and liabilities includes goodwill, the set is presumed to be a business. Based on an assessment of the relevant facts and circumstances, the Company concluded that the acquisitions of Kaminak and Probe on July 19, 2016 and March 13, 2015, respectively, did not meet the criteria of a business combination and the transactions have been accounted for as acquisitions of assets.

(f) Determination of control of subsidiaries and joint arrangements

Judgement is required to determine when the Company has control of subsidiaries or joint control of joint arrangements. This requires an assessment of the relevant activities of the investee, being those activities that significantly affect the investee's returns, including operating and capital expenditure decision-making, financing of the investee, and the appointment, remuneration and termination of key management personnel; and when the decisions in relation to those activities are under the control of the Company or require unanimous consent from the investors. Judgement is also required when determining the classification of a joint arrangement as a joint venture or a joint operation through an evaluation of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Changes to the Company's access to those rights and obligations may change the classification of that joint arrangement. Based on assessment of the relevant facts and circumstances, primarily,

the requirement for unanimous agreement on management decisions relating to the development and operation of the arrangement, the Company concluded that NuevaUnión met the criteria to be classified as a joint venture.

(g) Impairment and impairment reversal indicators

The Company considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that cash-generating unit's are impaired or reversal of impairment is needed. External sources of information the Company considers include changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control and are expected to affect the recoverable amount of CGUs. Internal sources of information the Company considers include the manner in which mining properties and plant and equipment are being used or are expected to be used and indications of economic performance of the assets. The primary external factors considered are changes in spot and forecast metal prices, changes in laws and regulations and the Company's market capitalization relative to its net asset carrying amount. Primary internal factors considered are the Company's current mine performance against expectations, movements in reserve and resources, life of mine plans and exploration results as primary indicators.

Management concluded that there were no impairment or impairment reversal indicators as of December 31, 2016 other than for the Los Filos and Marlin mines. As at December 31, 2015, management concluded that market capitalization deficiency constituted an indicator of impairment for all CGUs.

(h) Income taxes

The Company's operations involve dealing with uncertainties and judgments in the application of complex tax regulations in multiple jurisdictions. The final taxes paid are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from tax audits. The Company recognizes potential liabilities and records tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on its judgement of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. The Company adjusts these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from the Company's current estimate of the tax liabilities. If the Company's estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If the estimate of tax liabilities proves to be greater than the ultimate assessment, a tax benefit would result.

(i) Contingencies

Contingencies can be either possible assets or liabilities arising from past events which, by their nature, will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. Such contingencies include, but are not limited to, environmental obligations, litigation, regulatory proceedings, tax matters and losses results from other events and developments. The assessment of the existence and potential impact of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement regarding the outcome of future events.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The significant assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty as at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

(a) Impairment and reversal of impairment of mining interests and goodwill

In determining the recoverable amounts of the Company's mining interests and goodwill, the Company makes estimates of the discounted future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Company's mining properties, costs to sell the mining properties and the appropriate discount rate. The projected cash flows are significantly affected by changes in assumptions related to metal selling prices, changes in the amount of recoverable reserves, resources, and exploration potential, production cost estimates, future capital expenditures, discount rates and exchange rates.

Continued access to the estimated recoverable reserves, resources and exploration potential of the Company's mining interests and goodwill is a key assumption in determining their recoverable amounts. The ability to maintain existing or obtain necessary mining concessions, surface rights title, and water concessions is integral to the access of the reserves, resources and exploration potential. A mining concession gives its holder the right to carry out mining activities in the area covered by that concession and take ownership of any minerals found, but it does not always grant surface access rights. In some jurisdictions surface access rights must be separately negotiated with the owner of the surface lands and in the event of a dispute or failed negotiations, administrative legal process may be available. In other jurisdictions, surface access rights may be granted along with mining rights. Water concessions provide its holder the right to specified levels of water usage and are granted based on water availability in the source area.

Significant changes in metal price forecasts, estimated future costs of production, capital expenditures, the amount of recoverable reserves, resources, and exploration potential, and/or the impact of changes in current economic conditions may result in a write-down or reversal of impairment of the carrying amounts of the Company's mining interests and/or goodwill.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a net impairment reversal of \$49 million (2015 – \$4,906 million), in respect of the carrying amounts of certain mining interests, including the Company's investments in associates and joint venture. The \$4,906 million of impairment expense recognized in 2015 included \$479 million and \$917 million of impairment charges for goodwill and investments in associates and joint venture, respectively.

At December 31, 2016, the carrying amounts of the Company's mining interests and goodwill were \$19,572 million and \$nil, respectively (December 31, 2015 – \$19,469 million and \$nil, respectively).

(b) Heap leach ore inventories and mine operating costs

In determining mine operating costs recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss), the Company's management makes estimates of quantities of ore stacked on leach pads and in process and the recoverable gold in this material to determine the average costs of finished goods sold during the period. Changes in these estimates can result in a change in mine operating costs of future periods and carrying amounts of inventories. At December 31, 2016, the carrying amounts of heap leach ore inventories amounted to \$12 million, excluding heap leach ore inventories of \$235 million classified to asset held for sale related to the Los Filos divestiture (December 31, 2015 – \$260 million).

(c) Inventory net realizable value

In determining the net realizable value of heap leach ore and stockpiled ore, the Company estimates future metal selling prices, production forecasts, realized grades and recoveries, timing of processing, and future costs to convert the inventories into saleable form. Reductions in metal price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs to convert, reductions in the amount of recoverable ounces, and a delay in timing of processing can result in a write-down of the carrying amounts of the Company's work-in-process, heap leach ore and stockpiled ore inventory. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded a write down of \$11 million, as a result of the carrying amount of certain inventory exceeding net realizable value (December 31, 2015 – \$206 million). Of the \$11 million of impairment, \$10 million and \$1 million (December 31, 2015 – \$158 million and \$48 million) was recorded as Production costs and Depreciation and depletion in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss), respectively.

(d) Depreciation and depletion

The carrying amounts of the Company's mining properties are depleted based on recoverable ounces contained in proven and probable reserves and a portion of resources. The Company includes a portion of resources where it is considered probable that those resources will be economically extracted. Changes to estimates of recoverable ounces and depletable costs including changes resulting from revisions to the Company's mine plans and changes in metal price forecasts can result in changes to future depletion rates.

For plants and equipment not depleted based on recoverable ounces, they are depleted on a straight-line basis. Changes to estimates of the useful life and residual value may be impacted by the Company's mine plans and rate of usage on these equipment.

(e) Deferred stripping costs

In determining whether stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mining property relate to reserves and resources that will be mined in a future period and therefore should be capitalized, the Company makes estimates of the stripping activity over the life of the component of reserves and resources which have been made accessible. Changes in estimated strip ratios can result in a change to the future capitalization of stripping costs incurred. At December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of stripping costs capitalized and included in mining properties was \$205 million (December 31, 2015 – \$163 million).

(f) Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Forecasted cash flows from operations are based on life of mine projections internally developed and reviewed by management. Weight is attached to tax planning opportunities that are within the

Company's control, and are feasible and implementable without significant obstacles. The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities is assessed based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position evaluated in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets.

(g) Estimated reclamation and closure costs

The Company's provision for reclamation and closure cost obligations represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future cash outflows required to settle the liability which reflects estimates of future costs, inflation, movements in foreign exchange rates, assumptions of risks associated with the future cash outflows and assumptions of probabilities of alternative estimates of future cash outflows, and the applicable risk-free interest rates for discounting those future cash outflows. Significant judgements and estimates are required in forming assumptions of future activities, future cash outflows and the timing of those cash outflows. These assumptions are formed based on environmental and regulatory requirements and the Company's environmental policies which may give rise to constructive obligations. The Company's assumptions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect management's current best estimate and changes in any of the above factors can result in a change to the provision recognized by the Company. At December 31, 2016, the Company's total provision for reclamation and closure cost obligations was \$622 million (December 31, 2015 – \$702 million). The undiscounted value of these obligations was \$1,786 million (December 31, 2015 – \$1,914 million).

For the purpose of calculating the present value of the provision for reclamation and closure cost obligations, the Company discounts the estimated future cash outflows using the risk-free interest rate applicable to the future cash outflows, which is the appropriate US Treasury risk-free rate which reflects the reclamation lifecycle estimated for all sites, including operating and inactive mines and development projects. For those sites with a greater than 100-year reclamation lifecycle, a long-term risk-free rate is applied.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company applied a 20-year risk-free rate of 2.94% (2015 – 20-year risk-free rate of 2.67%) to all sites with the exception of those sites with a reclamation lifecycle of greater than 100 years where a 5.0% (2015 – 5.0%) risk-free rate was applied, which resulted in a weighted average discount rate of 4.1% (2015 – 4.1%).

Changes to reclamation and closure cost obligations are recorded with a corresponding change to the carrying amounts of the related mining properties (for operating mines and development projects) and as production costs (for inactive and closed mines) for the period. Adjustments to the carrying amounts of related mining properties can result in a change to future depletion expense.

(h) Contingencies

Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time. In the event that management's estimate of the future resolution of these matters changes, the Company will recognize the effects of the changes in its consolidated financial statements on the date such changes occur.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Application of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has applied the amendments to IFRSs included in the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle which were effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The amendments did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any amendment, standard or interpretation that has been issued by the IASB but is not yet effective.

Changes in Accounting Standards Not Yet Effective

Revenue recognition

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15") which supersedes IAS 11 – *Construction Contracts*; IAS 18 – *Revenue*; IFRIC 13 – *Customer Loyalty Programmes*; IFRIC 15 – *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*; IFRIC 18 – *Transfers of Assets from Customers*; and SIC 31 – *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. IFRS 15 establishes a single five-step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. On July 22, 2015 the IASB confirmed a one-year deferral of the effective date of IFRS 15 to January 1, 2018. The Company plans to apply IFRS 15 at the date it becomes effective.

The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of applying IFRS 15, primarily analyzing its doré and concentrate sale agreements. The Company does not anticipate any changes in the gross amounts of revenue recognized but the timing of revenue recognized may differ under the new standard if the timing of transfer of control to customers is deferred and/or if there are additional performance obligations which are currently not recognized separately, such as shipping and insurance services arranged by the Company on behalf of the customers.

Financial instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") to replace IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 provides a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model. IFRS 9 also includes a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company plans to apply IFRS 9 at the date it becomes effective.

The following summarizes the expected impact of IFRS 9 upon adoption:

- The classification of financial assets and liabilities is expected to remain consistent under IFRS 9 with the possible exception of equity securities. Under IFRS 9, the Company will have the option to designate equity securities as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, where they will be recorded initially at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income which will not be subsequently transferred into earnings (loss). If the Company does not make this election, changes in fair value of the equity securities will be recognized in earnings (loss).
- The introduction of the new "expected credit loss" impairment model is not expected to have an impact on the Company, given the Company sells its products exclusively to large international financial institutions and other organizations with strong credit ratings, the negligible historical level of customer default and the short term nature of the Company's receivables.
- The reformed approach to hedge accounting is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company. Under the current standard, companies can elect to record basis adjustments against the carrying amount of the non-financial asset or in earnings at the same time the non-financial item affects earnings. Under IFRS 9, it is mandatory to record the basis adjustments against the carrying amount of the non-financial asset and the Company has elected this as its policy choice under the current standard. Additionally, supplementary documentation and on-going assessment of hedge effectiveness may be required under the new standard. However, these requirements are not expected to have a material impact on the hedging arrangements of the Company.

Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 – *Leases* ("IFRS 16") which replaces IAS 17 – *Leases* and its associated interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting remains similar to current accounting practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15. The Company plans to apply IFRS 16 at the date it becomes effective.

Upon the adoption of IFRS 16, the Company anticipates to record a material balance of lease assets and associated lease liabilities related to leases with a term of 12 months or more previously classified as operating leases on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at January 1, 2019. Due to the recognition of additional lease assets and liabilities, a higher amount of depreciation expense and interest on lease liabilities will be recorded under IFRS 16 compared to the current standard. Additionally, a corresponding reduction in general and administrative costs and/or production costs is expected. Lastly, the Company expects a reduction in operating cash outflows with a corresponding increase in financing cash outflows under IFRS 16. The Company has not quantified these impacts at this time.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of its President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon the results of that evaluation, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development have concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the appropriate time periods and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management, with the participation of its President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision of the President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development, the 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 IFRS. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions and dispositions of assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS and that the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the Company's Directors; and
- 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 Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company's management, with the participation of its President and Chief Executive Officer and its Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management and the President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development have concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development, believes that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any control system also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

GOLDCORP INC GOLD AND SILVER RESERVES AND RESOURCES SUMMARY TABLE Effective June 30, 2016		
Reserves	Contained Gold (Moz)	Contained Silver (Moz)
Proven	19.0	465.5
Probable	22.8	226.2
Proven & Probable	41.8	691.6
Resources		
Measured	8.0	142.0
Indicated	35.5	366.8
Measured & Indicated	43.4	508.8
Inferred	22.0	80.6

GOLDCORP INC PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ Effective June 30, 2016 Based on attributable ounces				
GOLD		Mt	Au g/t	Moz
Alumbrera (37.5%)	Argentina	16.54	0.39	0.21
Borden	Canada	4.12	7.14	0.95
Camino Rojo	Mexico	75.52	0.70	1.70
Cerro Negro	Argentina	16.66	9.06	4.85
Coffee	Canada	46.36	1.45	2.16
El Morro (50.0%)	Chile	299.53	0.46	4.46
Éléonore	Canada	23.44	6.07	4.57
Los Filos	Mexico	40.71	1.12	1.47
Marlin	Guatemala	0.50	4.10	0.07
Musselwhite	Canada	8.21	6.39	1.69
Peñasquito Heap Leach	Mexico	10.47	0.40	0.13
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	589.00	0.52	9.89
Porcupine	Canada	45.70	1.55	2.28
Pueblo Viejo (40.0%)	Dominican Republic	57.21	2.93	5.39
Red Lake	Canada	7.55	8.36	2.03
TOTAL GOLD		1,241.52	1.05	41.83
SILVER		Mt	Ag g/t	Moz
Camino Rojo	Mexico	75.52	14.22	34.53
Cerro Negro	Argentina	16.66	66.70	35.73
Los Filos	Mexico	40.71	7.44	9.73
Marlin	Guatemala	0.50	191.04	3.10
Peñasquito Heap Leach	Mexico	10.47	22.56	7.60
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	589.00	30.05	569.07
Pueblo Viejo (40.0%)	Dominican Republic	57.21	17.33	31.87
TOTAL SILVER		790.09	27.23	691.64

COPPER		Mt	% Cu	Mlbs
Alumbrera (37.5%)	Argentina	17	0.23	84
El Morro (50.0%)	Chile	300	0.49	3,251
Pueblo Viejo (40.0%)	Dominican Republic	57	0.10	120
Relincho (50.0%)	Chile	620	0.37	5,087
TOTAL COPPER		993	0.39	8,543
LEAD		Mt	% Pb	Mlbs
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	589	0.28	3,684
TOTAL LEAD		589	0.28	3,684
ZINC		Mt	% Zn	Mlbs
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	589	0.69	8,927
TOTAL ZINC		589	0.69	8,927
MOLYBDENUM		Mt	% Mo	Mlbs
Relincho (50.0%)	Chile	620	0.017	239
TOTAL MOLYBDENUM		620	0.017	239

GOLDCORP INC MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾ Effective June 30, 2016				
Based on attributable ounces				
GOLD		Mt	Au g/t	Moz
Alumbrera (37.5%)	Argentina	15.94	0.28	0.14
Borden	Canada	3.02	5.77	0.56
Camino Rojo	Mexico	223.08	1.05	7.50
Cerro Blanco	Guatemala	2.05	12.69	0.84
Cerro Negro	Argentina	6.84	6.23	1.37
Cochénour	Canada	0.60	15.03	0.29
Coffee	Canada	17.69	1.21	0.69
El Morro (50.0%)	Chile	46.18	0.41	0.61
Éléonore	Canada	5.14	5.66	0.93
Los Filos	Mexico	381.82	0.82	10.02
Marlin	Guatemala	0.46	4.55	0.07
Musselwhite	Canada	2.88	4.98	0.46
Noche Buena	Mexico	55.00	0.37	0.65
Peñasquito Heap Leach	Mexico	22.56	0.21	0.15
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	303.49	0.27	2.66
Porcupine	Canada	223.22	1.19	8.52
Pueblo Viejo (40.0%)	Dominican Republic	70.43	2.33	5.27
Red Lake	Canada	4.48	16.79	2.42
San Nicolas (21.0%)	Mexico	19.26	0.46	0.28
TOTAL GOLD		1,404.13	0.96	43.43
SILVER		Mt	Ag g/t	Moz
Camino Rojo	Mexico	223.08	9.02	64.72
Cerro Blanco	Guatemala	2.05	40.13	2.64
Cerro Negro	Argentina	6.84	52.17	11.48
Los Filos	Mexico	381.82	8.49	104.28
Marlin	Guatemala	0.46	193.86	2.89
Noche Buena	Mexico	55.00	12.35	21.84
Peñasquito Heap Leach	Mexico	22.56	26.38	19.13

Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	303.49	24.51	239.14
Pueblo Viejo (40.0%)	Dominican Republic	70.43	11.54	26.14
San Nicolas (21.0%)	Mexico	19.26	26.70	16.53
TOTAL SILVER		1,084.99	14.59	508.79
COPPER		Mt	% Cu	Mlbs
Alumbreira	Argentina	16	0.28	98
El Morro (50.0%)	Chile	46	0.42	427
Pueblo Viejo (40.0%)	Dominican Republic	70	0.09	133
Relincho (50.0%)	Chile	199	0.32	1,421
San Nicolas (21.0%)	Mexico	19	1.24	527
TOTAL COPPER		350	0.34	2,605
LEAD		Mt	% Pb	Mlbs
Camino Rojo	Mexico	147	0.08	260
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	303	0.22	1,469
TOTAL LEAD		450	0.17	1,729
ZINC		Mt	% Zn	Mlbs
Camino Rojo	Mexico	147	0.27	876
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	303	0.54	3,600
San Nicolas (21.0%)	Mexico	19	1.68	713
TOTAL ZINC		470	0.50	5,189
MOLYBDENUM		Mt	% Mo	Mlbs
Relincho (50.0%)	Chile	199	0.011	48
TOTAL MOLYBDENUM		199	0.011	48

GOLDCORP INC INFERRED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾ Effective June 30, 2016 Based on attributable ounces				
GOLD		Mt	Au g/t	Moz
Alumbreira (37.5%)	Argentina	1.50	0.26	0.01
Borden	Canada	2.30	5.49	0.41
Camino Rojo	Mexico	17.16	0.88	0.49
Cerro Blanco	Guatemala	0.75	9.34	0.23
Cerro Negro	Argentina	2.13	4.15	0.28
Cochénour	Canada	3.91	17.09	2.15
Coffee	Canada	52.35	1.31	2.21
El Morro (50.0%)	Chile	339.03	0.30	3.23
Éléonore	Canada	9.73	7.52	2.35
Los Filos	Mexico	162.65	0.76	4.00
Marlin	Guatemala	0.04	6.68	0.01
Musselwhite	Canada	6.80	5.48	1.20
Noche Buena	Mexico	4.94	0.22	0.03
Peñasquito Heap Leach	Mexico	0.04	0.01	—
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	28.22	0.30	0.27
Porcupine	Canada	45.15	1.64	2.38
Pueblo Viejo (40.0%)	Dominican Republic	1.90	2.05	0.12
Red Lake	Canada	4.58	17.77	2.62
San Nicolas (21.0%)	Mexico	2.28	0.26	0.02
TOTAL GOLD		685.45	1.00	22.00

SILVER		Mt	Ag g/t	Moz
Camino Rojo	Mexico	17.16	9.06	5.00
Cerro Blanco	Guatemala	0.75	43.61	1.06
Cerro Negro	Argentina	2.13	32.06	2.19
Los Filos	Mexico	162.65	9.80	51.25
Marlin	Guatemala	0.04	333.44	0.39
Noche Buena	Mexico	4.94	8.08	1.28
Peñasquito Heap Leach	Mexico	0.04	5.02	0.01
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	28.22	19.37	17.58
Pueblo Viejo (40.0%)	Dominican Republic	1.90	9.76	0.60
San Nicolas (21.0%)	Mexico	2.28	17.40	1.27
TOTAL SILVER		220.10	11.39	80.63
COPPER		Mt	% Cu	Mlbs
Alumbrera (37.50%)	Argentina	2	0.15	5
El Morro (50.0%)	Chile	339	0.35	2,595
Pueblo Viejo (40.0%)	Dominican Republic	2	0.02	1
Relincho (50.0%)	Chile	305	0.38	2,550
San Nicolas (21.0%)	Mexico	2	1.24	62
TOTAL COPPER		650	0.36	5,213
LEAD		Mt	% Pb	Mlbs
Camino Rojo	Mexico	10	0.07	15
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	28	0.21	128
TOTAL LEAD		38	0.17	143
ZINC		Mt	% Zn	Mlbs
Camino Rojo	Mexico	10	0.24	53
Peñasquito Mill	Mexico	28	0.31	193
San Nicolas (21.0%)	Mexico	2	0.97	49
TOTAL ZINC		41	0.33	295
MOLYBDENUM		Mt	% Mo	Mlbs
Relincho (50.0%)	Chile	305	0.013	88
TOTAL MOLYBDENUM		305	0.013	88

*Numbers may not add up due to rounding

**For additional information on the 2016 mineral reserves and mineral resources ("MRMR") refer to the MRMR tables that can be found at www.goldcorp.com

Goldcorp June 30, 2016 Reserve and Resource Reporting Notes:

- 1 All Mineral Reserves or Ore Reserves have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards or the JORC Code. The JORC Code has been accepted for current disclosure rules in Canada under NI 43-101. Subject to note 4 below, all Mineral Reserves, Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources set out in the tables above or elsewhere in this release have been reviewed and approved by Gil Lawson, P.Eng., Vice President of Geology and Mine Planning, Goldcorp, who is a qualified person as defined under National Instrument 43-101.
- 2 All Mineral Resources are reported exclusive of those Mineral Resources that were converted to Mineral Reserves.
- 3 Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- 4 Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are reported effective June 30, 2016, with the following conditions or exceptions:
 - (i) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources for Pueblo Viejo are as per information provided by Barrick Gold Corporation effective December 31, 2016.
 - (ii) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources for Relincho and San Nicolas are as per information provided by Teck Resources Limited effective December 31, 2016.
 - (iii) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources for Alumbra are as per information provided by Glencore plc effective December 31, 2016.
 - (iv) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources for Coffee are as per information provided by Kaminak Gold Corporation effective the transaction date of July 19, 2016.
 - (v) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources for Los Filos are effective December 31, 2016.
- 5 Mineral Reserves are estimated using appropriate recovery rates and US\$ commodity prices of \$1,200 per ounce of gold, \$18.00 per ounce of silver, \$2.75 per pound of copper, \$0.90 per pound of lead, and \$0.95 per pound of zinc, unless otherwise noted below:
 - (i) Alumbra \$1,300/oz gold, \$2.31/lb copper
 - (ii) Pueblo Viejo \$1,200/oz gold, \$16.50/oz silver, \$3.00/lb copper
 - (iv) Relincho \$13.70/lb molybdenum, \$2.80/lb copper
- 6 Mineral Resources are estimated using US\$ commodity prices of \$1,400 per ounce of gold, \$20 per ounce of silver, \$3.00 per pound of copper, \$1.00 per pound of lead, and \$1.00 per pound of zinc, unless otherwise noted below;
 - (i) Alumbra \$1,300/oz gold, \$3.06/lb copper
 - (ii) El Morro \$1,200/oz gold, \$2.75/lb copper
 - (iii) Pueblo Viejo \$1,500/oz gold, \$17.50/oz silver, \$3.25/lb copper
 - (iv) Relincho \$13.70/lb molybdenum, \$2.80/lb copper
 - (v) San Nicolas \$1,275/oz gold, \$22.50/oz silver, \$2.75/lb copper, \$1.00/lb zinc

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Other information contained in this document has also been prepared by management and is consistent with the data contained in the consolidated financial statements. A system of internal control has been developed and is maintained by management to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and financial information is accurate and reliable.

The Board of Directors approves the consolidated financial statements and ensures that management discharges its financial reporting responsibilities. The Board's review is accomplished principally through the Audit Committee, which is composed of non-executive directors. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and the auditors to review financial reporting and control matters.

/s/ David Garofalo

David Garofalo

President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Russell Ball

Russell Ball

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Corporate Development

February 15, 2017

Vancouver, Canada

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Goldcorp Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Goldcorp Inc. and subsidiaries ("the Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, and the consolidated statements of earnings (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Goldcorp Inc. and subsidiaries as at December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Other Matter

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 15, 2017, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
February 15, 2017
Vancouver, Canada

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Goldcorp Inc. ("Goldcorp" 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 caused to be designed under the supervision of, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Development and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. It includes those policies and procedures that:

- i. pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions and dispositions of assets of Goldcorp;
- ii. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and that Goldcorp's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorizations of management and Goldcorp's directors; and
- iii. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of Goldcorp's assets that could have a material effect on Goldcorp's consolidated financial statements.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of Goldcorp's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria set forth in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management concludes that, as of December 31, 2016, Goldcorp's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of Goldcorp's internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2016, has been audited by Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, who also audited the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, as stated in their report.

/s/ David Garofalo

David Garofalo

President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Russell Ball

Russell Ball

*Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Corporate Development*

February 15, 2017

Vancouver, Canada

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Goldcorp Inc.

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Goldcorp Inc. and subsidiaries ("the Company") as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. 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 conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, 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. 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 generally accepted accounting principles, 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2016, of the Company and our report dated February 15, 2017, expressed an unmodified/unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

February 15, 2017

Vancouver, Canada

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (LOSS)
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(In millions of United States dollars, except for per share amounts)

	Note	2016	2015
Revenues	9	\$ 3,510	\$ 4,375
Mine operating costs			
Production costs	10, 17	(2,066)	(2,580)
Depreciation and depletion	9, 17, 19(e)	(1,024)	(1,493)
		(3,090)	(4,073)
Earnings from mine operations		420	302
Exploration, evaluation, and project costs	19(b)	(34)	(51)
Share of net earnings (loss) of associates and joint venture	20	171	(1)
Reversal of impairment loss (impairment) of mining interests and goodwill, net	21	49	(4,906)
Corporate administration	10(a), 29	(187)	(207)
Restructuring costs	11	(50)	—
Earnings (loss) from operations, associates and joint venture	9	369	(4,863)
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net	27(b)(ii)	3	(54)
Gain on dilution of ownership interest in associate	8(b)	—	99
Gain on dispositions of mining interests, net of transaction costs	8(b)	—	315
Finance costs	12	(137)	(135)
Other expenses, net	13	(13)	(50)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before taxes		222	(4,688)
Income tax (expense) recovery	14	(60)	485
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations		162	(4,203)
Net earnings from discontinued operation	8(c)	—	46
Net earnings (loss)		\$ 162	\$ (4,157)
Net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations			
Basic	15(a)	\$ 0.19	\$ (5.08)
Diluted	15(a)	0.19	(5.08)
Net earnings (loss) per share			
Basic	15(a)	\$ 0.19	\$ (5.03)
Diluted	15(a)	0.19	(5.03)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

(In millions of United States dollars)

	Note	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss)		\$ 162	\$ (4,157)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net earnings (loss):			
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	27(c)	75	(6)
Reclassification adjustment for impairment losses on available-for-sale securities recognized in net earnings (loss)	27(c)	—	9
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains on disposition of available-for-sale securities recognized in net earnings (loss)	27(c)	(12)	(1)
Unrealized losses on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	27(b)	(15)	—
Reclassification of cumulative unrealized gains on shares of Probe Mines Ltd. ("Probe") on acquisition	7(c)	—	(3)
		48	(1)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to net earnings (loss):			
Remeasurements on defined benefit pension plans		(1)	—
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		47	(1)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$ 209	\$ (4,158)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

(In millions of United States dollars)

	Note	2016	2015
Operating activities			
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations		\$ 162	\$ (4,203)
Adjustments for:			
Dividends from associate	20	—	7
Reclamation expenditures	26	(28)	(57)
Items not affecting cash:			
Write-down of inventories	17	10	158
Depreciation and depletion	9, 17, 19(e)	1,024	1,493
Share of net (earnings) loss of associates and joint venture	20	(171)	1
(Reversal of impairment) impairment of mining interests and goodwill	21	(49)	4,906
Share-based compensation	29(a)	52	54
Unrealized gains on derivatives, net	27(b)(ii)	(9)	(29)
Gain on dilution of ownership interest in associate	8(b)	—	(99)
Gain on dispositions of mining interests, net of transaction costs	8(b)	—	(315)
Revision of estimates and accretion on closure cost obligations	10, 26	7	(15)
Foreign exchange loss		13	130
Deferred income tax recovery	14	(65)	(791)
Other		(21)	25
Change in working capital	16	(126)	158
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations		799	1,423
Net cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operation	8(c)	—	7
Investing activities			
Acquisition of mining interest, net of cash acquired	7(a), (c)	6	(43)
Expenditures on mining interests	9, 19(c)	(696)	(1,178)
Return of capital investment in associate	20	24	112
Proceeds from dispositions of mining interests, net of transaction costs	8(b)	—	788
Interest paid	19(c)	(25)	(77)
Proceeds (purchases) of short term investments and available-for-sale securities, net	16	37	(26)
Other		—	(2)
Net cash used in investing activities of continuing operations		(654)	(426)
Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operation	16	—	97
Financing activities			
Debt borrowings, net of transaction costs	24	—	205
Debt repayments	24	(202)	(223)
Draw down (repayment) of credit facility, net	24	30	(840)
Finance lease payments		(5)	(2)
Dividends paid to shareholders	15(b)	(97)	(370)
Common shares issued		3	20
Other		(23)	21
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	7(b)	—	(67)
Net cash used in financing activities of continuing operations		(294)	(1,256)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		—	(1)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(149)	(156)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		326	482
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified as held for sale	8(a)	(20)	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	16	\$ 157	\$ 326

Supplemental cash flow information (note 16)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In millions of United States dollars)

	Note	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	\$ 157	\$ 326
Short term investments		43	57
Accounts receivable		95	73
Inventories	17	370	469
Sales and indirect taxes recoverable		271	273
Income taxes receivable		25	67
Assets held for sale	8(a)	548	—
Other	18	59	66
		1,568	1,331
Mining interests			
Owned by subsidiaries	19, 21	17,565	17,630
Investments in associates and joint venture	20, 21	2,007	1,839
		19,572	19,469
Investments in securities	22	114	51
Deferred income taxes	14	49	50
Inventories	17	28	255
Other	23	166	272
Total assets	9	\$ 21,497	\$ 21,428
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 512	\$ 680
Debt	24	—	212
Income taxes payable		52	104
Liabilities relating to assets held for sale	8(a)	118	—
Other	26	95	53
		777	1,049
Deferred income taxes	14	3,658	3,749
Debt	24	2,510	2,476
Provisions	26	661	775
Finance lease obligations	25	247	267
Income taxes payable		127	161
Other		102	103
Total liabilities	9	8,082	8,580
Shareholders' equity			
Common shares, stock options and restricted share units		18,064	17,604
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		41	(6)
Deficit		(4,690)	(4,750)
	9	13,415	12,848
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 21,497	\$ 21,428

Commitments and contingencies (notes 27(e)(ii) and 31); subsequent events (notes 7(b)(i), 8(a) and 32)

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on February 15, 2017.

/s/ David Garofalo
David Garofalo, *Director*

/s/ Ian Telfer
Ian Telfer, *Director*

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In millions of United States dollars, shares in thousands)

	Common Shares		Stock options and restricted share units	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	Deficit	Attributable to shareholders of Goldcorp Inc.	Non- controlling interest	Total
	Shares issued, fully paid with no par value	Amount						
At January 1, 2016	830,337	\$ 17,276	\$ 328	\$ (6)	\$ (4,750)	\$ 12,848	\$ —	\$ 12,848
Total comprehensive income								
Net earnings	—	—	—	—	162	162	—	162
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	47	—	47	—	47
	—	—	—	47	162	209	—	209
Shares issued pursuant to the acquisition of Kaminak (note 7(a))	20,997	400	—	—	—	400	—	400
Stock options exercised and restricted share units issued and vested (note 29(a))	2,158	52	(49)	—	—	3	—	3
Share-based compensation (note 29(a))	—	—	52	—	—	52	—	52
Dividends (note 15(b))	320	5	—	—	(102)	(97)	—	(97)
At December 31, 2016	853,812	\$ 17,733	\$ 331	\$ 41	\$ (4,690)	\$ 13,415	\$ —	\$ 13,415

	Common Shares		Stock options, restricted share units and warrants	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Attributable to shareholders of Goldcorp Inc.	Non- controlling interest	Total
	Shares issued, fully paid with no par value	Amount						
At January 1, 2015	813,585	\$ 16,941	\$ 320	\$ (5)	\$ (297)	\$ 16,959	\$ 216	\$ 17,175
Total comprehensive loss								
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(4,157)	(4,157)	—	(4,157)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	(1)
	—	—	—	(1)	(4,157)	(4,158)	—	(4,158)
Shares, stock options and warrants issued pursuant to the acquisition of Probe (note 7(c))	13,264	250	20	—	—	270	—	270
Stock options and warrants exercised, and restricted share units issued and vested (note 29(a))	3,488	85	(65)	—	—	20	—	20
Share-based compensation (note 29(a))	—	—	53	—	—	53	—	53
Dividends (note 15(b))	—	—	—	—	(370)	(370)	—	(370)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest (note 7(b))	—	—	—	—	74	74	(216)	(142)
At December 31, 2015	830,337	\$ 17,276	\$ 328	\$ (6)	\$ (4,750)	\$ 12,848	\$ —	\$ 12,848

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Goldcorp Inc. is the ultimate parent company of its consolidated group ("Goldcorp" or "the Company"). The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Canada, and its head office is at Suite 3400 – 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2X8.

The Company is a gold producer engaged in the operation, exploration, development and acquisition of precious metal properties in Canada, the United States, Mexico, and Central and South America. The Company's current sources of operating cash flows are primarily from the sale of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper.

The Company's principal producing mining properties are comprised of the Red Lake, Porcupine, Musselwhite and Éléonore mines in Canada; the Peñasquito mine in Mexico; the Cerro Negro mine in Argentina; and the Pueblo Viejo mine (40% interest) in the Dominican Republic.

On July 19, 2016, the Company acquired 100% of Kaminak Gold Corporation ("Kaminak"), which owns the Coffee project ("Coffee") in Canada (*note 7(a)*). On November 24, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of the 30% non-controlling interest held by New Gold Inc. ("New Gold") in the El Morro project, increasing the Company's interest in El Morro to 100%. On the same date, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement ("NuevaUnión") with Teck Resources Ltd. ("Teck"), into which both parties contributed their respective interests in the El Morro and Relincho deposits in Chile (*note 7(b)*) in exchange for a 50% interest in the NuevaUnión Joint Venture. On March 13, 2015, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Probe Mines Ltd. ("Probe"), which owns the Borden gold project ("Borden") in Canada (*note 7(c)*). At December 31, 2016, the Company's significant projects include Borden, Cochenour and Coffee in Canada and NuevaUnión (50% interest) in Chile. NuevaUnión was referred to as Project Corridor prior to June 2016.

On January 12, 2017, the Company announced the sale of the Los Filos mine in Mexico, which is expected to close in the first quarter of 2017 (*note 8(a)*). On June 30, 2015, the Company disposed of its 25.9% equity interest in Tahoe Resources Inc. ("Tahoe") which was previously recognized as investments in an associate (*notes 8(b)*). The Wharf gold mine ("Wharf") in the United States was disposed of on February 20, 2015 and its results have been presented as discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2015 (*note 8(c)*).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), effective as of December 31, 2016. IFRS comprises IFRSs, International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRICs") and the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SICs").

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for those assets and liabilities that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period. Additionally, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

(b) Currency of presentation

The Company's presentation currency is the United States ("US") dollar. All amounts, with the exception of per share amounts, are expressed in millions of US dollars, unless otherwise stated. References to C\$ are to Canadian dollars.

(c) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over an investee, when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from the investee and when the Company has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial results of the Company from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective

date of disposition or loss of control. The principal subsidiaries (mine sites and operating segments) of Goldcorp and their geographic locations at December 31, 2016 were as follows:

Direct parent company (mine sites and operating segments) (note 9)	Location	Ownership interest	Mining properties and development projects owned (note 19)
Red Lake Gold Mines Ontario Partnership ("Red Lake")	Canada	100%	Red Lake and Campbell mines, and Cochenour project
Goldcorp Canada Ltd./Goldcorp Inc. ("Porcupine")	Canada	100%	Porcupine mine and Borden project
Goldcorp Canada Ltd./Goldcorp Inc. ("Musselwhite")	Canada	100%	Musselwhite mine
Les Mines Opinaca Ltée ("Éléonore")	Canada	100%	Éléonore mine
Kaminak Gold Corporation ("Kaminak")	Canada	100%	Coffee project
Minera Peñasquito S.A. de C.V. and Camino Rojo S.A. de C.V. ("Peñasquito")	Mexico	100%	Peñasquito mine and Camino Rojo project
Oroplata S.A. ("Cerro Negro")	Argentina	100%	Cerro Negro mine

Intercompany assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated.

These consolidated financial statements also include the following investments in associates and joint venture that are accounted for using the equity method (note 3(d)):

Associates and joint venture (mine sites and/or operating segments) (notes 7, 9 and 20)	Location	Ownership interest	Classification	Mining properties
Minera Alumbra Limited ("Alumbra")	Argentina	37.5%	Associate	Alumbra mine
Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation ("Pueblo Viejo")	Dominican Republic	40.0%	Associate	Pueblo Viejo mine
NuevaUnión SpA (formerly Corredor SpA) ("NuevaUnión")	Chile	50.0%	Joint Venture	El Morro and Relincho deposits ("NuevaUnión" project, formerly "Project Corridor")

(d) Investments in associates and joint venture

The Company conducts a portion of its business through equity interests in associates and a joint venture.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the joint venture participants are bound by contractual agreements establishing joint control. Joint control exists when decisions about the activities that significantly affect the returns of the investee require unanimous consent. A joint arrangement may be a joint operation or a joint venture. A joint arrangement is classified as a joint venture when the investor has rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the investor has rights and obligations to the separate assets and liabilities of the investee, respectively. The Company does not hold interests in joint operations.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence, and is neither a subsidiary or a joint arrangement. The Company has significant influence when it has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the associate but does not have control or joint control over those policies.

The Company accounts for its investments in associates and joint venture using the equity method. Under the equity method, the Company's investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized at cost and subsequently increased or decreased to recognize the Company's share of net earnings and losses of the associate or joint venture, after any adjustments necessary to give effect to uniform accounting policies, any other movement in the associate or joint venture's reserves, and for impairment losses after the initial recognition date. The total carrying amount of the Company's investments in associates and joint venture also include any long-term debt interests which in substance form part of the Company's net investment. The Company's share of an associate or joint venture's losses that are in excess of its investment are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. The Company's share of earnings and losses of associates and joint venture are recognized in net earnings during the period. Dividends and repayment of capital received from an associate or joint venture are accounted for as a reduction in the carrying amount of the Company's investment. The Company's investments in associates and joint venture are included in mining interests on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Unrealized gains and losses between the Company and its associates and joint venture are recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associates and joint venture. Intercompany balances and interest expense and income arising on loans and borrowings between the Company and its associates and joint venture are not eliminated.

Impairment of investments in associates and joint venture

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that an investment in an associate or joint venture is impaired. Objective evidence includes observable data indicating there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the investee's operations. When there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired, the carrying amount of such investment is compared to its recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") and value-in-use ("VIU"). If the recoverable amount of an investment is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss, being the excess of carrying amount over the recoverable amount, is recognized in the period in which the relevant circumstances are identified. When an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the carrying amount of the investment is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had an impairment loss not been previously recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in net earnings in the period in which the reversal occurs.

(e) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests in the Company's less than wholly-owned subsidiaries are classified as a separate component of equity. Subsequent to the acquisition date, adjustments are made to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests for the non-controlling interests' share of changes to the subsidiary's equity. Adjustments to recognize the non-controlling interests' share of changes to the subsidiary's equity are made even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recorded as equity transactions. The carrying amount of non-controlling interests is adjusted to reflect the change in the non-controlling interests' relative interests in the subsidiary and the difference between the adjustment to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests and the Company's share of proceeds received and/or consideration paid is recognized directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the Company.

(f) Business combinations

A business combination is defined as an acquisition of assets and liabilities that constitute a business. A business is an integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return to the Company and its shareholders in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits. A business consists of inputs, including non-current assets, and processes, including operational processes, that when applied to those inputs have the ability to create outputs that provide a return to the Company and its shareholders. A business also includes those assets and liabilities that do not necessarily have all the inputs and processes required to produce outputs, but can be integrated with the inputs and processes of the Company to create outputs. When acquiring a set of activities or assets in the exploration and development stage, which may not have outputs, the Company considers other factors to determine whether the set of activities or assets is a business. Those factors include, but are not limited to, whether the set of activities or assets:

- (i) Has begun planned principal activities;
- (ii) Has employees, intellectual property and other inputs and processes that could be applied to those inputs;
- (iii) Is pursuing a plan to produce outputs; and
- (iv) Will be able to obtain access to customers that will purchase the outputs.

Not all of the above factors need to be present for a particular integrated set of activities or assets in the exploration and development stage to qualify as a business.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method whereby identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including contingent liabilities, are recorded at 100% of their fair values at acquisition date. The acquisition date is the date at which the Company obtains control over the acquiree, which is generally the date that consideration is transferred and the Company acquires the assets and assumes the liabilities of the acquiree. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in determining the acquisition date.

The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the fair values of the assets at the acquisition date transferred by the Company, the liabilities, including contingent consideration, incurred and payable

by the Company to former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company. The measurement date for equity interests issued by the Company is the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs, other than costs to issue debt or equity securities of the acquirer, are expensed as incurred. The costs to issue equity securities of the Company as consideration for the acquisition are reduced from share capital as share issue costs.

It generally requires time to obtain the information necessary to identify and measure the following as of the acquisition date:

- (i) The identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree;
- (ii) The consideration transferred in exchange for an interest in the acquiree;
- (iii) In a business combination achieved in stages, the equity interest in the acquiree previously held by the acquirer; and
- (iv) The resulting goodwill or gain on a bargain purchase.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports in its consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the Company will retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. During the measurement period, the Company will also recognize additional assets or liabilities if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date. The measurement period ends as soon as the Company receives the information it was seeking about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date or learns that more information is not obtainable and shall not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Non-controlling interests are recorded at their proportionate share of the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired on initial recognition. The excess of: (i) total consideration transferred by the Company, measured at fair value, including contingent consideration, and (ii) the non-controlling interests in the acquiree, over the fair value of net assets acquired, is recorded as goodwill.

(g) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and: (i) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation; (ii) is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation; or (iii) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resell.

A component of the Company comprises an operation and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the Company.

(h) Assets and liabilities held for sale

A non-current asset or disposal group of assets and liabilities ("disposal group") is classified as held for sale, if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, and when the following criteria are met:

- (i) The non-current asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets or disposal groups; and
- (ii) The sale of the non-current asset or disposal group is highly probable. For the sale to be highly probable:
 - a. The appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset or disposal group;
 - b. An active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan must have been initiated;
 - c. The non-current asset or disposal group must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value;
 - d. The sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale (with certain exceptions); and
 - e. Actions required to complete the plan should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale from the date these criteria are met and are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCTS"). If the FVLCTS is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in net earnings. Upon classification as held for sale, non-current assets are no longer depreciated.

(i) Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentation currency of the Company and each of its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is the US dollar. Accordingly, foreign currency transactions and balances of the Company's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are translated as follows: (i) monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the US dollar ("foreign currencies") are translated into US dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; (ii) non-monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies and measured at other than fair value are translated using the rates of exchange at the transaction dates; (iii) non-monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated using the rates of exchange at the dates those fair values are determined; and (iv) income statement items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the average monthly exchange rates, except for depreciation and depletion which is translated at historical exchange rates.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in net earnings and presented in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) in accordance with the nature of the transactions to which the foreign currency gains and losses relate. Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalent balances denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed separately in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

(j) Revenue recognition

The Company includes proceeds from the sale of all metals in revenue. The Company's primary product is gold and other metals produced as part of the extraction process are considered to be by-products arising from the production of gold. Revenue from the sale of metals is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer; it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; the sale price can be measured reliably; the Company has no significant continuing involvement; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. In circumstances where title is retained to protect the financial security interests of the Company, revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer.

The initial sales price of the Company's concentrate metal sales is determined on a provisional basis at the date of sale. The final sales price is based on the monthly average London Metal Exchange or London Bullion Market Association prices with monthly movements between the provisional and final pricing recognized in revenue. The period between provisional invoicing and final pricing, or settlement period, is typically between 30 and 120 days. Revenue on provisionally priced sales is recognized based on the estimated fair value of the total consideration receivable. These provisional sales contain an embedded derivative instrument which represents the forward contract for which the provisional sale is subsequently adjusted and is required to be separated from the host contract. Accordingly, the fair value of the final sales price adjustment is re-estimated by reference to forward market prices at each period end and changes in fair value are recognized as an adjustment to revenue. Accounts receivable for metal concentrate sales are therefore measured at fair value. Refining and treatment charges are netted against revenues from metal concentrate sales.

(k) Earnings per share

Earnings per share calculations are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For calculations of diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding are adjusted to include the effects of restricted share units and dilutive stock options, whereby proceeds from the potential exercise of dilutive stock options with exercise prices that are below the average market price of the underlying shares are assumed to be used in purchasing the Company's common shares at their average market price for the period.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term money market investments that are readily convertible to cash with original terms of three months or less.

(m) Inventories and stockpiled ore

Finished goods, work-in-process, heap leach ore and stockpiled ore are measured at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is calculated as the estimated price at the time of sale based on prevailing and long-term metal prices less estimated future costs to convert the inventories into saleable form and estimated costs to sell. At operations where the ore extracted contains significant amounts of metals other than gold, primarily silver, copper, lead and zinc, cost is allocated between

the joint products on a pro-rata basis. Incremental processing costs directly related to a joint product are allocated to that metal. Stockpiled ore and Ore on leach pads that is expected to take longer than 12 months to recover is presented as a non-current asset.

Ore extracted from the mines is generally stockpiled and subsequently processed into finished goods (gold and by-products in doré or concentrate form). Costs are included in work-in-process inventory based on current costs incurred up to the point prior to the refining process, including applicable depreciation and depletion of mining interests, and removed at the weighted average cost per recoverable ounce of gold. The average costs of finished goods represent the average costs of work-in-process inventories incurred prior to the refining process, plus applicable refining costs.

The recovery of gold and by-products from certain oxide ore is achieved through a heap leaching process at the Peñasquito and Los Filos mines. Under this method, ore is stacked on leach pads and treated with a cyanide solution that dissolves the gold contained within the ore. The resulting pregnant solution is further processed in a plant where the gold is recovered. Costs are included in heap leach ore inventory based on current mining and leaching costs, including applicable depreciation and depletion of mining interests, and removed from heap leach ore inventory as ounces of gold are recovered at the weighted average cost per recoverable ounce of gold on the leach pads. Estimates of recoverable gold on the leach pads are calculated based on the quantities of ore placed on the leach pads (measured tonnes added to the leach pads), the grade of ore placed on the leach pads (based on assay data), and a recovery percentage (based on ore type).

Supplies are measured at weighted average cost. In the event that the net realizable value of the finished product, the production of which the supplies are held for use in, is lower than the expected cost of the finished product, the supplies are written down to net realizable value.

The costs of inventories sold during the period are presented as mine operating costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss).

(n) Mining interests

Mining interests include mining properties, related plant and equipment, and the Company's investments in associates and joint venture (*note 3(d)*).

Mining properties

Mining properties are comprised of reserves, resources and exploration potential. The value associated with resources and exploration potential is the value beyond proven and probable reserves.

Resources represent the property interests that are believed to potentially contain economic mineralized material such as inferred material within pits; measured, indicated and inferred resources with insufficient drill spacing to qualify as proven and probable reserves; and inferred resources in close proximity to proven and probable reserves. Exploration potential represents the estimated mineralized material contained within: (i) areas adjacent to existing reserves and mineralization located within the immediate mine area; (ii) areas outside of immediate mine areas that are not part of measured, indicated, or inferred resources; and (iii) greenfields exploration potential that is not associated with any other production, development, or exploration stage property.

Recognition

Capitalized costs of mining properties include the following:

- (i) Costs of acquiring production, development and exploration stage properties in asset acquisitions;
- (ii) Costs attributed to mining properties acquired in business combinations;
- (iii) Expenditures incurred to develop mining properties;
- (iv) Economically recoverable exploration and evaluation expenditures;
- (v) Borrowing costs incurred that are attributable to qualifying mining properties;
- (vi) Certain costs incurred during production, net of proceeds from sales, prior to reaching operating levels intended by management; and
- (vii) Estimates of reclamation and closure costs (*note 3(r)*).

Acquisitions:

The cost of acquiring a mining property as part of a business combination is capitalized and represents the property's fair value at the date of acquisition. The purchase consideration of the acquisition of a mining property determined to be an asset acquisition is allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values. Fair value is determined by estimating the value of the property's reserves, resources and exploration potential.

Development expenditures:

Drilling and related costs incurred to define and delineate a mineral deposit that has not been classified as proven and probable reserves are capitalized and included in the carrying amount of the related property in the period incurred, when management determines that it is probable that the expenditures will result in a future economic benefit to the Company.

In open pit mining operations, it is necessary to incur costs to remove overburden and other mine waste materials in order to access the ore body (stripping costs). Stripping costs incurred prior to the production stage of a mining property (pre-stripping costs) are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related mining property.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures:

The costs of acquiring rights to explore, exploratory drilling and related costs incurred on sites without an existing mine and on areas outside the boundary of a known mineral deposit which contain proven and probable reserves are exploration and evaluation expenditures and are expensed as incurred to the date of establishing that costs incurred are economically recoverable. Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred subsequent to the establishment of economic recoverability are capitalized and included in the carrying amount of the related mining property.

Management uses the following criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit:

- (i) **Geology:** there is sufficient geologic certainty of converting a mineral deposit into a proven and probable reserve. There is a history of conversion to reserves at operating mines;
- (ii) **Scoping, prefeasibility or feasibility:** there is a scoping study, prefeasibility or preliminary feasibility study that demonstrates the additional reserves and resources will generate a positive commercial outcome. Known metallurgy provides a basis for concluding there is a significant likelihood of being able to recover the incremental costs of extraction and production;
- (iii) **Accessible facilities:** the mineral deposit can be processed economically at accessible mining and processing facilities where applicable;
- (iv) **Life of mine plans:** an overall life of mine plan and economic model to support the economic extraction of reserves and resources exists. A long-term life of mine plan and supporting geological model identifies the drilling and related development work required to expand or further define the existing ore body; and
- (v) **Authorizations:** operating permits and feasible environmental programs exist or are obtainable.

Prior to capitalizing exploratory drilling, evaluation, development and related costs, management determines that the following conditions have been met:

- (i) It is probable that a future economic benefit will flow to the Company;
- (ii) The Company can obtain the benefit and controls access to it;
- (iii) The transaction or event giving rise to the future economic benefit has already occurred; and
- (iv) Costs incurred can be measured reliably.

Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs incurred that are attributable to acquiring and developing exploration and development stage mining properties and constructing new facilities (qualifying assets) are capitalized and included in the carrying amounts of qualifying assets until those qualifying assets are ready for their intended use, which in the case of mining properties, is when the mining property reaches commercial production. Capitalization commences on the date that expenditures for the qualifying asset are incurred, borrowing costs are being

incurred by the Company and activities that are necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use are being undertaken. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. For funds obtained from general borrowing, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to the borrowings during the period. For funds borrowed that are directly attributable to a qualifying asset, the amount capitalized represents the actual borrowing costs incurred on the specific borrowings.

Costs incurred during production:

Capitalization of costs incurred ceases when the mining property is capable of operating at levels intended by management. Costs incurred prior to this point, including depreciation of related plant and equipment, are capitalized and proceeds from sales during this period are offset against costs capitalized.

Development costs incurred to maintain current production are included in mine operating costs. These costs include the development and access (tunnelling) costs of production drifts to develop the ore body in the current production cycle.

During the production phase of a mine, stripping costs incurred that provide access to a component of reserves and resources that will be produced in future periods and that would not have otherwise been accessible are capitalized ("stripping activity asset"). The costs qualifying for capitalization are those costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of ore, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs, and which are determined using a strip ratio methodology. The strip ratio represents the ratio of the estimated total volume of waste material to the estimated total quantity of economically recoverable ore of the component of the reserves and resources for which access has been improved. The stripping activity asset is included as part of the carrying amount of the mining property. Capitalized stripping costs are amortized based on the estimated recoverable ounces contained in reserves and resources that directly benefit from the stripping activities. Costs for waste removal that do not give rise to future economic benefits are included in mine operating costs in the period in which they are incurred.

Measurement

Mining properties are recorded at cost less accumulated depletion and impairment losses.

Depletion:

The carrying amounts of mining properties are depleted using the unit-of-production method over the estimated recoverable ounces, when the mine is capable of operating at levels intended by management. Under this method, depletable costs are multiplied by the number of ounces produced, and divided by the estimated recoverable ounces contained in proven and probable reserves and a portion of resources where it is considered highly probable that those resources will be economically extracted. During the year ended December 31, 2016, depletion expense would have increased by \$80 million (2015 – \$69 million) if resources were excluded from recoverable ounces.

A mine is capable of operating at levels intended by management when:

- (i) Operational commissioning of major mine and plant components is complete;
- (ii) Operating results are being achieved consistently for a period of time;
- (iii) There are indicators that these operating results will be continued; and
- (iv) Other factors are present, including one or more of the following: A significant portion of plant/mill capacity has been achieved; a significant portion of available funding is directed towards operating activities; a pre-determined, reasonable period of time has passed; or significant milestones for the development of the mining property have been achieved.

Management reviews the estimated total recoverable ounces contained in depletable reserves and resources annually, and when events and circumstances indicate that such a review should be made. Changes to estimated total recoverable ounces contained in depletable reserves and resources are accounted for prospectively.

Impairment:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews its mining properties and plant and equipment at the cash-generating unit ("CGU") level to determine whether there is any indication that these assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant CGU is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of

assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The Company's CGUs are its mine sites, represented by its principal producing mining properties and significant development projects.

The recoverable amount of a mine site is the greater of its FVLCD and VIU. In determining the recoverable amounts of each of the Company's mine sites, the Company uses the FVLCD as this will generally be greater than or equal to the VIU. When there is no binding sales agreement, FVLCD is estimated as the discounted future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from a mine site, less an amount for costs to sell estimated based on similar past transactions. When discounting estimated future after-tax cash flows, the Company uses its after-tax weighted average cost of capital. Estimated cash flows are based on expected future production, metal selling prices, operating costs and capital expenditures. If the recoverable amount of a mine site is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The carrying amount of each mine site includes the carrying amounts of mining properties, plant and equipment, goodwill and related deferred income tax balances, net of the mine site reclamation and closure cost provision. In addition, the carrying amounts of the Company's corporate assets are allocated to the relevant mine sites for impairment purposes. Impairment losses are recognized in net earnings in the period in which they are incurred. The allocation of an impairment loss, if any, for a particular mine site to its mining properties and plant and equipment is based on the relative carrying amounts of those assets at the date of impairment. Those mine sites which have been impaired are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed. When an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the revised carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset previously, less subsequent depreciation and depletion. Reversals of impairment losses are recognized in net earnings in the period in which the reversals occur.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Costs capitalized for plant and equipment include borrowing costs incurred that are attributable to qualifying plant and equipment. The carrying amounts of plant and equipment are depreciated using either the straight-line or unit-of-production method over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the life of mine. The significant classes of depreciable plant and equipment and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

Mill and mill components	life of mine
Underground infrastructure	life of mine
Mobile equipment components	3 to 15 years

Assets under construction are depreciated when they are substantially complete and available for their intended use, over their estimated useful lives.

Management reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods of the Company's plant and equipment at the end of each financial year, and when events and circumstances indicate that such a review should be made. Changes to estimated useful lives, residual values or depreciation methods resulting from such review are accounted for prospectively.

Derecognition

Upon disposal or abandonment, the carrying amounts of mining properties and plant and equipment are derecognized and any associated gains or losses are recognized in net earnings.

(o) Goodwill

Goodwill typically arises on the Company's acquisitions due to: (i) the ability of the Company to capture certain synergies through management of the acquired operation within the Company; (ii) the potential to increase reserves and resources through exploration activities; and (iii) the requirement to record a deferred tax liability for the difference between the assigned fair values and the tax bases of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is not amortized. The Company performs an impairment test for goodwill at each financial year end and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount of a mine site to which goodwill has been allocated exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount in excess. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the mine site to nil and then to the other assets of the mine site based on the relative carrying amounts of those assets. Impairment losses recognized for goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods should its value recover.

Upon disposal or abandonment of a mine site, the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to that mine site is derecognized and included in the calculation of the gain or loss on disposal or abandonment.

(p) Leases

Contracts which contain the legal form of a lease are classified as either finance or operating leases. Finance leases represent leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset. They are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments and these capitalized costs are depreciated over the shorter of the period of expected use and the lease term. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are included in production costs in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. In addition to contracts which take the legal form of a lease, other significant contracts are assessed to determine whether, in substance, they are or contain a lease, if the contractual arrangement contains the use of a specific asset and the right to use that asset.

(q) Income taxes

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions to the extent that it is probable the Company will have taxable income against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions can be utilized. The extent to which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions are expected to be realized is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

In a business combination, temporary differences arise as a result of differences between the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax effects of these differences. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences arising from goodwill or from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired in a transaction other than a business combination which do not affect either accounting or taxable income or loss.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the related assets are realized or the liabilities are settled. The measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover and settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities, respectively. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period in which the change is substantively enacted.

The Company records foreign exchange gains and losses representing the impacts of movements in foreign exchange rates on the tax bases of non-monetary assets and liabilities which are denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to deferred income taxes and current income taxes are included in deferred income tax expense/recovery and current income tax expense/recovery, respectively in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss).

Current and deferred income tax expense or recovery are recognized in net earnings except when they arise as a result of items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related current and deferred income taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(r) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities that are uncertain in timing or amount. The Company records a provision when and only when:

- (i) The Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- (ii) It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (iii) A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Constructive obligations are obligations that derive from the Company's actions where:

- (i) By an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the Company has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities; and

- (ii) As a result, the Company has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted or reversed to reflect management's current best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Provisions are reduced by actual expenditures for which the provision was originally recognized. Where discounting has been used, the carrying amount of a provision is accreted during the period to reflect the passage of time. This accretion expense is included in finance costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss).

Reclamation and closure cost obligations

The Company records a provision for the estimated future costs of reclamation and closure of operating, closed and inactive mines and development projects when environmental disturbance occurs or a constructive obligation arises. Future costs represent management's best estimates which incorporate assumptions on the effects of inflation, movements in foreign exchange rates and the effects of country and other specific risks associated with the related liabilities. These estimates of future costs are discounted to net present value using the risk-free interest rate applicable to the future cash outflows. The provision for the Company's reclamation and closure cost obligations is accreted over time to reflect the unwinding of the discount with the accretion expense included in finance costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss). The provision for reclamation and closure cost obligations is remeasured at the end of each reporting period for changes in estimates or circumstances. Changes in estimates or circumstances include changes in legal or regulatory requirements, increased obligations arising from additional mining and exploration activities, changes to cost estimates and changes to the risk-free interest rates.

Reclamation and closure cost obligations relating to operating mines and development projects are initially recorded with a corresponding increase to the carrying amounts of related mining properties. Changes to the obligations which may arise as a result of changes in estimates and assumptions are also accounted for as changes in the carrying amounts of related mining properties, except where a reduction in the obligation is greater than the capitalized reclamation and closure costs, in which case, the capitalized reclamation and closure costs are reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is included in production costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss). Reclamation and closure cost obligations related to inactive and closed mines are included in production costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) on initial recognition and subsequently when remeasured.

(s) Financial instruments

Measurement – initial recognition

On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value, net of attributable transaction costs, except for financial assets and liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The directly attributable transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities classified as at FVTPL are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Classification and measurement – subsequent to initial recognition

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on the classifications of such assets and liabilities.

Classified as at FVTPL:

Financial assets and liabilities classified as at FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in net earnings. Financial assets and liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when: (i) they are acquired or incurred principally for short-term profit taking and/or meet the definition of a derivative (held-for-trading); or (ii) they meet the criteria for being designated as at FVTPL and have been designated as such on initial recognition.

A contract to buy or sell non-financial items that can be settled net in cash, which include non-financial items that are readily convertible to cash, that has not been entered into and held for the purpose of receipt or delivery of non-financial items in accordance with the Company's expected purchase, sale or use meets the definition of a non-financial derivative. Derivatives are classified as either hedges of highly probable forecasted transactions ("cash flow hedges") or non-hedge derivatives.

Derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges:

On initial designation of the derivative as a cash flow hedge, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item and assesses the effectiveness of the hedging instrument in offsetting the changes in the cash flows attributable to the hedged risk and whether the forecast transaction is highly probable. Subsequent assessment will be performed on an ongoing

basis to determine that the hedging instruments have been highly effective throughout the reporting periods for which they were designated. The changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and determined to be effective in offsetting forecasted cash flows is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI"). The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately as Gain (loss) on derivatives, net, in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss).

When the forecasted transaction impacts earnings, the cumulative gains or losses that were recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") are reclassified to earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction has occurred. When the forecasted transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, the cumulative gains or losses that were recorded in AOCI are reclassified and included in the carrying amount of the asset.

When a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge expires or is sold and the forecasted transaction is still expected to occur, any cumulative gain or loss relating to the derivative that is recorded in AOCI at that time remains in AOCI and is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) when the forecasted transaction occurs. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was recorded in AOCI is immediately transferred to the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss).

Non-hedge derivatives

Derivative instruments that do not qualify as cash flow hedges are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net earnings.

Classified as available-for-sale:

A financial asset is classified as available-for-sale when: (i) it is not classified as a loan and receivable, a held-to-maturity investment or as at FVTPL; or (ii) it is designated as available-for-sale on initial recognition. The Company's investments in marketable securities and equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are measured at fair value with mark-to-market gains and losses recognized in OCI and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve within equity until the financial assets are derecognized or there is objective evidence that the financial assets are impaired. When available-for-sale investments in marketable securities and equity securities are derecognized, the cumulative mark-to-market gains or losses that had been previously recognized in OCI are reclassified to earnings for the period. When there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to earnings for the period.

Loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and other financial liabilities:

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and allocates the effective interest income or interest expense over the term of the financial asset or financial liability, respectively. The interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments throughout the term of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability, respectively.

When there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a financial asset measured at amortized cost has been incurred, an impairment loss is recognized in net earnings for the period measured as the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's effective interest rate at initial recognition.

Impairment

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that financial assets are impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset that has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

(t) Share-based payments

The fair value of the estimated number of stock options and restricted share units ("RSUs") awarded to employees, officers and directors that will eventually vest, determined as of the date of grant, is recognized as share-based compensation expense within corporate administration expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) over the vesting period of the stock options and RSUs, with a corresponding increase to equity. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related inputs as of the date of grant. The fair value of RSUs is the market value of the underlying shares as of the

date of grant. Stock options and RSUs with graded vesting schedules are accounted for as separate grants with different vesting periods and fair values. Changes to the estimated number of awards that will eventually vest are accounted for prospectively.

Performance share units ("PSUs") and phantom restricted units ("PRUs") are settled in cash. The fair value of the estimated number of PSUs and PRUs awarded that will eventually vest, determined as of the date of grant, is recognized as share-based compensation expense within corporate administration expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) over the vesting period, with a corresponding amount recorded as a liability. Until the liability is settled, the fair value of the PSUs and PRUs is re-measured at the end of each reporting period and at the date of settlement, with changes in fair value recognized as share-based compensation expense or recovery over the vesting period. The fair value of the PSUs are estimated using a binomial model to determine the expected market value of the underlying Goldcorp shares on settlement date, multiplied by the expected target settlement percentage. The fair value of PRUs is the market value of the underlying shares as of the date of valuation.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Application of new and revised accounting standards:

The Company has applied the amendments to IFRSs included in the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle which were effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The amendments did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any amendment, standard or interpretation that has been issued by the IASB but is not yet effective.

Changes in accounting standards not yet effective:

Revenue recognition

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15") which supersedes IAS 11 – *Construction Contracts*; IAS 18 – *Revenue*; IFRIC 13 – *Customer Loyalty Programmes*; IFRIC 15 – *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*; IFRIC 18 – *Transfers of Assets from Customers*; and SIC 31 – *Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services*. IFRS 15 establishes a single five-step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company plans to apply IFRS 15 at the date it becomes effective.

The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of applying IFRS 15, primarily analyzing its doré and concentrate sale agreements. The Company does not anticipate any changes in the gross amounts of revenue recognized but the timing of revenue recognized may differ under the new standard if the timing of transfer of control to customers is deferred and/or if there are additional performance obligations which are currently not recognized separately, such as shipping and insurance services arranged by the Company on behalf of its customers.

Financial instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") to replace IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 provides a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model. IFRS 9 also includes a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company plans to apply IFRS 9 at the date it becomes effective.

The following summarizes the expected impact of IFRS 9 upon adoption:

- The classification of financial assets and liabilities is expected to remain consistent under IFRS 9 with the possible exception of equity securities. Under IFRS 9, the Company will have the option to designate equity securities as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, where they will be recorded initially at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income which will not be subsequently transferred into earnings (loss). If the Company does not make this election, changes in fair value of the equity securities will be recognized in earnings (loss).
- The introduction of the new "expected credit loss" impairment model is not expected to have an impact on the Company, given the Company sells its products exclusively to large international financial institutions and other organizations with strong credit ratings, the negligible historical level of customer default, and the short term nature of the Company's receivables.
- The reformed approach to hedge accounting is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company. Under the current standard, companies can elect to record basis adjustments against the carrying amount of the non-financial asset or in earnings at the same time the non-financial item affects earnings. Under IFRS 9, it is mandatory to record the basis adjustments against the carrying amount of the non-financial asset. As the Company's current policy aligns with the new requirement, this change has no impact on the Company.

Additionally, supplementary documentation and on-going assessment of hedge effectiveness may be required under the new standard. However, these requirements are not expected to have a material impact on the hedging arrangements of the Company.

Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 – *Leases* ("IFRS 16") which replaces IAS 17 – *Leases* and its associated interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to the current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting remains similar to current accounting practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15. The Company plans to apply IFRS 16 at the date it becomes effective.

Upon the adoption of IFRS 16, the Company anticipates to record a material balance of lease assets and associated lease liabilities related to leases with a term of 12 months or more previously classified as operating leases on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at January 1, 2019. Due to the recognition of additional lease assets and liabilities, a higher amount of depreciation expense and interest on lease liabilities will be recorded under IFRS 16 compared to the current standard. Additionally, a corresponding reduction in general and administrative costs and/or production costs is expected. Lastly, the Company expects a reduction in operating cash outflows with a corresponding increase in financing cash outflows under IFRS 16. The Company has not quantified these impacts at this time.

5. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The critical judgements that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations (*note 6*), that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Operating levels intended by management

Prior to a mine being capable of operating at levels intended by management, costs incurred are capitalized as part of the costs of the related mining properties and proceeds from mineral sales are offset against costs capitalized. Depletion of capitalized costs for mining properties begins when the mine is capable of operating at levels intended by management. Management considers several factors (*note 3(n)*) in determining when a mining property is capable of operating at levels intended by management.

The Company determined that the Cerro Negro and Éléonore mines were capable of operating at levels intended by management effective January 1, 2015 and April 1, 2015, respectively.

(b) Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration, evaluation and development costs

Management has determined that exploratory drilling, evaluation, development and related costs incurred which have been capitalized are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria (*note 3(n)*) in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit including geologic and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

(c) Functional currency

The functional currency for each of the Company's subsidiaries and investments in associate, is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Company has determined the functional currency of each entity is the US dollar. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

(d) Asset held for sale and discontinued operation

The Company applies judgement to determine whether an asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition and that its sale is highly probable and therefore should be classified as held for sale at the balance sheet date. Conditions that support a highly probable sale include the following: an appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset or disposal group, an active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated, the asset or disposal group has been actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value, and the sale of the asset or disposal group is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale. At December 31, 2016,

the Company concluded that the assets and liabilities of Los Filos met the criteria for classification as held for sale. Accordingly, the group of assets and liabilities were presented separately under current assets and current liabilities, respectively, and measured at the lower of its carrying amount and FVLCD, being its carrying amount. A reversal of impairment loss of \$59 million was recorded for Los Filos during the year ended December 31, 2016 (*note 21*) to increase its carrying amount to its recoverable amount. The assets of Los Filos will cease to be depreciated while they are classified as held for sale.

The Company also applies judgement to determine whether a component of the Company that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale meets the criteria of a discontinued operation. The key area that involves management judgement in this determination is whether the component represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation. Given that the Company will continue to operate in Mexico after the disposal of Los Filos, Los Filos is not considered to be a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation, thus it is not considered to be a discontinued operation. Wharf, being the Company's sole mining operation in the United States at the time of its classification to asset held for sale, was considered to be a major geographical area of operation. Therefore, Wharf met the criteria for discontinued operation and its results have been presented as net earnings and cash flows from discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(e) Business combinations

Determination of whether a set of assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute the acquisition of a business or asset may require the Company to make certain judgements as to whether or not the assets acquired and liabilities assumed include the inputs, processes and outputs necessary to constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 – *Business Combinations*. If an acquired set of assets and liabilities includes goodwill, the set is presumed to be a business. Based on an assessment of the relevant facts and circumstances, the Company concluded that the acquisitions of Kaminak and Probe on July 19, 2016 and March 13, 2015, respectively, did not meet the criteria of a business combination and the transactions have been accounted for as acquisitions of assets (*notes 7(a) and 7(c)*).

(f) Determination of control of subsidiaries and joint arrangements

Judgement is required to determine when the Company has control of subsidiaries or joint control of joint arrangements. This requires an assessment of the relevant activities of the investee, being those activities that significantly affect the investee's returns, including operating and capital expenditure decision-making, financing of the investee, and the appointment, remuneration and termination of key management personnel; and when the decisions in relation to those activities are under the control of the Company or require unanimous consent from the investors. Judgement is also required when determining the classification of a joint arrangement as a joint venture or a joint operation through an evaluation of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Changes to the Company's access to those rights and obligations may change the classification of that joint arrangement. Based on assessment of the relevant facts and circumstances, primarily, the requirement for unanimous agreement on management decisions relating to the development and operation of the arrangement, the Company concluded that NuevaUnión met the criteria to be classified as a joint venture (*note 7(b)*).

(g) Impairment and impairment reversal indicators

The Company considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that CGUs are impaired or reversal of impairment is needed. External sources of information the Company considers include changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control and are expected to affect the recoverable amount of CGUs. Internal sources of information the Company considers include the manner in which mining properties and plant and equipment are being used or are expected to be used and indications of economic performance of the assets. The primary external factors considered are changes in spot and forecast metal prices, changes in laws and regulations and the Company's market capitalization relative to its net asset carrying amount. Primary internal factors considered are the Company's current mine performance against expectations, movements in reserve and resources, life of mine plans and exploration results as primary indicators.

Management concluded that there were no impairment or impairment reversal indicators as of December 31, 2016 other than for the Los Filos and Marlin mines (*note 21*). As at December 31, 2015, management concluded that market capitalization deficiency constituted an indicator of impairment for all CGUs.

(h) Income taxes

The Company's operations involve dealing with uncertainties and judgements in the application of complex tax regulations in multiple jurisdictions. The final taxes paid are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from tax audits. The Company recognizes potential liabilities and records tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on its judgement of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. The Company adjusts these

reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from the Company's current estimate of the tax liabilities. If the Company's estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If the estimate of tax liabilities proves to be greater than the ultimate assessment, a tax benefit would result.

(i) Contingencies

Contingencies can be either possible assets or liabilities arising from past events which, by their nature, will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. Such contingencies include, but are not limited to, environmental obligations, litigation, regulatory proceedings, tax matters and losses results from other events and developments. The assessment of the existence and potential impact of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement regarding the outcome of future events.

6. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires that the Company's management make assumptions and estimates of effects of uncertain future events on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates as the estimation process is inherently uncertain. Actual future outcomes could differ from present estimates and assumptions, potentially having material future effects on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other facts and circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effects on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

The significant assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty as at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

(a) Impairment and reversal of impairment loss of mining interests and goodwill

In determining the recoverable amounts of the Company's mining interests and goodwill, the Company makes estimates of the discounted future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Company's mining properties, costs to sell the mining properties and the appropriate discount rate. The projected cash flows are significantly affected by changes in assumptions related to metal prices, changes in the amount of recoverable reserves, resources, and exploration potential, production cost estimates, future capital expenditures, discount rates and exchange rates.

Continued access to the estimated recoverable reserves, resources and exploration potential of the Company's mining interests and goodwill is a key assumption in determining their recoverable amounts. The ability to maintain existing or obtain necessary mining concessions, surface rights title, and water concessions is integral to the access of the reserves, resources and exploration potential. A mining concession gives its holder the right to carry out mining activities in the area covered by that concession and take ownership of any minerals found, but it does not always grant surface access rights. In some jurisdictions surface access rights must be separately negotiated with the owner of the surface lands and in the event of a dispute or failed negotiations, administrative legal process may be available. In other jurisdictions, surface access rights may be granted along with mining rights. Water concessions provide its holder the right to specified levels of water usage and are granted based on water availability in the source area.

Significant changes in metal price forecasts, estimated future costs of production, capital expenditures, the amount of recoverable reserves, resources, and exploration potential, and/or the impact of changes in current economic conditions may result in a write-down or reversal of impairment of the carrying amounts of the Company's mining interests and/or goodwill.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a net impairment reversal of \$49 million (2015 – impairment expense of \$4,906 million) in respect of the carrying amounts of certain mining interests (*note 21*). The \$4,906 million of impairment expense recognized during the year ended December 31, 2015 included \$479 million and \$917 million of impairment charges for goodwill and investments in associates and joint venture, respectively.

At December 31, 2016, the carrying amounts of the Company's mining interests and goodwill were \$19,572 million and \$nil, respectively (December 31, 2015 – \$19,469 million and \$nil, respectively) (*notes 19 and 20*).

(b) Heap leach ore inventories and mine operating costs

In determining mine operating costs recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss), the Company's management makes estimates of quantities of ore stacked on leach pads and in process and the recoverable gold in this material to determine the average costs of finished goods sold during the period. Changes in these estimates can result in a change in mine operating costs of

future periods and carrying amounts of inventories. At December 31, 2016, the carrying amounts of heap leach ore inventories amounted to \$12 million (December 31, 2015 – \$260 million) (*note 17*), excluding heap leach ore inventories of \$235 million classified to asset held for sale related to the Los Filos divestiture (*note 8(a)*).

(c) Inventory net realizable value

In determining the net realizable value of heap leach ore and stockpiled ore, the Company estimates future metal selling prices, production forecasts, realized grades and recoveries, timing of processing, and future costs to convert the inventories into saleable form. Reductions in metal price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs to convert, reductions in the amount of recoverable ounces, and a delay in timing of processing can result in a write down of the carrying amounts of the Company's work-in-process, heap leach ore and stockpiled ore inventory. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded a write down of \$11 million, as a result of the carrying amount of certain inventory exceeding net realizable value (2015 – \$206 million) (*note 17*). Of the \$11 million (2015 – \$206 million) of write down, \$10 million and \$1 million (2015 – \$158 million and \$48 million) was recorded as Production costs and Depreciation and depletion in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss), respectively.

(d) Depreciation and depletion

The carrying amounts of the Company's mining properties are depleted based on recoverable ounces contained in proven and probable reserves and a portion of resources. The Company includes a portion of resources where it is considered probable that those resources will be economically extracted. Changes to estimates of recoverable ounces and depletable costs including changes resulting from revisions to the Company's mine plans and changes in metal price forecasts can result in changes to future depletion rates.

For plants and equipment not depleted based on recoverable ounces, they are depleted on a straight-line basis. Changes to estimates of the useful life and residual value may be impacted by the Company's mine plans and rate of usage on these equipment.

(e) Deferred stripping costs

In determining whether stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mining property relate to reserves and resources that will be mined in a future period and therefore should be capitalized, the Company makes estimates of the stripping activity over the life of the component of reserves and resources which have been made accessible. Changes in estimated strip ratios can result in a change to the future capitalization of stripping costs incurred. At December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of stripping costs capitalized and included in mining properties was \$205 million (December 31, 2015 – \$179 million).

(f) Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities (*note 14*). In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Forecasted cash flows from operations are based on life of mine projections internally developed and reviewed by management. Weight is attached to tax planning opportunities that are within the Company's control, and are feasible and implementable without significant obstacles. The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities is assessed based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position evaluated in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets.

(g) Estimated reclamation and closure costs

The Company's provision for reclamation and closure cost obligations represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future cash outflows required to settle the liability which reflects estimates of future costs, inflation, movements in foreign exchange rates, assumptions of risks associated with the future cash outflows and assumptions of probabilities of alternative estimates of future cash outflows, and the applicable risk-free interest rates for discounting those future cash outflows. Significant judgements and estimates are required in forming assumptions of future activities, future cash outflows and the timing of those cash outflows. These assumptions are formed based on environmental and regulatory requirements and the Company's environmental policies which may give rise to constructive obligations. The Company's assumptions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect management's current best estimate and changes in any of the above factors can result in a change to the provision recognized by the Company. At December 31, 2016, the Company's total provision for reclamation and closure cost obligations was \$622 million

(December 31, 2015 – \$702 million). The undiscounted value of these obligations was \$1,786 million (December 31, 2015 – \$1,914 million) (note 26).

For the purpose of calculating the present value of the provision for reclamation and closure cost obligations, the Company discounts the estimated future cash outflows using the risk-free interest rate applicable to the future cash outflows, which is the appropriate US Treasury risk-free rate which reflects the reclamation lifecycle estimated for all sites, including operating and inactive and closed mines and development projects. For those sites with a greater than 100-year reclamation lifecycle, a long-term risk-free rate is applied.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company applied a 20-year risk-free rate of 2.94% (2015 – 2.67%) to all sites with the exception of those sites with a reclamation lifecycle of greater than 100 years where a 5.0% (2015 – 5.0%) risk-free rate was applied, which resulted in a weighted average discount rate of 4.1% (2015 – 4.1%).

Changes to reclamation and closure cost obligations are recorded with a corresponding change to the carrying amounts of the related mining properties (for operating mines and development projects) and as production costs (for inactive and closed mines) for the period. Adjustments to the carrying amounts of related mining properties can result in a change to future depletion expense.

(h) Contingencies

Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time. In the event that management's estimate of the future resolution of these matters changes, the Company will recognize the effects of the changes in its consolidated financial statements on the date such changes occur (note 31).

7. ACQUISITION OF MINING INTERESTS

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company acquired the following mining interests:

(a) Kaminak

On July 19, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Kaminak by way of a plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement") for total consideration of \$406 million based on the closing price of the Company's common shares on the date of acquisition, including transaction costs of \$6 million. Pursuant to the Arrangement, each common share of Kaminak was exchanged for 0.10896 of a common share of the Company. Kaminak's principal asset is the 100% owned Coffee project, a hydrothermal gold deposit located approximately 130 kilometres south of the City of Dawson, Yukon. Coffee is a high-grade, open pit, heap leach mining project.

The Company concluded that the acquired assets and assumed liabilities did not constitute a business and accordingly the transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on a relative fair value basis with \$386 million allocated to mining interests and the remaining \$20 million allocated to deferred income tax asset (\$9 million) and working capital items (\$11 million). The assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been assigned to and included in the Other reportable operating segment.

(b) NuevaUnión (formerly Project Corridor)

(i) Purchase of New Gold's 30% interest in El Morro

On November 24, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of New Gold's 30% interest in the El Morro project in Chile, increasing the Company's interest in El Morro to 100%. The Company agreed to pay cash consideration of \$79 million and entered into a 4% gold stream arrangement on future gold production from El Morro with New Gold. Under the terms of the gold stream agreement, New Gold will make ongoing payments of \$400 per ounce of gold delivered under the contract, subject to a 1% per annum adjustment (compounded annually, commencing on the first anniversary of the agreement), once 217,000 ounces have been delivered.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recognized a \$63 million liability in Other Non-current liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet in respect of the 4% gold stream payable. The fair value of the gold stream liability represented the discounted future cash flows of the gold stream arising from the difference between the estimated long-term future gold price and the contractually fixed price per ounce, multiplied by the expected number of ounces to be delivered to New Gold. On February 7, 2017, the Company entered into a binding agreement with New Gold pursuant to which it has agreed to purchase the 4% gold stream for cash consideration of \$65 million. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2017.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recorded as equity transactions. As a result of the acquisition of New Gold's 30% interest in El Morro, a credit of \$74 million was recognized directly in Deficit, representing the difference between the consideration of \$142 million (comprising cash consideration of \$79 million and the fair value of the 4% gold stream of \$63 million) and the \$216 million carrying value of New Gold's 30% non-controlling interest which was derecognized on November 24, 2015.

Concurrent with the acquisition of New Gold's 30% interest in El Morro, the Company settled a royalty obligation payable to New Gold and during the year ended December 31, 2015, recognized an \$11 million expense (representing the fair value of the royalty at November 24, 2015) in Other expense in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Earnings (Loss).

(ii) Formation of NuevaUnión

On November 24, 2015, and in conjunction with the acquisition of New Gold's 30% interest in El Morro, Goldcorp and Teck entered into a joint venture agreement to combine their respective 100% owned El Morro and Relincho deposits, located approximately 40 kilometres apart in the Huasco Province in Chile, into a single project (NuevaUnión) in exchange for a 50% interest in the NuevaUnión joint venture. The resultant joint arrangement has been classified as a joint venture (*note 20*). NuevaUnión is expected to provide a number of benefits to the El Morro and Relincho deposits, including reduced environmental footprint, lower cost and improved capital efficiency, an optimized mine plan and enhanced community benefits and community engagement. The Company recognized the acquisition cost of the Company's 50% interest in NuevaUnión as 50% of the total fair value of NuevaUnión at November 24, 2015.

Fair value of 50% interest in NuevaUnión	\$	870
Carrying value of El Morro's net assets contributed to NuevaUnión:		
Mining interests		1,501
Other assets		13
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(3)
Deferred income taxes		(441)
		1,070
Net loss on contribution to a joint venture ⁽¹⁾	\$	(200)

⁽¹⁾ The Company concluded that the formation of NuevaUnión resulted in a loss of control of a subsidiary. As a result, the \$200 million difference between the \$870 million fair value of the Company's 50% shareholdings in NuevaUnión and the \$1,070 million carrying value of the El Morro assets on November 24, 2015 has been classified as impairment expense in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Earnings (Loss) (*note 21*).

(c) Probe

On March 13, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of Probe pursuant to a plan of arrangement. Probe's principal asset is the 100% owned Borden project, located 160 kilometres west of the Company's Porcupine mine. The Borden project is expected to provide a new source of production for Porcupine thereby leveraging existing investments made in people, infrastructure and stakeholder partnerships. The total consideration of \$343 million included \$250 million of 13.3 million of Goldcorp common shares issued, \$57 million of acquiring an interest in Probe prior to closing, \$12 million of cash paid, \$20 million of stock options and warrants issued and \$4 million of transaction costs. The Company concluded that the acquired assets and assumed liabilities did not constitute a business and accordingly the acquisition was accounted for as an asset acquisition. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on a relative fair value basis with \$340 million allocated to mining interests and the remaining \$3 million allocated to deferred income tax asset.

Immediately prior to the arrangement taking effect, Probe shareholders, including the Company, received an interest in a new publicly traded exploration company, Probe Metals Inc. ("Probe Metals"), to which Probe had transferred certain exploration assets as part of the arrangement. Probe Metals was capitalized with C\$15 million (\$12 million) in cash contributed by Goldcorp which has been included in the total consideration paid for the acquisition of Probe.

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been assigned to and included in the Porcupine reportable operating segment.

8. DIVESTITURES

(a) Los Filos

On January 12, 2017, the Company announced that it entered into a share purchase agreement with Leagold Mining Corporation ("Leagold") to sell the Los Filos mine in Mexico for total consideration of approximately \$438 million, consisting of \$279 million of cash, \$71 million of Leagold common shares and retention of certain tax receivables of \$88 million. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2017. At December 31, 2016, the sale was considered highly probable; therefore, the assets and liabilities of Los Filos mine were classified as asset and liabilities held for sale and presented separately under current assets and current liabilities, respectively. Immediately prior to the classification to asset and liabilities as held for sale, the carrying amount of Los Filos was remeasured to its recoverable amount, being its FVLCD, based on the expected proceeds from the sale. As a result, the Company has recorded a reversal of impairment loss in relation to the Los Filos assets of \$59 million based on the recoverable amount implied by the share purchase agreement.

The components of assets and liabilities held for sale relating to Los Filos are as follows:

	At December 31 2016
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalent	\$ 20
Inventories and heap leach ore	136
Sales and indirect taxes recoverable	90
Other	11
	257
Inventories and heap leach ore	124
Mining interests	167
Total assets held for sale	\$ 548
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 32
Income taxes payable	11
Other	9
	52
Deferred tax liabilities	14
Provisions	47
Other	5
Total liabilities relating to assets held for sale	\$ 118
Net assets held for sale	\$ 430

Los Filos is presented in the Other mines reportable operating segment (*note 9*).

(b) Tahoe

On June 30, 2015, the Company completed a secondary offering representing the Company's 25.9% interest in Tahoe Resources Inc. ("Tahoe") to a syndicate of underwriters for gross cash proceeds of C\$998 million (\$800 million) and recognized a gain on disposition of \$299 million, net of transaction costs of \$32 million (\$266 million, net of tax). The Company's share of Tahoe's net earnings to date of disposition were included in the Company's consolidated results for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Prior to the completion of the secondary offering, the Company's interest in Tahoe was diluted to 25.9% on April 1, 2015 as a result of Tahoe's acquisition of Rio Alto Mining Ltd for total consideration of \$874 million, which included the issuance of 76 million common shares. The Company recorded a dilution gain of \$99 million (\$95 million, net of tax) in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings (Loss).

(c) Wharf

On February 20, 2015, the Company completed the sale of Wharf gold mine to Coeur Mining, Inc. for total consideration of \$99 million in cash, including closing adjustments. The Company recognized a gain on disposition of \$43 million, net of tax, calculated as follows:

Cash proceeds, net of transaction costs of \$1 million	\$	98
Net assets sold and derecognized:		
Inventories		19
Other current assets		3
Mining interests		52
Other non-current assets		2
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(5)
Provisions		(34)
Other non-current liabilities		(4)
		33
Gain on disposition		65
Income tax expense on disposition		(22)
Net gain on disposition	\$	43

The results of Wharf have been presented as net earnings and cash flows from discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2015. The components of net earnings from discontinued operation included in these consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 relating to Wharf, which was disposed of on February 20, 2015 as follows:

		2015
Revenues	\$	19
Production costs		(15)
Earnings from mine operation		4
Other expenses		(1)
Earnings from discontinued operation		3
Net gain on disposition of discontinued operation		43
Net earnings from discontinued operation	\$	46
Net earnings per share from discontinued operation		
Basic	\$	0.05
Diluted		0.05

The net cash flows from Wharf have been included as part of net cash flows from discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2015 as follows:

		2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	7
Net cash provided by investing activities		97

9. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating results of operating segments are reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and to assess their performance. The Company considers each individual mine site as operating segments for financial reporting purposes except as noted below.

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company's CODM reviews the results of its mines that have short mine lives and are headed for closure together as one operating segment. Accordingly, the Company grouped Los Filos (*note 8(a)*) and Marlin into one operating segment, Other mines. On the same basis, the Company presented its 37.5% interest in Alumbra in the Other associate operating segment due to its short mine life. Effective July 1, 2016, NuevaUnión and the comparative results for the year ended December 31, 2015 of El Morro were presented in Other. The segment information for the year ended December 31, 2015 has been adjusted to reflect the Company's reportable operating segments for the year ended December 31, 2016.

The Company's 100% interests in the Cochenour and Borden projects in Canada and the Camino Rojo project in Mexico are included in the Red Lake, Porcupine and Peñasquito reportable operating segments, respectively. The Company's 50% interest in the NuevaUnión project in Chile and 100% interest in the Coffee project in Canada are included in Other.

The Company's principal product is gold doré with the refined gold bullion sold primarily in the London spot market. Concentrate produced at Peñasquito and Alumbra, containing both gold and by-product metals, is sold to third party smelters and traders.

Significant information relating to the Company's reportable operating segments is summarized in the tables below:

Years Ended December 31	Revenues ^{(a)(b)}		Depreciation and depletion		Earnings (loss) from operations, associates and joint venture ^{(b)(c)(g)}		Expenditures on mining interests ^(d)	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Red Lake	\$ 388	\$ 427	\$ 123	\$ 123	\$ 64	\$ (1,132)	\$ 100	\$ 170
Porcupine	343	315	63	50	123	(1)	62	97
Musselwhite	321	311	59	63	118	92	37	38
Éléonore	346	259	146	137	(43)	(476)	94	267
Peñasquito	1,044	1,646	243	391	99	(821)	230	200
Cerro Negro	532	790	217	348	52	(23)	97	247
Pueblo Viejo ^(e)	607	542	35	120	387	(429)	40	41
Wharf <i>(note 8(c))</i>	—	19	—	—	—	3	—	1
Other mines <i>(note 8(a))</i>	536	627	147	355	14	(1,299)	26	110
Other associate ^(e)	257	188	15	29	58	(146)	1	18
Other ^{(e)(f)} <i>(notes 7(a) and (b))</i>	—	—	26	26	(229)	(477)	52	47
Attributable segment total	4,374	5,124	1,074	1,642	643	(4,709)	739	1,236
Excluding attributable amounts from associates and joint venture ^(e)	(864)	(730)	(50)	(149)	(274)	(151)	(43)	(57)
Excluding discontinued operation <i>(note 8(c))</i>	—	(19)	—	—	—	(3)	—	(1)
Consolidated total for continuing operations	\$ 3,510	\$ 4,375	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,493	\$ 369	\$ (4,863)	\$ 696	\$ 1,178

At December 31, 2016	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets
Red Lake	\$ 2,526	\$ 342	\$ 2,184
Porcupine	1,028	260	768
Musselwhite	774	153	621
Éléonore	2,759	356	2,403
Peñasquito	8,011	3,033	4,978
Cerro Negro	3,536	738	2,798
Pueblo Viejo ^(e)	1,123	—	1,123
Other mines	611	245	366
Other ^{(e)(f)} <i>(note 7(a))</i>	1,129	2,955	(1,826)
Total	\$ 21,497	\$ 8,082	\$ 13,415

At December 31, 2015		Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets
Red Lake	\$	2,538	\$ 371	\$ 2,167
Porcupine		969	295	674
Musselwhite		672	165	507
Éléonore		2,842	435	2,407
Peñasquito		7,918	2,988	4,930
Cerro Negro		3,694	994	2,700
Pueblo Viejo ^(e)		967	—	967
Other mines		734	232	502
Other ^{(e)(f)}		1,094	3,100	(2,006)
Total	\$	21,428	\$ 8,580	\$ 12,848

- (a) The Company's consolidated revenues from continuing operations (excluding attributable share of revenues from the Company's associates and joint venture) for the years ended December 31 were derived from the following:

	2016		2015	
Gold	\$	2,861	81%	\$ 3,502 80%
Silver		384	11%	541 13%
Zinc		200	6%	230 5%
Lead		62	2%	100 2%
Copper		3	—%	2 —%
	\$	3,510	100%	\$ 4,375 100%

The following reportable operating segments (including the Company's associates and joint venture) supplemented their gold revenues with the sale of other metals. All other operating segments principally derived their revenues from gold sales.

Years Ended December 31		Peñasquito	Cerro Negro	Pueblo Viejo	Other mines	Other associate
Gold	2016	\$ 552	\$ 477	\$ 582	\$ 437	\$ 119
	2015	\$ 1,007	\$ 674	\$ 523	\$ 512	\$ 82
Silver	2016	227	55	24	99	4
	2015	307	116	19	115	3
Zinc	2016	200	—	—	—	—
	2015	230	—	—	—	—
Lead	2016	62	—	—	—	—
	2015	100	—	—	—	—
Copper	2016	3	—	1	—	130
	2015	2	—	—	—	101
Molybdenum	2016	—	—	—	—	4
	2015	—	—	—	—	2
Total	2016	\$ 1,044	\$ 532	\$ 607	\$ 536	\$ 257
	2015	\$ 1,646	\$ 790	\$ 542	\$ 627	\$ 188

- (b) Intersegment sales and transfers are eliminated in the above information reported to the Company's CODM. For the year ended December 31, 2016, intersegment purchases included \$582 million and \$24 million, respectively, of gold and silver ounces purchased from Pueblo Viejo (2015 – \$523 million and \$19 million, respectively) and revenues related to the sale of these ounces to external third parties were \$582 million and \$24 million, respectively (2015 – \$523 million and \$19 million, respectively).

- (c) A reconciliation of attributable segment total earnings (loss) from operations, associates and joint venture to the Company's earnings (loss) from continuing operations before taxes per the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) is as follows:

	2016	2015
Attributable segment total earnings (loss) from operations, associates and joint venture	\$ 643	\$ (4,709)
Adjustment to account for Pueblo Viejo, NuevaUnión and Alumbra on an equity method basis	(274)	(151)
Excluding earnings from discontinued operation	—	(3)
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net ⁽ⁱ⁾	3	(54)
Gain on dilution of ownership interest in associate ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	99
Gain on dispositions of mining interests, net of transaction costs ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	315
Finance costs ⁽ⁱ⁾	(137)	(135)
Other expenses, net ⁽ⁱ⁾	(13)	(50)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	\$ 222	\$ (4,688)

⁽ⁱ⁾ Arose from corporate activities that would primarily be allocated to the Other segment except for \$27 million of finance costs incurred during the year ended December 31, 2016, which would be allocated to the Peñasquito segment (2015 – \$68 million to Cerro Negro segment). In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a net foreign exchange loss of \$68 million which would primarily be allocated to the Peñasquito and Cerro Negro segments (2015 – \$52 million to Peñasquito, Cerro Negro and Other mines segments).

- (d) Segmented expenditures on mining interests are presented on a cash basis. The amounts include deposits on mining interests and exclude reclamation expenditures and interest paid relating to capitalized borrowing costs.
- (e) The attributable segment information relating to Pueblo Viejo, NuevaUnión and Alumbra, as reviewed by the CODM, is based on the Company's proportionate share of profits and expenditures on mining interests. However, as required by IFRS, the Company's investments in Pueblo Viejo, NuevaUnión and Alumbra are accounted for in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method (*note 20*). Alumbra and NuevaUnión are presented in the Other associate operating segment and Other, respectively.
- (f) Included in Other for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$22 million (2015 – \$nil) in restructuring costs (*note 11*). Included in Other for the year ended December 31, 2015 was the Company's share of net earnings of Tahoe in the amount \$8 million. The Company disposed of its 25.9% interest in Tahoe, which was accounted for using the equity method, on June 30, 2015 (*note 8(b)*).

Other assets include the Coffee and NuevaUnión projects, corporate assets, the Company's closed and inactive mines and certain exploration properties in Mexico. Other liabilities include the Company's \$1.0 billion notes, \$1.5 billion notes, asset retirement obligations at the Company's closed and inactive mines and certain income taxes payable.

- (g) Earnings (loss) from operations, associates and joint venture includes \$49 million of net impairment reversal recognized in respect of the Company's mining interests (2015 – impairment expense of \$4,906 million) (*note 21*).

10. PRODUCTION COSTS

Years ended December 31	2016	2015
Raw materials and consumables	\$ 937	\$ 998
Salaries and employee benefits ^(a)	500	582
Contractors	408	486
Royalties (<i>note 19(j)</i>)	69	93
Severance costs related to mine operation ^(b)	13	—
Write down of inventories to net realizable value (<i>notes 17(b) and (d)</i>)	10	158
Revision of reclamation and closure cost provision	(17)	(39)
Change in inventories (<i>note 17(a)</i>)	(5)	114
Other	151	188
	\$ 2,066	\$ 2,580

- (a) Salaries and employee benefits exclude \$69 million of salaries and employee benefits included in corporate administration in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) for the year ended December 31, 2016 (2015 – \$79 million). Salaries and employee benefits also exclude \$28 million (2015 – \$nil) of costs related to severance costs incurred at mine sites which are presented separately as restructuring costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) (*note 11*).
- (b) Severance costs relate to the workforce reduction at Marlin as the mine is expected to cease operations near the end of the first quarter of 2017.

11. RESTRUCTURING COSTS

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company incurred \$50 million (2015 – \$nil) in restructuring costs, \$4 million (2015 – \$nil) of which related to the accelerated vesting of share based compensation. The restructuring costs relate primarily to severance costs associated with involuntary and voluntary workforce reduction initiatives to improve efficiencies at mine sites and corporate offices. During the year ended December 31, 2016, \$34 million (2015 – \$nil) of the amount was settled with the remainder of the amount expected to be paid in the next 12 months. At December 31, 2016, \$16 million (December 31, 2015 – \$nil) was included in accrued liabilities.

12. FINANCE COSTS

Years ended December 31	2016	2015
Interest expense	\$ 103	\$ 106
Finance fees	10	5
Accretion of reclamation and closure cost obligations (<i>note 26(a)</i>)	24	24
	\$ 137	\$ 135

13. OTHER EXPENSES, NET

Years ended December 31	2016	2015
Foreign exchange loss	\$ 68	\$ 52
Finance income	(49)	(39)
(Gains) losses on sale of investments	(23)	8
Other	17	29
	\$ 13	\$ 50

14. INCOME TAXES

Years ended December 31	2016	2015
Current income tax expense	\$ 125	\$ 306
Deferred income tax recovery	(65)	(791)
Income tax expense (recovery)	\$ 60	\$ (485)

Income tax expense (recovery) differs from the amount that would result from applying the Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to loss from continuing operations before taxes. These differences result from the following items:

Years ended December 31	2016	2015
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	\$ 222	\$ (4,688)
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	25%	25%
Income tax expense (recovery) based on Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	56	(1,172)
Increase (decrease) attributable to:		
Impact of foreign exchange on deferred income tax assets and liabilities	189	501
Non-deductible expenditures	42	38
Planned realization on assets held for sale	29	—
Mexican mining royalty	22	26
Provincial mining taxes and resource allowance	16	14
Provincial mining taxes deduction	(3)	(2)
Impact of Mexican inflation on tax values	(14)	(11)
Non-taxable portion of net earnings from associates	(43)	—
Changes in recognition of tax attributes	(47)	146
Effects of different foreign statutory tax rates on earnings of subsidiaries	(58)	(73)
Other impacts of foreign exchange	(128)	(88)
Impact of elimination of Ontario resource tax credit ⁽¹⁾	—	(11)
Non-taxable portion of gain on dilution of ownership in Tahoe and gain on disposition of Tahoe shares	—	(63)
Impact of impairment on mining interests	—	96
Non-deductible impairment charges to goodwill	—	120
Other	(1)	(6)
	\$ 60	\$ (485)

⁽¹⁾ In the 2015 Ontario Budget, the Ontario resource tax credit was eliminated effective April 23, 2015. The resource allowance is no longer deductible and mining taxes are deductible. Certain transitional provisions allow a deduction for previously earned resource tax credits.

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Deferred income tax assets ^(a)		
Unused non-capital losses	\$ 359	\$ 297
Investment tax credits	86	79
Deductible temporary differences relating to:		
Reclamation and closure cost obligations	147	194
Other	166	166
	758	736
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Taxable temporary differences relating to:		
Mining interests	(4,255)	(4,301)
Other	(112)	(134)
	(4,367)	(4,435)
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	\$ (3,609)	\$ (3,699)
Balance sheet presentation		
Deferred income taxes assets	\$ 49	\$ 50
Deferred income taxes liabilities	(3,658)	(3,749)
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	\$ (3,609)	\$ (3,699)

The following table summarizes the amount of deferred tax assets resulted from taxable losses from operations and their related jurisdictions:

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Canada	\$ 129	\$ 96
Mexico	25	17
Argentina	199	179
Chile	5	5
Other	1	—
	\$ 359	\$ 297

- (a) The Company believes that it is probable that the results of future operations will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the above noted deferred income tax assets. The Company is expected to recover \$43 million (2015 – \$46 million) of the total deferred tax assets recognized through future taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets that have not been recognized were as follows:

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Unused non-capital losses	\$ 78	\$ 121
Deductible temporary differences relating to:		
Mining interests	17	52
Unrealized capital losses	63	79
Other	31	23
	\$ 189	\$ 275

15. PER SHARE INFORMATION**(a) Net earnings (loss) per share**

Net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations and net earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31 were calculated based on the following:

	2016	2015
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 162	\$ (4,203)
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss)	\$ 162	\$ (4,157)

The weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations and net earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31 were based on the following:

(in millions)	2016	2015
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	842	827
Effect of dilutive stock options and restricted share units	3	—
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	845	827

The outstanding equity instruments that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included because they were anti-dilutive in the calculation of diluted net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations and diluted net earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31 were as follows:

(in millions)	2016	2015
Stock options	11	15
Restricted share units	—	3
Total	11	18

(b) Dividends declared

On February 25, 2016, the Company announced a quarterly dividend of \$0.02 per share, effective April 1, 2016, with the first payment in June 2016. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company declared dividends of \$0.12 per share for total dividends of \$102 million (2015 – \$0.45 per share for dividends of \$370 million).

On May 11, 2016, the Company announced that it implemented a Dividend Reinvestment Plan ("DRIP") which allows shareholders the opportunity to increase their investment in Goldcorp without additional transaction costs by receiving dividend payments in the form of common shares of the Company. The DRIP allows shareholders to reinvest their cash dividends into additional common shares issued from treasury at a 3% discount to the average market price calculated at the time of dividend payment. Participation in the DRIP is optional and will not affect shareholders' cash dividends unless they elect to participate in the DRIP. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company issued \$5 million (2015 – \$nil) in common shares under the DRIP.

16. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of:		
Cash	\$ 146	\$ 290
Short-term money market investments	11	36
	\$ 157	\$ 326

Years ended December 31	2016	2015
Change in working capital		
Accounts receivable	\$ (28)	\$ 120
Inventories	18	74
Sales and indirect taxes recoverable	(54)	(145)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(128)	(53)
Income taxes receivable and payable	20	223
Other	46	(61)
	\$ (126)	\$ 158
Years ended December 31	2016	2015
Operating activities include the following cash received (paid):		
Interest received	\$ 76	\$ 38
Interest paid	(98)	(97)
Income taxes refunded	17	84
Income taxes paid	(134)	(101)
Investing activities of continuing operations include the following cash received:		
Proceeds from dispositions of mining interests, net of transaction costs		
Tahoe (note 8(b))	\$ —	\$ 768
Other	—	20
	\$ —	\$ 788
Net proceeds (purchases) of short term investments and available-for-sale securities		
Purchases of short term investments	\$ (49)	\$ (61)
Proceeds from maturity of short term investments	63	56
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(31)	(22)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	54	1
	\$ 37	\$ (26)

17. INVENTORIES

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Supplies	\$ 230	\$ 281
Finished goods	76	90
Work-in-process	45	51
Stockpiled ore	35	42
Heap leach ore	12	260
	398	724
Less: non-current heap leach and stockpiled ore	(28)	(255)
	\$ 370	\$ 469

- (a) The costs of inventories recognized as expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 amounted to \$2,952 million (2015 – \$3,893 million), \$1,953 million (2015 – \$2,426 million) and \$999 million (2015 – \$1,467 million) of which was included in production costs and depreciation and depletion on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss), respectively.
- (b) During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded a write down of inventories of \$3 million related to Peñasquito stockpiled ore (2015 – \$192 million primarily related to Los Filos heap leach ore and Peñasquito stockpiled ore). Of the total write

down, \$2 million was recognized as production costs (2015 – \$144 million) and \$1 million (2015 – \$48 million) were recognized as depreciation and depletion in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss).

- (c) During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company incurred excess current period costs of \$3 million primarily related to Éléonore work-in-process inventory (2015 – \$68 million primarily related to Éléonore and Marlin work-in-process inventory). Of the total costs incurred, \$2 million (2015 – \$37 million) was recognized as production costs and \$1 million (2015 – \$31 million) was recognized as depreciation and depletion in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss).
- (d) The Company also recorded write down of materials and supplies inventory of \$8 million at Marlin and Peñasquito for the year ended December 31, 2016 (2015 – \$14 million at Peñasquito and Cerro Negro).

18. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Accrued interest receivable (<i>note 20(a)</i>)	31	17
Prepaid expenses and other	28	49
	\$ 59	\$ 66

19. MINING INTERESTS – OWNED BY SUBSIDIARIES

	Mining properties				Plant and equipment ^(f) _(g)	Total
	Depletable	Non-depletable				
	Reserves and resources	Reserves and resources	Exploration potential			
Cost						
At January 1, 2016	\$ 11,964	\$ 4,346	\$ 7,991	\$ 6,733	\$	31,034
Acquisition of mining interest <i>(note 7(a))</i>	—	386	—	—		386
Expenditures on mining interests ^{(a)(b)(c)}	335	96	—	243		674
Reclassifications to asset held for sale <i>(note 8(a))</i>	(509)	—	(13)	(191)		(713)
Transfers and other movements ^(d)	878	(158)	(753)	(28)		(61)
At December 31, 2016	12,668	4,670	7,225	6,757		31,320
Accumulated depreciation and depletion and impairment						
At January 1, 2016	(5,608)	(2,510)	(2,263)	(3,023)		(13,404)
Depreciation and depletion ^(e)	(599)	—	—	(397)		(996)
Reclassifications to asset held for sale <i>(note 8(a))</i>	368	—	—	178		546
Impairment reversal (loss), net <i>(note 21)</i>	58	—	—	(6)		52
Transfers and other movements ^(d)	1	—	—	46		47
At December 31, 2016	(5,780)	(2,510)	(2,263)	(3,202)		(13,755)
Carrying amount – At December 31, 2016	\$ 6,888	\$ 2,160	\$ 4,962	\$ 3,555	\$	17,565

	Mining properties				
	Depletable		Non-depletable		
	Reserves and resources	Reserves and resources	Exploration potential	Plant and equipment ^{(f)(g)}	Total
Cost					
At January 1, 2015	\$ 8,213	\$ 8,471	\$ 7,963	\$ 6,290	\$ 30,937
Acquisition of mining interest <i>(note 7(c))</i>	—	—	340	—	340
Formation of a joint venture <i>(note 7(b))</i>	—	(1,384)	(112)	(5)	(1,501)
Expenditures on mining interests ^{(a)(b)(c)}	488	226	5	504	1,223
Transfers and other movements ^(d)	3,263	(2,967)	(205)	(56)	35
At December 31, 2015	11,964	4,346	7,991	6,733	31,034
Accumulated depreciation and depletion and impairment					
At January 1, 2015	(3,437)	(1,191)	(1,773)	(2,078)	(8,479)
Depreciation and depletion ^(e)	(1,005)	—	—	(509)	(1,514)
Impairment charges <i>(note 21)</i>	(1,165)	(1,319)	(490)	(536)	(3,510)
Transfers and other movements ^(d)	(1)	—	—	100	99
At December 31, 2015	(5,608)	(2,510)	(2,263)	(3,023)	(13,404)
Carrying amount – At December 31, 2015	\$ 6,356	\$ 1,836	\$ 5,728	\$ 3,710	\$ 17,630

A summary by property of the carrying amount of mining interests owned by subsidiaries is as follows:

	Mining properties					At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
	Depletable	Non-depletable			Plant and equipment ^(f) _(g)		
	Reserves and resources	Reserves and resources	Exploration potential				
Red Lake ^(a)	\$ 796	\$ 662	\$ 411	\$ 391	\$ 2,260	\$ 2,273	
Porcupine <i>(note 7(c))</i>	387	142	222	121	872	898	
Musselwhite ⁽ⁱ⁾	228	11	61	177	477	503	
Éléonore ^{(a)(i)}	1,615	85	—	943	2,643	2,714	
Coffee <i>(note 7(a))</i> ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	398	—	1	399	—	
Peñasquito ^{(a)(i)}	2,436	777	3,372	1,018	7,603	7,607	
Cerro Negro ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,407	61	896	802	3,166	3,287	
Other mines ^{(h)(i)}	19	—	—	3	22	220	
Corporate and other ^{(a)(i)}	—	24	—	99	123	128	
	\$ 6,888	\$ 2,160	\$ 4,962	\$ 3,555	\$ 17,565	\$ 17,630	

(a) Includes capitalized borrowing costs incurred during the years ended December 31 as follows:

	2016	2015
Cochenour	\$ 22	\$ 18
Éléonore	—	17
Camino Rojo	—	14
El Morro	—	21
Other	1	—
	\$ 23	\$ 70

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's borrowings eligible for capitalization included its \$1.0 billion notes, \$1.5 billion notes, revolving credit facility, and certain financing arrangements held by Cerro Negro which are accounted for as general borrowings.

Capitalization of borrowing costs to the carrying amount of the Éléonore mining interest ceased following achievement of commercial production on April 1, 2015.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company capitalized \$21 million in borrowing costs to the carrying amount of the El Morro project. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceased on derecognition of the carrying amount of the El Morro project on November 24, 2015, as a result of the Company's contribution of El Morro to the NuevaUnión joint venture (*note 7(b)*).

Reconciliation of total eligible borrowing costs incurred to total borrowing costs included in finance costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) is as follows:

	2016	2015
Total borrowing costs incurred	\$ 99	\$ 174
Less: amounts capitalized to mining interests	(23)	(70)
Total borrowing costs included in finance costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss)	\$ 76	\$ 104
Weighted average rate used in capitalization of borrowing costs during year	3.67%	3.39%

- (b) Exploration, evaluation and project costs incurred by the Company during the years ended December 31 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Total exploration, evaluation and project expenditures	\$ 102	\$ 162
Less: amounts capitalized to mining interests	(68)	(111)
Total exploration, evaluation and project costs recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss)	\$ 34	\$ 51

- (c) Expenditures on mining interests include finance lease additions, capitalized borrowing costs (*note 19(a)*) and deposits on mining interests, are net of investment tax credits and exclude capitalized reclamation and closure costs.

The following is a reconciliation of capitalized expenditures on mining interests to expenditures on mining interests in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	2016	2015
Capitalized expenditures on mining interests		
Owned by subsidiaries and Investments in associates and joint venture	\$ 684	\$ 1,225
Interest paid	(25)	(77)
Decrease in accrued expenditures	37	30
Expenditures on mining interests per Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	\$ 696	\$ 1,178

- (d) Transfers and other movements primarily represent the conversion of reserves, resources and exploration potential within mining interests, capitalized reclamation and closure costs, capitalized depreciation, dispositions of mining interests and the reclassification of non-depletable to depletable mining properties following achievement of commercial production. Amounts capitalized associated with proven and probable reserves for Cerro Negro and Éléonore were reclassified from non-depletable to depletable mining properties on January 1, 2015 and April 1, 2015, respectively, following achievement of commercial production.

- (e) A reconciliation of depreciation and depletion during the years ended December 31 to depreciation and depletion recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) is as follows:

	2016	2015
Total depreciation and depletion	\$ 996	\$ 1,514
Less: amounts capitalized to development projects	(11)	(28)
Changes in amounts allocated to ending inventories	39	7
Total depreciation and depletion recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss)	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,493

- (f) At December 31, 2016, assets not yet ready for intended use, and therefore not yet being depreciated, included in the carrying amount of plant and equipment amounted to \$309 million (December 31, 2015 – \$284 million).
- (g) At December 31, 2016, finance leases included in the carrying amount of plant and equipment amounted to \$299 million (December 31, 2015 – \$334 million) (note 25).
- (h) Other mines owned by subsidiaries at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 include Los Filos and Marlin.
- (i) Included in corporate and other at December 31, 2016 was \$22 million (December 31, 2015 – \$22 million) relating to Cerro Blanco.
- (j) Certain of the mining properties in which the Company has interests are subject to royalty arrangements based on their net smelter returns ("NSR"s), modified NSRs, net profits interest ("NPI"), net earnings, and/or gross revenues. Royalties are expensed at the time of sale of gold and other metals. For the year ended December 31, 2016, royalties included in production costs amounted to \$69 million (2015 – \$93 million) (note 10). At December 31, 2016, the significant royalty arrangements of the Company and its associates and joint venture were as follows:

Mining properties:

Musselwhite	1.25 – 5% of NPI
Éléonore	2.2 – 3.5% of NSR
Peñasquito	2% of NSR and 0.5% of gross income on sale of gold and silver
Cerro Negro	3% of modified NSR and 1% of net earnings
Alumbrera	3% of modified NSR plus 20 – 30% of net proceeds after capital recovery and changes in working capital
Pueblo Viejo	3.2% of NSR
NuevaUnión	1.5% – 2% modified NSR on portions of the property and 2% NPI
Coffee	2% of NSR
Other mines	0.5% of gross income on sale of gold and silver or 5% of NSR

20. MINING INTERESTS – INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE

At December 31, 2016, the Company had a 40% interest in Pueblo Viejo, a 50% interest in NuevaUnión (*note 7(b)*) and a 37.5% interest in Alumbraera. These investments are accounted for using the equity method and included in mining interests. The Company adjusts each associate and joint venture's financial results, where appropriate, to give effect to uniform accounting policies.

The following table summarizes the change in the carrying amount of the Company's investments in associates and joint venture:

	Pueblo Viejo ^(a)	NuevaUnión	Other ^(b)	Total
At January 1, 2016	\$ 967	\$ 872	\$ —	\$ 1,839
Company's share of net earnings of associates and joint venture	169	2	—	171
Capital investment	—	10	—	10
Return of capital investment	(24)	—	—	(24)
Other	11	—	—	11
At December 31, 2016	\$ 1,123	\$ 884	\$ —	\$ 2,007
At January 1, 2015	\$ 1,624	\$ —	\$ 463	\$ 2,087
Company's share of net earnings (loss) of associates and joint venture	53	—	(54)	(1)
Gain on dilution of ownership interest in associate (<i>note 8(b)</i>)	—	—	99	99
Acquisition through formation of a joint venture (<i>note 7(b)</i>)	—	870	—	870
Disposition of investment in associate (<i>note 8(b)</i>)	—	—	(469)	(469)
Capital investment	—	2	—	2
Return of capital investment	(112)	—	—	(112)
Impairment of investments in associates ^(d)	(610)	—	(32)	(642)
Dividends received	—	—	(7)	(7)
Other	12	—	—	12
At December 31, 2015	\$ 967	\$ 872	\$ —	\$ 1,839

Summarized financial information for the Company's investments in associates and joint venture, on a 100% basis and reflecting adjustments made by the Company, including fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition/formation and adjustments for differences in accounting policies, is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2016	Pueblo Viejo	NuevaUnión	Other ^(b)	Total
Revenues	\$ 1,517	\$ —	\$ 686	\$ 2,203
Production costs	(462)	—	(492)	(954)
Depreciation and depletion	(88)	—	(40)	(128)
Earnings from mine operations	967	—	154	1,121
Interest expense	(132)	—	(25)	(157)
Other income (expense)	9	3	(16)	(4)
Income tax expense	(421)	1	(8)	(428)
Net earnings of associates and joint venture	\$ 423	\$ 4	\$ 105	\$ 532
Company's equity share of net earnings of associates and joint venture	\$ 169	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 171

Year ended December 31, 2015

Revenues	\$ 1,356	\$ —	\$ 720	\$ 2,076
Production costs	(605)	—	(649)	(1,254)
Depreciation and depletion	(300)	—	(110)	(410)
Earnings (loss) from mine operations	451		(39)	412
Interest income	—	—	1	1
Interest expense	(140)	—	(36)	(176)
Other income (expense)	14	—	(47)	(33)
Income tax expense	(193)	—	(23)	(216)
Net earnings (loss) of associates and joint venture	\$ 132	\$ —	\$ (144)	\$ (12)
Company's share of net earnings (loss) of associates	\$ 53	\$ —	\$ (54)	\$ (1)
Impairment of investments in associates ^(d)	(610)	—	(32)	(642)
Company's equity share of net loss of associates and joint venture	\$ (557)	\$ —	\$ (86)	\$ (643)

At December 31, 2016	Pueblo Viejo ^(a)	NuevaUnión
Current assets	\$ 833	\$ 10
Non-current assets	3,902	2,205
	4,735	2,215
Current liabilities	668	6
Non-current liabilities	1,258	441
	1,926	447
Net assets	2,809	1,768
Company's equity share of net assets of associates and joint venture	\$ 1,123	\$ 884
At December 31, 2015		
Current assets	\$ 705	\$ 30
Non-current assets	6,331	2,157
	7,036	2,187
Current liabilities	500	3
Non-current liabilities	2,593	441
	3,093	444
Net assets	3,943	1,743
Company's equity share of net assets of associates	1,577	872
Impairment of investment in associate ^(d)	(610)	—
Company's equity share of net assets of associates and joint venture	\$ 967	\$ 872

The equity share of cash flows of the Company's investments in associates and joint venture are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2016	Pueblo Viejo ^(a)	NuevaUnión	Other ^(b)	Total
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 258	\$ 1	\$ 63	\$ 322
Net cash used in investing activities	(35)	(12)	(1)	(48)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(125)	10	(51)	(166)
Year ended December 31, 2015				
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 273	\$ —	\$ (42)	\$ 231
Net cash used in investing activities	(51)	—	(8)	(59)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(196)	2	43	(151)

(a) In June 2009, the Company entered into a \$400 million shareholder loan agreement with Pueblo Viejo with a term of fifteen years. In April 2012, additional funding of \$300 million was issued to Pueblo Viejo with a term of twelve years. Both loans bear interest at 95% of LIBOR plus 2.95% payable semi-annually in arrears on February 28 and August 31 of each year. At December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of the Company's share of shareholder loans to Pueblo Viejo was \$537 million (December 31, 2015 – \$549 million), which is included in the Company's investments in associates and is being accreted to the face value over the term of the loans. Included in other current assets of the Company was a total of \$31 million (December 31, 2015 – other current and non-current asset \$75 million) in interest receivable relating to the shareholder loan.

(b) The Company's investments in other associates are comprised of its interests in Alumbra and Tahoe, which was disposed of on June 30, 2015 (*note 8(b)*). The earnings (loss) of Other associates was comprised of the results of Tahoe to its disposition date of June 30, 2015.

At December 31, 2015, the Company recognized an impairment on its investment in Alumbra and the carrying amount of its interest was reduced to zero. Effective January 1, 2016, the Company has discontinued recognizing its share of earnings of Alumbra. Additional losses in the future will be provided to the extent the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of Alumbra. Any future earnings of Alumbra will be recognized by the Company only after the Company's share of future earnings equals its share of losses not recognized.

- (c) At December 31, 2016, NuevaUnión held \$3 million (December 31, 2015 – \$3 million) of cash and cash equivalents, \$4 million (December 31, 2015 – \$3 million) of total current financial liabilities and \$nil million (December 31, 2015 – \$nil) of total non-current financial liabilities which have been included in the total of current assets, current liabilities and non-current liabilities, respectively. At December 31, 2016, NuevaUnión's capital and operating commitments amounted to \$39 million (December 31, 2015 – \$2 million).
- (d) At December 31, 2015, the Company recognized impairment expense of \$107 million and \$610 million in respect of its investment in Alumbraera and Pueblo Viejo, respectively, which the Company has included in impairment of mining interest and goodwill in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) (*note 21*). Included in the \$107 million impairment expense for Alumbraera was a provision for \$75 million in respect of the Company's obligation to fund its 37.5% share of Alumbraera's reclamation costs. At December 31, 2016, the provision was \$75 million.

21. IMPAIRMENT AND REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded an impairment reversal of \$59 million related to Los Filos, \$55 million of which was allocated to depletable mining interest with the remaining \$4 million allocated to property, plant and equipment. The recoverable amount of Los Filos, being its FVLCD, was \$430 million based on the expected proceeds from the sale (*note 8(a)*). The Company also recorded an impairment expense of \$10 million related to certain land at Marlin. At December 31, 2016, the land had a recoverable amount of \$nil, being its FVLCD, due to the mine's near-closure status. Los Filos and Marlin mine are both included in the Other mines reportable operating segment. There were no other indications that the Company's CGUs may be impaired or that an impairment reversal was required.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company's impairment expense in respect of the following CGUs were as follows:

	Mining properties		Exploration potential	Plant and equipment	Investments in associates and joint venture	Goodwill	Total
	Depletable	Non-depletable					
2015	Reserves and resources	Reserves and resources					
Red Lake	\$ —	\$ 705	\$ 39	\$ 64	\$ —	\$ 405	\$ 1,213
Porcupine	53	7	47	16	—	—	123
Éléonore	176	82	—	140	—	—	398
Peñasquito	231	457	383	110	—	—	1,181
Los Filos	542	—	—	136	—	74	752
Marlin	163	43	21	66	—	—	293
Alumbraera	—	—	—	—	107	—	107
El Morro (<i>note 7(b)</i>)	—	—	—	—	200	—	200
Pueblo Viejo	—	—	—	—	610	—	610
Other	—	25	—	4	—	—	29
Total impairment expense	\$ 1,165	\$ 1,319	\$ 490	\$ 536	\$ 917	\$ 479	\$ 4,906

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of the Company's CGUs are based on their future after-tax cashflows expected to be derived from the Company's mining properties and represent each CGU's FVLCD. The projected cash flows used in impairment testing are significantly affected by changes in assumptions for metal prices, changes in the amount of recoverable reserves, resources, and exploration potential, production costs estimates, future capital expenditures, discount rates, inflation and exchange rates. The Company's impairment testing incorporated the following key assumptions:

(a) Weighted average cost of capital

During the year ended December 31, 2015, projected cash flows were discounted using an after-tax discount rate of 5% which represented the Company's weighted average cost of capital and which included estimates for risk-free interest rates, market value of the Company's equity, market return on equity, share volatility and debt-to-equity financing ratio.

Pricing assumptions

Metal pricing included in the cash flow projections beyond five years is based on historical volatility and consensus analyst pricing. The metal prices assumptions used in the Company's impairment assessments in 2015 were as follows:

Metal price assumptions	At December 31, 2015		
	2016	2017	2018 and Long-term
Gold (per ounce)	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100
Silver (per ounce)	15.00	15.00	16.50
Copper (per pound)	2.53	2.61	2.75
Zinc (per pound)	0.80	0.95	0.95
Lead (per pound)	0.80	0.85	0.90

(b) Additional CGU-specific assumptions affecting the recoverable amount assessment

- (i) Additional CGU-specific assumptions used in determining the recoverable amounts of the CGUs that resulted in impairment expense during the year ended December 31, 2015 were as follows:

Red Lake

Included in the Red Lake CGU is the Cochenour deposit due to the proximity of the ore body to Red Lake Gold mines and the potential to share infrastructure when the project is in production. During 2015 Cochenour focused on drilling and development which increased data density and improved understanding of projections of mineralization. Initial development in 2015 has shown deviations of the geology and structures from our initial interpretation. Intersected gold grades remain consistent with expectations, however recent drill data and newly discovered mineralized zones indicated a change in orientation of a portion of the veins compared to the Company's existing model. Results from exploration drilling in 2015 were used in the fourth quarter to update the deposit model which resulted in a 37% decrease in inferred resources to 2.19 million gold ounces, reflecting the re-interpretation of the geology for the complexities and orientation changes noted above as well as application of a higher cut-off grade to account for more selective mining methods. Based on an assessment performed as at December 31, 2015, the Company concluded that the amount of recoverable resources and exploration potential at Cochenour had declined, resulting in a reduction of the estimated recoverable amount. The Company recorded impairment expense of \$1,213 million (\$1,050 million, after tax) in respect of its mining interest and goodwill in the Red Lake CGU at December 31, 2015.

Porcupine

During the fourth quarter of 2015, in response to current market conditions and operational challenges associated with an aging infrastructure, a decision was made to close the Dome underground mine around mid-2016 and the administration and infrastructure at Porcupine were rationalized. With the closure of Dome, mill feed will be sourced from Hollinger open pit, Hoyle Pond underground and low grade stockpiles that were expected to be depleted by the second quarter of 2016. These changes along with a reduction in the long-term gold price assumption were incorporated into a new Porcupine life of mine plan. As a result, the Company recorded impairment expense of \$123 million (\$100 million, after tax) against the carrying amount of the Porcupine CGU at December 31, 2015.

Éléonore

Initial production stopes in 2015 encountered folding and faulting which resulted in higher dilution and lower than expected mined grades. Stope design was adjusted to address these impacts and the updated reserve model and new life of mine plan includes the impact of this folding and faulting. These changes to the life of mine plan and the change in the long-term gold price assumption in the fourth quarter of 2015 resulted in the Company's recording impairment expense of \$398 million (\$250 million, after tax) against the carrying value of Éléonore at December 31, 2015.

Peñasquito

Included in the Peñasquito CGU was the Camino Rojo deposit due to the proximity of the ore body to Peñasquito and the potential to share infrastructure related to the processing of sulphide ore from Camino Rojo. In the fourth quarter of 2015, Peñasquito re-optimized its life of mine plan to incorporate block model reconciliation updates. The positive economic impact from the updated life of mine plan was insufficient to offset the impacts of the reduction in long-term metal pricing and foreign exchange assumptions resulting in the Company recording impairment expense of \$771 million (\$500 million, after tax) against the carrying value of the Peñasquito mine at December 31, 2015.

As a result of metallurgical testing and a geotechnical drilling program completed in the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company determined that the amount of recoverable resources and exploration potential at Camino Rojo had declined resulting in a reduction of the estimated recoverable amount. The Company recorded an impairment expense of \$410 million (\$265 million, after tax) against the carrying value of non-depletable resources and exploration potential attributable to Camino Rojo at December 31, 2015.

Los Filos

During 2015, Los Filos commenced a study to perform a detailed assessment of its operating options, including the update of the block model with additional drill data. The study was completed in the fourth quarter of 2015 and the findings were incorporated into an updated Los Filos life of mine plan. As a result of these findings and the change in long-term metal price assumptions, recoverable ounces and the associated future after-tax cash flows decreased which resulted in the Company recording impairment expense of \$752 million (\$565 million, after tax) in respect of mining interest and goodwill at Los Filos at December 31, 2015.

Marlin

With the conclusion of an intensive exploration program in the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company concluded that there was insufficient drilling success to support the extension of mine life beyond the current estimate of one year. In order to maintain flexibility in the Marlin mine plan, activities to support the exploration of targets with the potential for near term conversion to mineable reserves were continued. A change in the long-term metal price assumptions, shortened mine life, reduced value of exploration potential and the previously disclosed reduction in mining royalty from 10% to 5% were incorporated into an updated Marlin life of mine plan in the fourth quarter of 2015 which resulted in the Company recording impairment expense of \$293 million (\$220 million, after tax) against the carrying value of Marlin at December 31, 2015.

Alumbrera

Based on a revised life of mine plan provided to the Company by Alumbrera's operators (Glencore), the Company recorded impairment expense of \$107 million (\$107 million, after tax) related to its investment in Alumbrera at December 31, 2015. Included in the impairment expense was a \$75 million provision related to the Company's obligation to fully fund its 37.5% share of Alumbrera's expected reclamation costs.

NuevaUnión

On November 24, 2015, and in conjunction with the acquisition of New Gold's 30% interest in El Morro, Goldcorp and Teck entered into an agreement to combine their respective El Morro and Relincho deposits into a new joint venture, NuevaUnión. Due to the worsening commodity price environment, the Company re-assessed its long-term metal price assumptions as at the date of the transaction with Teck. The Company also considered the value of El Morro implied by the New Gold transaction in assessing El Morro's recoverable amount. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment expense of \$200 million (\$200 million, after tax) on the formation of NuevaUnión.

Pueblo Viejo

Based on an updated life of mine plan provided to the Company by Pueblo Viejo's operator (Barrick) in the fourth quarter of 2015 and the lower long-term metal price assumptions, the Company recorded impairment expense of \$610 million (\$610 million, after tax) related to its investment in Pueblo Viejo at December 31, 2015. Despite improvements to the life of mine plan, the future

after tax cash flows generated (after reducing the net cash flow for the Company's share of internal and external debt), were insufficient to offset the impact of the reduction in long-term metal prices.

22. INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

The Company has investments in equity securities in accordance with its long-term investment plans. These investments are classified as non-current assets if the Company intends to hold the investment for more than 12 months, otherwise, they are classified as marketable securities and included in other current assets. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, all of the Company's equity securities were classified as non-current assets.

23. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Sales/indirect taxes recoverable ^(a)	\$ 140	\$ 198
Deposits on mining interest expenditures	9	4
Non-current derivative asset	7	—
Accrued interest receivable <i>(note 20(a))</i>	—	58
Other	10	12
	\$ 166	\$ 272

- (a) Non-current sales/indirect taxes recoverable primarily comprised of \$96 million of value added tax receivable at Cerro Negro (December 31, 2015 – \$154 million) and \$35 million of exploration tax credits and mining duties at Eléonore (December 31, 2015 – \$40 million) which are not expected to be received within the next twelve months.

24. DEBT

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
\$1.0 billion Notes ^(a)		
3.625% 7-year notes due June 2021 (\$550 million)	\$ 547	\$ 546
5.45% 30-year notes due June 2044 (\$450 million)	444	443
	991	989
\$1.5 billion Notes ^(b)		
2.125% 5-year notes due March 2018 (\$500 million)	498	497
3.70% 10-year notes due March 2023 (\$1 billion)	991	990
	1,489	1,487
180 million Argentine pesos loan ^(c)	—	6
\$180 million Argentine loan ^(c)	—	180
243 million Argentine peso loan ^(c)	—	26
\$3.0 billion credit facility ^(d)	30	—
	2,510	2,688
Less: current portion of debt ^(c)	—	(212)
	\$ 2,510	\$ 2,476

- (a) The Company issued the \$1.0 billion Notes, consisting of \$550 million in 7-year notes (the "7-year Notes") and \$450 million in 30-year notes (the "30-year Notes"). The Company received total proceeds of \$988 million from the issuance, net of transaction costs. The \$1.0 billion Notes are unsecured and interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 9 and December 9 of each year, beginning on December 9, 2014. The \$1.0 billion Notes are callable at anytime by the Company prior to maturity, subject to make-whole provisions. The 7-year Notes and the 30-year Notes are accreted to the face value over their respective terms using annual effective interest rates of 3.75% and 5.49%, respectively.

- (b) The Company issued the \$1.5 billion Notes, consisting of \$500 million in 5-year notes ("5-year Notes") and \$1.0 billion in 10-year notes ("10-year Notes"). The Company received total proceeds of \$1.48 billion, net of transaction costs. The \$1.5 billion Notes are unsecured and interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2013. The \$1.5 billion Notes are callable at anytime by the Company prior to maturity, subject to make-whole provisions. The 5-year Notes and the 10-year Notes are accreted to face value over their respective terms using annual effective interest rates of 2.37% and 3.84%, respectively.
- (c) During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company repaid in full a number of loans that were entered through Oroplata S.A. with third parties in Argentina. These loans included two 3-year Argentine peso loans totaling 180 million Argentine pesos (\$30 million) which bore interest at 15.25% per annum (2015 repayment – \$11 million), a \$180 million 1-year loan (2015 repayment – \$nil) and a 243 million Argentine peso (\$25 million) 1-year loan which bore floating interest rate on the facility calculated as 9% fixed rate plus 50% of the devaluation of the Argentine peso to US dollar (2015 repayment – \$nil).
- (d) On June 11, 2015, the Company increased its committed and unsecured revolving credit facility from \$2.0 billion to \$3.0 billion and extended the term to June 10, 2020, under existing terms and conditions. The credit facility bears interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.2%. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the average interest rate paid by the Company on the loan was 2.4% (2015 – 1.6%). The credit facility was extended by an additional year on June 22, 2016 to June 22, 2021 and bears interest at LIBOR plus 150 basis points based on the Company's current credit rating.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company repaid several loans in full which included a 425 million Argentine peso (\$50 million, net of transaction costs) loan with a third party in Argentina, a 1.6 billion Argentine peso (\$185 million, net of transaction costs) loan with third parties in Argentina and 220 million Argentine pesos (\$24 million) previously drawn against a 1-year 469 million Argentine pesos (\$100 million) credit facility.

25. FINANCE LEASE OBLIGATIONS

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 552	\$ 596
Effect of discounting	(300)	(324)
Present value of minimum lease payments	252	272
Less: current portion included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(5)	(5)
	\$ 247	\$ 267
Minimum payments under finance leases		
Within 1 year	\$ 30	\$ 30
2 to 3 years	59	59
4 to 5 years	59	59
Over 5 years	404	448
	\$ 552	\$ 596

In 2011, the Company entered into an agreement with a third party for the construction of a power plant to deliver electricity to the Peñasquito mine for a period of twenty years, with an option to renew for three additional five year periods. The power plant commenced the supply of power in July 2015 and the agreement for the future purchase of electricity met the criteria of a finance lease at that date. In July 2015, Peñasquito recognized \$248 million as a finance lease asset, which was included as a non-cash addition to mining interests, and a corresponding amount as a finance lease obligation.

26. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Reclamation and closure cost obligations ^(a)	\$ 622	\$ 702
Less: current portion included in other current liabilities	(67)	(39)
	555	663
Other ^(b)	106	112
	\$ 661	\$ 775

- (a) The Company incurs reclamation and closure cost obligations relating to its operating, inactive and closed mines and development projects. At December 31, 2016, the present value of obligations relating to operating, inactive and closed mines and development projects was estimated at \$350 million, \$267 million and \$5 million, respectively (December 31, 2015 – \$460 million, \$230 million and \$12 million, respectively) reflecting anticipated cash flows to be incurred over approximately the next 100 years, with the majority estimated to be incurred within the next 20 years. Significant reclamation and closure activities include land rehabilitation, demolition of buildings and mine facilities, ongoing care and maintenance and other costs.

The total provision for reclamation and closure cost obligations at December 31, 2016 was \$622 million (December 31, 2015 – \$702 million) and was calculated using an effective weighted discount rate of 4.1% (2015 – 4.1%). The undiscounted value of these obligations was \$1,786 million (December 31, 2015 – \$1,914 million), calculated using an effective weighted inflation rate assumption of 2.74% (2015 – 3%).

Changes to the reclamation and closure cost obligations during the years ended December 31 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Reclamation and closure cost obligations – beginning of year	\$ 702	\$ 695
Reclamation expenditures	(28)	(57)
Accretion expense, included in finance costs (<i>note 12</i>)	24	24
Revisions in estimates and obligations incurred	(21)	40
Reclassification of reclamation and closure cost obligations to net assets held for sale (<i>note 8(a)</i>)	(55)	—
Reclamation and closure cost obligations – end of year	\$ 622	\$ 702

- (b) At December 31, 2016, other non-current provision primarily included \$75 million (2015 – \$75 million) related to the Company's obligation to fund its 37.5% share of Alumbra's estimated reclamation costs. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the provision was recognized in impairment of mining interests and goodwill in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) (*note 21(b)(i)*).

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial assets and liabilities by categories

At December 31, 2016	Loans and receivables	Available-for- sale	Fair value through profit or loss	Held to maturity/ other financial liabilities	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 157	\$ —	157
Short term investments	43	—	—	—	43
Accounts receivable arising from sales of metal concentrates	—	—	77	—	77
Investments in securities	—	114	—	—	114
Derivative assets not designated as hedging instruments	—	—	7	—	7
Other current and non-current financial assets	39	—	—	—	39
Total financial assets	\$ 82	\$ 114	\$ 241	\$ —	437
Financial liabilities					
Debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	(2,510)	(2,510)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	—	—	—	(478)	(478)
Derivative liabilities designated as hedging instruments	—	—	(22)	—	(22)
Other current and non-current financial liabilities	—	—	—	(259)	(259)
Total financial liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	(22)	(3,247)	(3,269)

At December 31, 2015

Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 326	\$ —	326
Short term investments	57	—	—	—	57
Accounts receivable arising from sales of metal concentrates	—	—	49	—	49
Investments in securities	—	51	—	—	51
Derivative assets not designated as hedging instruments	—	—	1	—	1
Other current and non-current financial assets	81	—	—	—	81
Total financial assets	\$ 138	\$ 51	\$ 376	\$ —	565
Financial liabilities					
Debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	(2,688)	(2,688)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	—	—	—	(680)	(680)
Derivative liabilities not designated as hedging instruments	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
Other current and non-current financial liabilities	—	—	—	(280)	(280)
Total financial liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	(4)	(3,648)	(3,652)

(b) Derivatives instruments ("Derivatives")**(i) Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges**

As part of Goldcorp's Financial Risk Management Policy, unless otherwise approved by the Board of Directors, the Company can elect to hedge up to a maximum of 50% of forecasted operating, exploration, general administrative and sustaining capital ("sustaining") expenditures over any 12 months, up to 30% of our expenditures over any 13 to 24 months and up to 10% of the Company's expenditures over any 25 to 36 months. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the Company to hedge up to 50% of Mexican peso denominated forecasted expenditures in 2016 through 2018 for an expansionary capital project, the Pyrite Leach project ("PLP"), at Peñasquito. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company designated Mexican peso currency contracts as cash flow hedges on anticipated Mexican peso denominated PLP and sustaining expenditures for Peñasquito. The following table summarizes the terms of the foreign currency contracts that were designated as cash flow hedges:

(in millions of Mexican pesos)	At December 31, 2016			At December 31, 2015
	Within 1 year	2 years	Total	Total
Notional amount	4,379	2,245	6,624	—

The net loss on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges for the year ended December 31, 2016 recorded in OCI was \$15 million (net of tax recovery of \$7 million) (2015 – \$nil), which represented the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedges.

(ii) Derivatives not designated as hedging instrument

The net gain (loss) on derivatives not designated as hedging instrument for the years ended December 31 were comprised of the following:

	2016	2015
Realized losses		
Foreign currency, heating oil, lead, and zinc contracts	\$ (6)	\$ (83)
Unrealized gains		
Foreign currency, heating oil, lead, and zinc contracts	—	29
Other	9	—
	9	29
	\$ 3	\$ (54)

(c) Financial assets designated as available-for-sale

The Company's investments in securities (*note 22*) are designated as available-for-sale. The unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale investments recognized in OCI for the years ended December 31 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Mark-to-market gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	\$ 86	\$ (6)
Deferred income tax expense in OCI	(11)	—
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	75	(6)
Reclassification adjustment for impairment losses included in net loss, net tax recovery of \$nil (2015 – \$1 million)	—	9
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains on disposition of available-for-sale securities recognized in net earnings (loss), net of tax of \$11 million (2015 – \$nil)	(12)	(1)
Reclassification of Probe mark-to-market gains on acquisition	—	(3)
	\$ 63	\$ (1)

(d) Fair value information**(i) Fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value**

The categories of the fair value hierarchy that reflect the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements are as follows:

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

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The levels in the fair value hierarchy into which the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value on a recurring basis were categorized as follows:

	At December 31, 2016		At December 31, 2015	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 157	\$ —	\$ 326	\$ —
Accounts receivable arising from sales of metal concentrates	—	77	—	49
Investments in securities	114	—	43	8
Derivative assets not designated as cash flow hedges	—	7	—	1
Derivative liabilities designated as cash flow hedges	—	(22)	—	—
Derivative liabilities not designated as cash flow hedges	—	—	—	(4)

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no financial assets and liabilities measured and recognized at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

The Company's policy for determining when a transfer occurs between levels in the fair value hierarchy is to assess the impact at the date of the event or the change in circumstances that could result in a transfer. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no financial assets or liabilities measured and recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value that would be categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, certain mining interests and goodwill related to certain CGUs, including Los Filos (*note 8(a)*) and NuevaUnión (*note 7(b)*), were assessed as impaired and written down to their recoverable amounts, being their FVLCD. Valuation techniques and inputs used in the calculation of these fair value based amounts are categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (*note 21*).

(ii) Valuation methodologies used in the measurement of fair value for Level 2 financial assets and liabilities

Accounts receivable arising from sales of metal concentrates:

The Company's metal concentrate sales contracts are subject to provisional pricing with the final selling price adjusted at the end of the quotational period. At the end of each reporting period, the Company's accounts receivable relating to these contracts are marked-to-market based on quoted forward prices for which there exists an active commodity market.

Derivative assets and liabilities:

At December 31, 2016, the Company's derivative assets and liabilities were comprised of investments in warrants and foreign currency forward contracts, respectively. The fair values of the warrants are calculated using an option pricing model which utilizes a combination of quoted prices and market-derived inputs, including volatility estimates and option adjusted credit spreads and foreign currency forward contracts are valued using a combination of quoted prices and market-derived inputs.

(iii) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities not already measured at fair value

At December 31, 2016, the fair values of the Company's notes, as compared to the carrying amounts, were as follows:

	Level	Input	Carrying amount ⁽¹⁾	Fair value
\$1.0 billion notes (note 24)	1	Closing price	\$ 993	\$ 1,006
\$1.5 billion notes (note 24)	1	Closing price	\$ 1,503	\$ 1,496

⁽¹⁾ Includes accrued interest payable.

At December 31, 2016, the carrying amounts of the Company's short term investments, other current financial assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other current financial liabilities were considered to be reasonable approximations of their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

(e) Financial instruments and related risks

The Company manages its exposure to financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk in accordance with its Financial Risk Management Policy. The Company's Board of Directors oversees management's risk management practices by setting trading parameters and reporting requirements. The Financial Risk Management Policy provides a framework for the Company to manage the risks it is exposed to in various markets and to protect itself against adverse price movements. All transactions undertaken were to support the Company's ongoing business. The Company does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The following describes the types of risks that the Company is exposed to and its objectives and policies for managing those risk exposures:

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge its obligations. Credit risk is primarily associated with trade receivables; however, it also arises on cash and cash equivalents, short term investments, derivative assets, other receivables and accrued interest receivable. To mitigate exposure to credit risk on financial assets, the Company has established policies to limit the concentration of credit risk, to ensure counterparties demonstrate minimum acceptable credit worthiness and to ensure liquidity of available funds.

The Company closely monitors its financial assets and does not have any significant concentration of credit risk. The Company sells its products exclusively to large international financial institutions and other organizations with strong credit ratings. The historical level of customer defaults is negligible and, as a result, the credit risk associated with trade receivables at December 31, 2016 is considered to be negligible. The Company invests its cash and cash equivalents and short term investments in highly-rated corporations and government issuances in accordance with its Short-term Investment Policy and the credit risk associated with its investments is considered to be low. Foreign currency contracts are entered into with large international financial institutions with strong credit ratings.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 157	\$ 326
Short term investments	43	57
Accounts receivable arising from sales of metal concentrates	77	49
Other current and non-current financial assets	8	12
Current and non-current derivative asset	7	1
Accrued interest receivable (notes 18 and 23)	31	75
	\$ 323	\$ 520

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has in place a rigorous planning, budgeting and forecasting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's

normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, its expansionary plans and its dividend distributions. The Company ensures that sufficient committed loan facilities exist to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company generated operating cash flows from continuing operations, one of the Company's main sources of liquidity, of \$799 million (2015 – \$1,423 million). At December 31, 2016, Goldcorp held cash and cash equivalents of \$157 million (December 31, 2015 – \$326 million), short term investments of \$43 million (December 31, 2015 – \$57 million), and had working capital of \$791 million (December 31, 2015 – \$282 million), which the Company defines as current assets less current liabilities, \$430 million of which was comprised of the Company's net assets held for sale (*note 8(a)*) (December 31, 2015 – \$nil).

On June 22, 2016, the Company extended the term of its \$3.0 billion revolving credit facility to June 22, 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company utilized its revolving credit facility and up to \$400 million was drawn against the facility in 2016 (2015 – up to \$1.3 billion). At December 31, 2016, the balance outstanding on the revolving credit facility was \$30 million (December 31, 2015 – \$nil) with \$2.97 billion available for the Company's use (December 31, 2015 – \$3.0 billion). Certain of the Company's borrowings are subject to various financial and general covenants with which the Company was in compliance as at December 31, 2016.

At December 31, 2016, the Company had letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$423 million (December 31, 2015 – \$580 million) of which \$303 million (December 31, 2015 – \$275 million) represented guarantees for reclamation obligations and \$nil (December 31, 2015 – \$211 million) represented guarantees for certain of the Company's Argentine debt. The Company's capital commitments for the next twelve months amounted to \$64 million at December 31, 2016.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following table summarizes the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities and operating and capital commitments, shown in contractual undiscounted cashflows:

	At December 31, 2016					At December 31, 2015
	Within 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Total
<i>Financial liabilities</i>						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 462	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 462	\$ 658
Derivative liabilities designated as hedging instruments (<i>note 27(b)</i>)	14	8	—	—	22	—
Derivative liabilities not designated as hedging instruments (<i>note 27(b)</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	4
Debt repayments (principal portion) (<i>note 24</i>)	30	500	550	1,450	2,530	2,704
Interest payments on debt (<i>note 24</i>)	93	168	153	608	1,022	1,114
Other	1	3	2	17	23	27
	600	679	705	2,075	4,059	4,507
<i>Other commitments</i>						
Capital expenditure commitments ⁽²⁾	64	11	—	—	75	102
Reclamation and closure cost obligations (<i>note 26</i>)	69	86	26	1,605	1,786	1,914
Minimum rental and lease payments ⁽³⁾	3	8	7	17	35	38
Other	165	14	—	63	242	344
	301	119	33	1,685	2,138	2,398
	\$ 901	\$ 798	\$ 738	\$ 3,760	\$ 6,197	\$ 6,905

⁽¹⁾ Excludes accrued interest on debt which is disclosed separately in the above table.

⁽²⁾ Contractual commitments are defined as agreements that are enforceable and legally binding. Certain of the contractual commitments may contain cancellation clauses; however, the Company discloses the contractual maturities of the Company's operating and capital commitments based on management's intent to fulfill the contract.

⁽³⁾ Excludes the Company's minimum finance lease payments (*note 25*).

In the opinion of management, the working capital at December 31, 2016, together with the future cash flows from operations and available funding facilities, is sufficient to support the Company's commitments.

(iii) Market risk

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Exchange rate fluctuations may affect the costs that the Company incurs in its operations. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are sold in US dollars and the Company's costs are incurred principally in US dollars, Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos, Argentinean pesos and Guatemalan quetzal. The appreciation or depreciation of non-US dollar currencies against the US dollar can increase or decrease the cost of metal production and capital expenditures in US dollar terms. The Company also holds cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in non-US dollar currencies which are subject to currency risk. Accounts receivable and other current and non-current assets denominated in non-US dollar currencies relate to goods and services taxes, income taxes, value-added taxes and insurance receivables. The Company is further exposed to currency risk through non-monetary assets and liabilities of entities whose taxable profit or tax loss are denominated in non-US currencies. Changes in exchange rates give rise to temporary differences resulting in a deferred tax liability or asset with the resulting deferred tax charged or credited to income tax expense. At December 31, 2016, the Company had \$3.6 billion of deferred income tax liabilities, which arose primarily from the acquisitions of Placer Dome Inc.'s assets and Glamis Gold Ltd. in 2006, and Camino Rojo and Cerro Negro in 2010, and which are denominated in foreign currencies.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, and in accordance with its Financial Risk Management Policy, the Company entered into Mexican peso forward contracts to purchase the foreign currency at pre-determined US dollar amounts. The Company hedges a portion of its future forecasted Mexican Pesos denominated operating and capital expenditures to reduce the currency risk exposure to the Mexican Pesos (*note 27(b)(i)*).

The Company is exposed to currency risk through the following financial assets and liabilities, income and other taxes receivables (payables) and deferred income tax assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

At December 31, 2016	Cash and cash equivalents	Accounts receivable and other current and non-current assets	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and non-current liabilities	Income taxes receivable (payable), current and non-current	Deferred income tax liabilities
Canadian dollar	\$ —	\$ 26	\$ (217)	\$ 4	\$ (708)
Mexican peso	11	146	(88)	(127)	(2,354)
Argentine peso	1	200	(41)	(2)	(558)
Guatemalan quetzal	1	7	(21)	6	—
	\$ 13	\$ 379	\$ (367)	\$ (119)	\$ (3,620)
At December 31, 2015					
Canadian dollar	\$ 2	\$ 38	\$ (217)	\$ 71	\$ (803)
Mexican peso	20	210	(185)	(145)	(2,332)
Argentine peso	7	200	(97)	(10)	(561)
Guatemalan quetzal	2	8	(27)	6	(11)
	\$ 31	\$ 456	\$ (526)	\$ (78)	\$ (3,707)

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a net foreign exchange loss of \$68 million (2015 – loss of \$52 million), excluding the foreign exchange loss relating to taxes. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a net foreign exchange loss of \$162 million in income tax expense on income taxes receivable/(payable) and deferred income taxes (2015 – \$572 million). Based on the Company's net foreign currency exposures at December 31, 2016, depreciation or appreciation of applicable foreign currencies against the US dollar would have resulted in the following decrease or increase in the Company's net earnings:

At December 31, 2016	Possible exposure ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Impact on earnings excluding currency exposure related to taxes	Impact on earnings from foreign exchange exposure related to taxes
Canadian dollar	10%	\$ 16	\$ 90
Mexican peso	15%	9	68
Argentine peso	15%	21	85

(1) Calculated based on 2016 historical fluctuation of foreign exchange rate.

(2) There is insignificant currency risk related to Guatemalan quetzal due to the minimal fluctuation of the currency.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values and future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk primarily on its outstanding debt subject to floating rates of interest, its share of the Pueblo Viejo project financing, its cash and cash equivalents, and interest-bearing receivables. The Company is exposed to interest rate fair value risk primarily on its debt subject to fixed rates of interest (*note 24*). The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and is comfortable with its exposures given its mix of fixed-and floating-rate debt, with 99% of total debt at December 31, 2016 subject to fixed rates, and the relatively low rate on its US dollar debt which comprised 100% of total debt at December 31, 2016. The weighted-average interest rate paid by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2016 on its US dollar debt subject to floating rates of interest was 2.0% (2015 – 1.4%). At December 31, 2016, all Argentine debt, which was subject to floating rates of interest, was fully repaid. The average interest rate earned by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2016 on its cash and cash equivalents was 0.14% (2015 – 0.32%). A 10% increase or decrease in the interest earned from financial institutions on deposits held would result in a nominal increase or decrease in the Company's net earnings. There was no significant change in the Company's exposure to interest rate risk during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. There was no significant change to the Company's exposure to price risk during the year ended December 31, 2016.

The Company has a policy not to hedge gold sales. In accordance with the Company's Financial Risk Management Policy, the Company may hedge up to 50%, 30%, and 10% of its by-product base metal sales volume over the next twelve months, subsequent thirteen to twenty-four months, and subsequent twenty-five to thirty-six months, respectively, to manage its exposure to fluctuations in base metal prices. As at December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any hedges relating to its by-product base metal sales.

The Company holds certain investments in available-for-sale equity securities which are measured at fair value, being the closing share price of each equity security, at the balance sheet date. The Company is exposed to changes in share prices which would result in gains and losses being recognized in other comprehensive income.

28. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives of capital management are to safeguard its ability to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties and support any expansionary plans.

The capital of the Company consists of items included in shareholders' equity and debt, net of cash and cash equivalents and short term investments as follows:

	At December 31 2016	At December 31 2015
Shareholders' equity	\$ 13,415	\$ 12,848
Debt	2,510	2,688
	15,925	15,536
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(157)	(326)
Short term investments	(43)	(57)
	\$ 15,725	\$ 15,153

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in its economic environment and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets. To effectively manage the entity's capital requirements, the Company has instituted a rigorous planning, budgeting and forecasting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. The Company ensures that there are sufficient committed loan facilities to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents and short term investments.

At December 31, 2016, the Company expects its capital resources and projected future cash flows from operations to support its normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, and planned development and exploration of its mineral properties and other expansionary plans. At December 31, 2016, there was no externally imposed capital requirement to which the Company was subject and with which the Company did not comply.

29. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION AND OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

(a) Stock options and restricted share units ("RSUs")

For the year ended December 31, 2016, total share-based compensation relating to stock options and RSUs was \$52 million (2015 – \$53 million). Of the total amount, \$48 million (2015 – \$51 million) was included in corporate administration, \$4 million (2015 – \$nil) was included in restructuring costs (*note 11*) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss), and \$nil (2015 – \$2 million) was capitalized to development projects with a corresponding credit to shareholders' equity.

Stock options

The following table summarizes the changes in stock options for the years ended December 31:

	Number of Options (000's)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$/option)
At January 1, 2016	14,775	\$ 34.53
Granted ⁽¹⁾	3,087	20.27
Exercised ⁽²⁾	(232)	12.64
Forfeited/expired	(6,955)	38.92
At December 31, 2016 – outstanding	10,675	\$ 28.03
At December 31, 2016 – exercisable	6,061	\$ 31.24
At January 1, 2015	16,379	\$ 39.09
Granted ⁽¹⁾	4,371	27.15
Issued in connection with the acquisition of Probe (<i>note 7(c)</i>)	1,446	10.77
Exercised ⁽²⁾	(1,569)	12.45
Forfeited/expired	(5,852)	41.85
At December 31, 2015 – outstanding	14,775	\$ 34.53
At December 31, 2015 – exercisable	8,382	\$ 39.04

⁽¹⁾ Stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2016 vest over 3 years (2015 – 3 years), are exercisable at C\$20.27 per option (2015 – C\$27.15), expire in 2023 (2015 – in 2022) and had a total fair value of \$15 million (2015 – \$19 million) at the date of grant.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average share price at the date stock options were exercised was C\$20.74 (2015 – C\$23.43).

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$4.89 per option (2015 – \$4.46) was calculated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions and inputs:

	2016	2015
Expected life	3.3 years	3.2 years
Expected volatility	45.3%	39.9%
Expected dividend yield	0.8%	2.9%
Risk-free interest rate	0.5%	0.5%
Weighted average share price	15.24	21.66

The expected volatility assumption is based on the historical and implied volatility of Goldcorp's Canadian dollar common share price on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on yield curves on Canadian government zero-coupon bonds with a remaining term equal to the stock options' expected life. The Company estimated a forfeiture rate of 12.6% for the options granted during the year ended December 31, 2016 (2015 – 10.0%).

The following table summarizes information about the Company's stock options outstanding at December 31, 2016:

Exercise Prices (C\$/option)	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Options Outstanding (000's)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$/option)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Options Outstanding and Exercisable (000's)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$/option)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)
\$20.27 - \$24.40	2,734	\$ 20.32	5.7	256	\$ 20.79	0.6
\$25.71 - \$27.53	3,692	27.08	3.7	2,060	27.03	2.5
\$29.63 - \$31.03	2,368	30.29	1.7	1,864	30.26	1.6
\$33.48 - \$35.66	1,288	33.51	1.0	1,288	33.51	1.0
\$39.75	15	39.75	0.7	15	39.75	0.7
\$48.72	578	48.72	0.2	578	48.72	0.2
	10,675	\$ 28.03	3.2	6,061	\$ 31.24	1.6

RSUs

The Company granted 2.5 million RSUs during the year ended December 31, 2016, of which 155,995 vested immediately with the remaining vesting over 3 years (2015 – 2.4 million RSUs issued, 80,660 of which vested immediately with the remaining vesting over 3 years). The grant date fair value was \$15.59 per RSU (2015 – \$20.77) with a total fair value of \$39 million (2015 – \$50 million) based on the market value of the underlying shares at the date of issuance. The Company estimated a forfeiture rate of 16.7% for the RSUs granted during the year ended December 31, 2016 (2015 – 10.0%).

During the year ended December 31, 2016, 1.9 million (2015 – 1.4 million) RSUs were issued and vested. At December 31, 2016, there were 3.4 million RSUs outstanding (December 31, 2015 – 3.4 million).

(b) PSUs

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company issued 523,688 PSUs (2015 – 531,749) with a total fair value of \$6 million (2015 – \$9 million) at the date of issuance.

The fair value of PSUs granted was calculated as of the date of grant using a binomial pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2016	2015
Expected life	3 years	3 years
Expected volatility	46.5%	41.0%
Expected dividend yield	0.8%	2.9%
Risk-free interest rate	0.5%	0.5%
Weighted average share price	C\$ 19.62	C\$ 29.02

At December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of PSUs outstanding and included in other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets was \$nil and \$1 million, respectively (December 31, 2015 – \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively). At December 31, 2016, the total intrinsic value of PSUs outstanding and vested was \$nil (December 31, 2015 – \$nil). During the year ended December 31, 2016, the total intrinsic value of PSUs vested and exercised was \$3 million (2015 – \$3 million). The Company estimated a forfeiture rate of 8.1% for the PSUs granted during the year ended December 31, 2016 (2015 – 4.9%).

Total share-based compensation expense (recovery) included in corporate administration in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) relating to PSUs for the year ended December 31, 2016 was nominal (2015 – \$(1) million). At December 31, 2016, there were 836,788 PSUs outstanding (December 31, 2015 – 1.2 million).

(c) PRUs

Under the Phantom Restricted Units Plan, participants are granted a number of PRUs which entitle them to a cash payment equivalent to the fair market value of one common share for each PRU held by the participant on the vesting date.

The Company issued 680,236 PRUs during the year ended December 31, 2016 (2015 – 823,568), which vest over 3 years (2015 – 3 years) and had a fair value of \$11 million (2015 – \$17 million) based on the market value of the underlying shares at the date of issuance (weighted average fair value per unit – \$15.56 (2015 – \$20.90)).

Total share-based compensation relating to PRUs for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$8 million (2015 – \$4 million), which is included in corporate administration in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss).

At December 31, 2016, the total carrying amount of the 836,919 PRUs outstanding (2015 – 1.0 million) and included in other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets was \$5 million and \$2 million, respectively (December 31, 2015 – \$4 million and \$2 million, respectively).

(d) Employee share purchase plan ("ESPP")

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded compensation expense of \$4 million (2015 – \$4 million), which was included in corporate administration in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss), representing the Company's contributions to the ESPP measured using the market price of the underlying shares at the dates of contribution.

(e) Issued share capital

The Company has an unlimited number of authorized shares and does not reserve shares for issuances in connection with the exercise of stock options, the vesting of RSU and share purchases from the ESPP.

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Related party transactions

The Company's related parties include its subsidiaries, associates over which it exercises significant influence, and key management personnel. During its normal course of operation, the Company enters into transactions with its related parties for goods and services. There were no related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 that have not been disclosed in these consolidated financial statements (*notes 9 and 20*).

(b) Compensation of directors and other key management personnel

The remuneration of the Company's directors and other key management personnel during the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Short-term employee benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8	\$ 9
Post-employment benefits	1	1
Termination benefits	6	—
Share-based compensation	6	9
	\$ 21	\$ 19

⁽¹⁾ Short-term employee benefits include salaries, bonuses payable within twelve months of the balance sheet date and other annual employee benefits.

31. CONTINGENCIES

Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal, tax, environmental and regulatory matters are outstanding from time to time. By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. While the outcomes of these matters are uncertain, based upon the information currently available and except as noted in note 31(b), the Company does not believe that these matters in aggregate will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations. In the event that management's estimate of the future resolution of these matters changes, the Company will recognize the effects of these changes in its consolidated financial statements in the appropriate period relative to when such changes occur.

- (a) Issued in 2013, Law 3318 created a new form of tax in Argentina's Province of Santa Cruz for mining companies. The tax was levied on 1% of the value of mine reserves reported in feasibility studies and financial statements inclusive of variations resulting from ongoing exploitation. The Company filed a legal claim disputing the constitutionality of the tax with the National Supreme Court of Argentina which accepted jurisdiction of the matter. The Company paid the required tax installments under protest for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. On December 31, 2015, Law 3318 was abrogated. The Company and the Province entered into a settlement agreement approved by the National Supreme Court of Argentina and the claim has been withdrawn.
- (b) In July 2016, the Company received a tax reassessment from the Mexican Tax Authority in respect of one of its Mexican subsidiary's 2008 taxation year, assessing an additional \$4 million of income taxes, interest, and penalties, largely as the result of transfer pricing adjustments to the interest paid by that subsidiary to one of the Company's subsidiaries. In November 2016, the Company received a further reassessment in respect of the same Mexican subsidiary's 2009 taxation year assessing \$71 million of additional income taxes, interest and penalties. The Mexican Tax Authority denied the deduction of the interest paid by the Company's Mexican subsidiary during the 2009 taxation year on a related party loan, and asserted that tax should have been withheld on the interest paid at a rate of 28% rather than 10% on the basis that the International Tax Treaty relied upon by the Company in withholding at the rate of 10% was not applicable to the loan in question.

In December 2016, the Company received a tax reassessment from the Mexican Tax Authority in respect of another of its Mexican subsidiary's 2008 taxation year assessing an additional \$6 million of taxes, interest and penalties. These additional amounts result from the elimination of the deduction for interest paid in respect of a loan from a related company and the denial of a deduction for a portion of a foreign exchange loss in local currency on the same loan. This Mexican subsidiary was also reassessed an additional \$14 million in November 2016 for the 2009 taxation year. The Mexican Tax Authority denied the interest deduction for interest paid on a related company loan, as well as assessed Mexican withholding taxes on the interest paid at 28% rather than the 10% rate that was used in remitting these withholding taxes.

In respect of the 2008 taxation year, the Mexican Tax Authority's position is that the interest rates charged on the related party loans to one of the Company's Mexican subsidiaries are not interest rates that independent parties would have agreed to. In respect of the 2009 taxation year, the Mexican Tax Authority's position is that the loans did not have a valid business purpose and therefore denied the interest deduction and assessed a higher rate of Mexican withholding taxes on the interest paid.

The Company's Mexican subsidiaries incurred debt owing to a related company for the purpose of growing their Mexican business of investing in mining development and operations directly or indirectly. The Company believes that the terms of the debt and applicable interest rate are consistent with terms that would apply between unrelated parties and has prepared the required contemporaneous documentation supporting their arm's length nature with the assistance of independent transfer pricing specialists. As a result the Company disputes the positions taken by the Mexican Tax Authority, believes it has filed its tax returns and paid applicable taxes in compliance with Mexican income tax laws and has substantial defenses to these assessments. No amounts have been recorded for any potential liability arising from these matters.

The intercompany debt remained in place for years subsequent to 2009 and these years remain open to audit by the Mexican Tax Authority and could be reassessed. The outcome of any potential reassessments for the Company's Mexican subsidiaries' 2010-2016 taxation years is not readily determinable but could have a material impact on the Company.

The Company intends to vigorously defend its tax filing positions.

- (c) Securities Class Action Lawsuits

United States Shareholder Class Action

Following the publication on August 24, 2016 of a news article relating to operations at the Company's Peñasquito mine, several putative class action lawsuits were filed against the Company and certain of its current and former officers in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California and one class action lawsuit was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. On November 21, 2016, a lead plaintiff ("Plaintiff") was appointed and all claims were consolidated into one action in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. On December 8, 2016, the Plaintiff filed an Amended Class Action Complaint and on December 22, 2016, the Plaintiff filed a Corrected Amended Class Action Complaint (the "Amended Complaint"). The Amended Complaint alleges that the Company and

certain of its current and former officers made materially false or misleading statements or materially false omissions in violation of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") concerning the Peñasquito mine. The Amended Complaint purports to be brought on behalf of persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities during an alleged class period from March 31, 2014 to October 3, 2016. On January 20, 2017, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint. The Company believes the allegations made in the Amended Complaint are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against this matter.

Canadian Shareholder Class Action

On October 28, 2016 and February 14, 2017, separate proposed class actions were commenced in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice pursuant to the Class Proceedings Act (Ontario) against the Company and certain of its current and former officers. Both statement of claims allege common law negligent misrepresentation in the Company's public disclosure concerning the Peñasquito mine and also plead an intention to seek leave from the Court to proceed with an allegation of statutory misrepresentation pursuant to the secondary market civil liability provisions under the Securities Act (Ontario). The claim filed on October 28, 2016 purports to be brought on behalf of persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities in the secondary market during an alleged class period from April 1, 2014 to August 24, 2016. The claim filed on February 14, 2017 purports to be brought on behalf of persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities in the secondary market during an alleged class period from October 30, 2014 to August 23, 2016. The Company believes the allegations made in both claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against both matters.

- (d) In October 2014, Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation ("PVDC") received a copy of an action filed in an administrative court in the Dominican Republic by Rafael Guillen Beltre (the "Petitioner"), who claims to be affiliated with the Dominican Christian Peace Organization. The Government of the Dominican Republic has also been notified of the action. The action alleges that environmental contamination in the vicinity of the Pueblo Viejo mine has caused illness and affected water quality in violation of the Petitioner's fundamental rights under the Dominican Constitution and other laws. The primary relief sought in the action, which is styled as an "Amparo" remedy, is the suspension of operations at the Pueblo Viejo mine as well as other mining projects in the area until an investigation into the alleged environmental contamination has been completed by the relevant governmental authorities. On June 25, 2015, the trial court in the Municipality of Cotui ("Trial Court") dismissed the legal action as the Petitioner failed to produce evidence to support his allegations. The Petitioner appealed the Trial Court's decision to the Constitutional Court on July 21, 2015. On July 28, 2015, PVDC filed a motion to dismiss the appeal as it was filed after the expiry of the applicable filing deadline. The matter is pending ruling by the Constitutional Court. No amounts have been recorded for any potential liability or asset impairment arising from this matter, as PVDC cannot reasonably predict any potential losses.

32. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On January 4, 2017, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with Bluestone Resources Inc. ("Bluestone") to sell the Cerro Blanco mine in Guatemala for cash consideration of \$18 million, a 1% Net Smelter Return royalty on production, and approximately 9.9% of Bluestone's issued and outstanding common shares on the date of completion. Additionally, the Company will receive an additional \$15 million in cash upon the mine reaching commercial production. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2017.

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REGULATORY FILINGS

The Company's filings with the Ontario Securities Commission can be accessed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The Company's filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission can be accessed on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.