UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

o REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13(a) OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

Commission file number: 001-31528

IAMGOLD Corporation

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Canada	1040	Not Applicable
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

401 Bay Street, Suite 3200
P.O. Box 153
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y4
(416) 360-4710

(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

DL Services, Inc.
U.S. Bank Center 1420 5th Avenue, Suite 3400
Seattle, WA 98101-4010
(206) 903-8800

(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code) of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class:	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered:
Common Shares, no par value	New York Stock Exchange Toronto Stock Exchange Botswana Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this form:

x Annual Information Form x Audited Annual Financial Statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 293,763,672

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant by filing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). If "Yes" is marked, indicate the filing number assigned to the Registrant in connection with such Rule. oYes Nox

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. x Yes o No

EXPLANATORY NOTE

IAMGOLD Corporation (the "***Company***" or the "***Registrant***") is a Canadian issuer eligible to file its annual report pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "***Exchange Act***") on Form 40-F pursuant to the multi-jurisdictional disclosure system of the Exchange Act . The Company is a "foreign private issuer" as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act. Equity securities of the Company are accordingly exempt from Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c), 14(f) and 16 of the Exchange Act pursuant to Rule 3a12-3.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 40-F and the exhibits attached hereto contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements concern the Company's anticipated results and developments in the Company's operations in future periods, planned exploration and development of its properties, plans related to its business and other matters that may occur in the future. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management.

Statements concerning reserves and mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed, and in the case of mineral reserves, such statements reflect the conclusion based on certain assumptions that the mineral deposit can be economically exploited. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates" or "intends", or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- risks related to our history of losses;
- risks related to our potential need for and ability to obtain additional financing;
- risks related to uncertainty in our ability to fund the development of our mineral properties or the completion of further exploration programs;
- risks related to differences between U.S. and Canadian practices for reporting resources and reserves;
- risks related to our reserves and resources figures being estimates based on interpretations and assumptions which may result in less mineral production under actual conditions than is currently estimated;
- risks related to changes in the market price of gold, silver, and other minerals which in the past has fluctuated widely and which could affect the profitability of our operations and financial condition;
- risks related to currency fluctuations;
- risks related to the inherently dangerous activity of mining, including conditions or events beyond our control;
- risks related to governmental regulations;
- risks related to the location of our primary properties, including political, economic, and regulatory instability;
- risks related to uncertainty in our ability to obtain and maintain certain permits necessary to our current and anticipated operations;
- risks related to our business being subject to environmental laws and regulations which may increase our costs of doing business and restrict our operations;
- risks related to our land reclamation requirements for our properties which may be burdensome;
- uncertainty relating to our ability to attract and maintain qualified management to meet the needs of our anticipated growth and risks relating to our ability to manage our growth effectively;

- risks related to our mineral properties being subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, or claims and other defects in title;
- risks related to our history of losses, which we may continue to incur in the future;
- risks related to increased competition that could adversely affect our ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties for mineral exploration in the future; and
- risks related to our officers and directors becoming associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interests.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking statements. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward-looking statements are described further in the exhibits attached to this annual report. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to forward-looking statements.

NOTE TO UNITED STATES READERS-
DIFFERENCES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN REPORTING PRACTICES

The Company is permitted, under a multi-jurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States, to prepare this annual report in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, which are different from those of the United States. The Company prepares its financial statements, which are filed with this report on Form 40-F, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting practices ("GAAP"), and they may be subject to Canadian auditing and auditor independence standards. They may not be comparable to financial statements of United States companies. Significant differences between Canadian GAAP and United States GAAP are reflected in the reconciliation of Canadian and United States GAAP attached to this Form 40-F as Exhibit 99.4.

CURRENCY

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts in this annual report on Form 40-F are in United States dollars. The exchange rate of Canadian dollars into United States dollars, on December 31, 2007, based upon the Bank of Canada closing rate, was U.S.$1.00 = CDN$0.9913.

RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

The Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF") filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this annual report on Form 40-F has 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. The terms "mineral reserve", "proven mineral reserve" and "probable mineral reserve" are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") - *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* , adopted by the CIM Council, as amended. These definitions differ from the definitions in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Industry Guide 7 ("SEC Industry Guide 7") under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Under SEC Industry Guide 7 standards, a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority.

In addition, 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; however, these terms are not defined terms under SEC Industry Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. "Inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors 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; 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 report and the documents incorporated by reference herein containing descriptions of our mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

The Company's AIF for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 is filed as Exhibit 99.1 and incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F.

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Audited Annual Financial Statements

The audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, including the report of the independent auditor with respect thereto, are filed as Exhibit 99.3 and incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F. For a reconciliation of important differences between Canadian and United States generally accepted accounting principles. See the schedule of reconciliations of Canadian and United States GAAP attached to this Form 40-F as Exhibit 99.4.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Company's management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is filed as Exhibit 99.2 and incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F.

Tax Matters

Purchasing, holding, or disposing of securities of the Registrant may have tax consequences under the laws of the United States and Canada that are not described in this annual report on Form 40-F.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

At the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the design and operations of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a – 15(e) and Rule 15d – 15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation the CEO and the CFO have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were adequately designed and effective in ensuring that: (i) information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits to the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms and (ii) material information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow for accurate and timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

Management conducted an evaluation of the design and operation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria set forth in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. This evaluation included review of the documentation of controls, evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls, testing of the operating effectiveness of controls and a conclusion on this evaluation. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007 and no material weaknesses were discovered.

As this report is required for U.S. reporting purposes, the Company is a "foreign private issuer" as defined in Rule 3b-4 of the Exchange Act, and the Company is a "large accelerated filer", the Company is required to provide an auditor's attestation report on internal control over financial reporting. The Company's auditor has attested to internal controls over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2007. The auditor's attestation is filed as Exhibit 99.5 and is incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

During the period covered by this annual report on Form 40-F, no changes occurred in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, 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, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been 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 management override of the control. The design of any system of controls 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; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company is required to describe its practices and policies with regard to corporate governance, in accordance with Canadian securities regulatory requirements, by way of a corporate governance statement contained in the Company's annual report or information circular. The Company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"), Botswana Stock Exchange ("BSE") and the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and also complies with the specific corporate governance requirements of the exchanges, as they relate to the Company. As the Company is listed on the NYSE, the Company complies as necessary with the rules and guidelines of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The Company reviews its governance practices on an ongoing basis to ensure it is in compliance with applicable securities regulatory requirements, and laws generally, including, without limitation, those introduced pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in the United States, by the SEC and NYSE, as well as Canadian securities regulatory authorities, within the timeframes specified as the revisions and new requirements come into effect.

The Company's Board of Directors has separately designated standing Compensation, Corporate Governance (which reconstitutes itself as the Nominating) and Audit Committees. The Company's Board of Directors has determined that all the members of the Compensation, Corporate Governance and Audit Committees are independent, based on the criteria for independence and unrelatedness prescribed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, section 10A(m)(3), and the NYSE Listed Company Manual. The Compensation, Corporate Governance and Audit Committees are comprised of all independent directors as defined by Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, section 10A(m)(3), and the NYSE Listed Company Manual.

Corporate governance relates to the activities of the Company's board of directors (the "Board"), the members of which are elected by and are accountable to the shareholders, and takes into account the role of the individual members of management who are appointed by the Board and who are charged with the day to day management of the Company. The Board is committed to sound corporate governance practices which are both in the interest of its shareholders and contribute to effective and efficient decision making.

Canadian National Instrument 58-201 *Corporate Governance Guidelines* ("NP 58-201") establishes corporate governance guidelines which apply to all Canadian public companies. The Company has reviewed its own corporate governance practices in light of these guidelines. National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* mandates disclosure of corporate governance practices, which disclosure is set out in the Company's annual report or information circular.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company's Board of Directors has a separately designated a standing Audit Committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of the Company's Audit Committee are identified on pages 104-106 of the Annual Information Form, attached herewith as Exhibit 99.1 and incorporated by reference. In the opinion of the Company's Board of Directors, all members of the Audit Committee are independent (as determined under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and the rules of the American Stock Exchange) and are financially literate.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

All members of the audit committee (John Caldwell (Chair), Stephen Freedhoff, Mahendra Naik and Jean-Andre Elie) are financial experts, in that they each have an understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements; are able to assess the general application of accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves; have experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that entail accounting issues of equal complexity to the Company's financial statements (or actively supervising another person who did so); have an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting and an understanding of audit committee functions.

The members of the Audit Committee are appointed and replaced from time to time by resolution of the board of directors.

The Audit Committee meets with the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company and the Company's independent auditors to review and inquire into matters affecting financial reporting, the system of internal accounting and financial controls, as well as audit procedures and audit plans. The Audit Committee also recommends to the Board of Directors the auditors to be appointed. In addition, the Committee reviews and recommends to the Board for approval the annual financial statements, the Management Discussion and Analysis, and undertakes other activities required by regulatory authorities.

Audit Committee Charter

The Company's Audit Committee Charter is available on the Company's website at www.iamgold.com or in print to any shareholder who provides the Company with a written request.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES – INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

KPMG LLP acted as the Company's independent auditor for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. See page 107 of the Registrant's Annual Information Form, which is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 for the total amount billed to the Company by KPMG LLP for services performed in the last two fiscal years by category of service (for audit fees, audit-related fees and tax fees) in U.S. dollars.

PRE-APPROVAL OF AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES PROVIDED BY INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

See page 107 of the Registrant's Annual Information Form incorporated by reference to this document as Exhibit 99.1.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated special purpose entities.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Board has adopted a written Code of Conduct by which it and all officers and employees of the Company abide. In addition, the Board, through its meetings with management and other informal discussions with management, encourages a culture of ethical business conduct and believes the Company's high caliber management team promotes a culture of ethical business conduct throughout the Company's operations and is expected to monitor the activities of the Company's employees, consultants and agents in that regard. The Board encourages any concerns regarding ethical conduct in respect of the Company's operations to be raised, on an anonymous basis, with the President and CEO, the Chairman, or another Board member as appropriate. The Company has established an anonymous, confidential report system, administered by a third party, through which any concern of any employee regarding the integrity of the financial reporting system, the financial reporting process, the financial statements themselves, or the Company's compliance with applicable laws generally, may be sent directly to the Chairs of the Audit and Corporate Governance Committees, each independent directors.

It is a requirement of applicable corporate law that directors and senior officers who have an interest in a transaction or agreement with the Company promptly disclose that interest at any meeting of the Board at which the transaction or agreement will be discussed and, in the case of directors, abstain from discussions and voting in respect to same if the interest is material. These requirements are also contained in the Company's Articles, which are made available to the directors and senior officers of the Company.

All amendments to the code, and all waivers of the code with respect to any of the officers covered by it, which waiver may be made only by the Board in respect of senior officers, will be posted on the Company's website, submitted on Form 6-K and provided in print to any shareholder who requests them. The Company's Code of Conduct and Ethics is located on its website at www.iamgold.com.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The information provided under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis — Contractual Obligations " contained in Exhibit 99.2 as filed with this annual report on Form 40-F contains the Company's disclosure of contractual obligations and is incorporated by reference herein.

NOTICES PURSUANT TO REGULATION BTR

There were no notices required by Rule 104 of Regulation BTR that the Registrant sent during the year ended December 31, 2007 concerning any equity security subject to a blackout period under Rule 101 of Regulation BTR.

UNDERTAKING

The Company undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

The Company filed an Appointment of Agent for Service of Process and Undertaking on Form F-X with respect to the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file the Form 40-F arises.

EXHIBITS

99.1	Annual Information Form of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2007
99.2	Management's Discussion and Analysis
99.3	Annual Financial Statements
99.4	Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP and United States GAAP
99.5	Report of KPMG LLP
99.6	Report of KPMG LLP
99.7	Consent of KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants
99.8	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13(a)-14(a) or 15(d)-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
99.9	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.10	Comments by KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants
99.11	Consent of R. Asselin
99.12	Consent of E. Tremblay
99.13	Consent of F. Clouston
99.14	Consent of E. Belzile
99.15	Consent of P. Godin
99.16	Consent of R. Marchand
99.17	Consent of N. Johnson
99.18	Consent of L. Putland
99.19	Consent of M. Tomkinson
99.20	Consent of F. Girard

99.21	Consent of P. Simard
99.22	Consent of N. Chouinard
99.23	Consent of S. Robins
99.24	Consent of K. Bartsch
99.25	Consent of S. Thivierge
99.26	Consent of D. Villeneuve
99.27	Consent of G. Voicu
99.28	Consent of P. Pecek
99.29	Consent of P. Johnson
99.30	Consent of G. Chapman
99.31	Consent of P. Levesque
99.32	Consent of E. Williams
99.33	Consent of M. Brewster
99.34	Consent of W. Valiant
99.35	Consent of W. Roscoe
99.36	Consent of D. Ross
99.37	Consent of R. Bray
99.38	Consent of K. Bischoff*

* To be filed by amendment

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

By: /s/ Joseph F. Conway
Name: Joseph F. Conway
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 31, 2008

Exhibit 99.1

March 28, 2008

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended
December 31, 2007

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

Table of Contents

ITEM I NAME AND INCORPORATION 11

ITEM II GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS 13

1. Three-Year History 13
2. Significant Acquisitions 15
3. Trends 15
4. Risk Factors 15

4.1 Financial Risks 15

4.2 Operational Risks 18

ITEM III DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS 23

1. Mining Activities: Canada 23

1.1 Doyon Division – Doyon and Mouska Gold Mines 23

1.2 Sleeping Giant Gold Mine 28

2. Mining Activities – International 31

2.1 Africa: Botswana - Mupane Gold Mine 31

2.2 Africa: Ghana - Tarkwa Gold Mine 36

2.3 Africa: Ghana - Damang Gold Mine 42

2.4 Africa: Republic of Mali - Sadiola Gold Mine 48

2.5 Africa: Republic of Mali - Yatela Gold Mine 54

2.6 Africa: Tanzania - Buckreef Project 59

2.7 South America: Suriname - Rosebel Gold Mine 63

2.8 South America: French Guiana - Camp Caiman Project 68

2.9 South America: Ecuador - Quimsacocha Project 73

2.10 South America: Peru – La Arena Project 77

3. Non-Gold 79

3.1 Ferroniobium Production - Niobec Mine 79

3.2 Diamond Royalty – Diavik Project 82

4. Exploration 83

4.1 General 84

4.2 Capitalized Exploration and Development Projects 83

4.3 Greenfields Exploration and Development Expensed 84

4.4 Outlook 86

5. Mineral Reserves and Resources 87
6. Other Aspects of the Business 92

6.1 Marketing of Production 92

6.2 Government Regulation 94

6.3 Environment 95

6.4 Community Relations 95

6.5 Taxes 96

6.6 Mining Development and Construction 96

6.7 Intellectual Property 96

6.8 Competition 96

6.9 Sale of Production 97

6.10 Employee Relations 98

7. Dividends 98
8. Litigation 98

ITEM IV DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE 99

ITEM V MARKET FOR SECURITIES 99

ITEM VI DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS 100

1. Directors 100
2. Executive Officers 102
3. Shareholdings of Directors and Officers 103
4. Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies 103

ITEM VII AUDIT COMMITTEE 104

1. Composition and Relevant Education and Experience of Members 104
2. Mandate of the Audit Committee 106
3. Policies and Procedures for the Engagement of Audit and Non-Audit Services 107
4. External Auditor Service Fees 107

ITEM VIII INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS 108

ITEM IX TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR 108

ITEM X MATERIAL CONTRACTS 108

ITEM XI INTERESTS OF EXPERTS 108

1. Names of Experts 108
2. Interests of Experts 109

ITEM XII ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 109

SCHEDULE A – Audit Committee Charter

List of Maps and Tables

IAMGOLD's Corporate Structure 12
MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES 79

Explanatory Notes:

1. *All **dollar amounts** presented in this Annual Information Form are expressed in US dollars, unless otherwise indicated.*

2. *Production results are in metric units, unless otherwise indicated.*

3. *IAMGOLD Corporation carries on business in Canada. The subsidiaries of IAMGOLD Corporation carry on business in Canada and elsewhere. In this Annual Information Form, the words "Company" and "IAMGOLD" are used interchangeably and in each case refer, as the context may require, to all or any of IAMGOLD Corporation and its subsidiaries.*

4. *Unless otherwise specified, reference herein to the 2007 Annual Report are references to IAMGOLD's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2007. All such references are incorporated herein.*

5. *The information in this Annual Information Form is complemented by the Company's Audited Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 and the management's discussion and analysis thereon.*

6. *The 2007 Annual Report, the Company's Annual Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 and the management's discussion and analysis thereon, are available on SEDAR at* www.sedar.com *and the Company's website at* www.iamgold.com.

Cautionary Note to US Investors

*The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") allows mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only those mineral deposits they can economically and legally extract or produce. The Company uses certain terms in this document, such as "**mineral resources**", that are recognized and mandated by Canadian securities regulators but are not recognized by the SEC.* ***US investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure on the technical under the heading "Technical Information" in the Glossary below.***

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Information Form contains or incorporates by reference certain information that may constitute “forward-looking statements”. All statements other than statements which are reporting results as well as statements of historical fact set forth herein, are forward-looking statements that may involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors; forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding strategic plans, future production, sales targets (including market share evolution as regards niobium), cost estimates and anticipated financial results; potential mineralization and evaluation and evolution of mineral reserves and resources (including but not limited to, Rosebel’s potential for further increases) and expected mine life; expected exploration results, future work programs, capital expenditures and objectives, evolution of development projects and exploration budgets and targets including, but not limited to, the Westwood, Quimsacocha, Buckreef and La Arena projects; construction and production targets and timetables, as well as anticipated timing of grant of permits and governmenta incentives including, but not limited to, the Camp Caiman Project; outcome of negotiations with the Government of Ghana regarding fiscal stability agreements for the Damang and Tarkwa Gold Mines; expected continuity of a favorable gold market; and contractual commitments, royalty payments, litigation matters and measures of mitigating financial and operational risks; anticipated liabilities regarding site closure and employee benefits; continuous availability of required manpower; possible exercise of outstanding warrants and, more generally, continuous access to capital markets; and IAMGOLD’s global outlook and that of each of its mines. These statements relate to analysis and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management.

Statements concerning actual mineral reserves and resources estimates are also deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the relevant project or property is developed, and in the case of mineral reserves, such statements reflect the conclusion based on certain assumptions that the mineral deposit can be economically exploited.

Forward-looking statements, which involve assumptions and describe the Company’s future plans, strategies and expectations are generally identifiable by use of the words “may”, “will”, “should”, “continue”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “believe”, “intend”, “plan” or “project” or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

The following are some of the important factors that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements: hazards normally encountered in the mining business including unusual or unexpected geological formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, floods and other conditions; delays and

repair costs resulting from equipment failure; liability under environmental legislation; uncertainties as to estimation of mineral reserves and resources; competition for qualified manpower and mining properties with Canadian and foreign companies that may have substantially greater financial and other resources; requirement of additional financing; risk related to hedging and non-hedge derivative instruments; fluctuations in the market price of gold, niobium, bauxite and fuel and in foreign currencies relative to the Canadian currency; labour strikes; community relations; risks involved with investments in emerging countries including stability of legislation and policy, unilateral revocation of mining or property rights and political instability; obtaining permits; federal, state and provincial legislation governing the acquisition and ownership of mining and property rights; mining duties; income taxes; labour, health, safety standards; exports and other related matters. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations, intentions, estimates or forecasts, there may be other factors that could cause results to differ from what is anticipated, estimated or intended.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only of the date on which it is made. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for the Company to predict which factor will arise. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Glossary

Mining Terms and Frequently Used Abbreviations

AC: Aircore

By-product: a secondary metal or mineral product recovered in the milling process.

Carbon-in-leach (CIL) process: a process used to recover dissolved gold inside a cyanide leach circuit. Coarse activated carbon particles are introduced in the leaching circuit and are moved counter-current to the slurry, absorbing gold as they pass through the circuit. Loaded carbon is removed from the slurry by screening. Gold is recovered from the loaded carbon by stripping in a caustic cyanide solution followed by electrolysis. CIL is a process similar to CIP (carbon in pulp) except that the gold leaching and the gold absorption are done simultaneously in the same stage compared with CIP where gold absorption stage follow the gold leaching stage.

Carbon-in-pulp (CIP) process: a process used to recover dissolved gold from a cyanide leach slurry. Coarse activated carbon particles are moved counter-current to the slurry, absorbing gold as they pass through the circuit. Loaded carbon is removed from the slurry by screening. Gold is recovered from the loaded carbon by stripping in a caustic cyanide solution followed by electrolysis.

Concentrate: a product containing the valuable metal and from which most of the waste material in the ore has been eliminated.

Contained ounces: ounces in the mineralized rock without reduction due to mining loss or processing loss.

Converter: a furnace in which the pyrochlore concentrate is converted into ferroniobium and heat is produced by the oxidation reaction.

Cut-off grade: the lowest grade of mineralized material considered economic; used in the estimation of mineral reserves in a given deposit.

DD: Diamond Drilling or Diamond Drill.

Deferred development: development of underground infrastructure to be used over an extended period. Costs related to this activity are capitalized.

Deferred stripping: The capitalization of additional waste material mined, deemed to be a betterment, in order to extract an ore body in an open pit operation.

Depletion: the decrease in quantity of mineral reserves in a deposit or property resulting from extraction or production.

Dilution: an estimate of the amount of waste or low-grade mineralized rock which will be mined with the ore as part of normal mining practices in extracting an orebody.

EHS: environmental health and safety

EMS: environmental management system.

g Au/t: gram of gold per tonne.

Grade: the relative quantity or percentage of metal or mineral content.

ISO 14001: a standard established by the International Organization for Standardization setting forth the guidelines for an environmental management system.

ISO 9001: a standard established by the International Organization for Standardization setting forth the guidelines for a quality management system.

Leach/heap leach: to dissolve minerals or metals out of ore with chemicals. Heap leaching gold involves the percolation of a cyanide solution through crushed ore heaped on an impervious pad or base.

MW: megawatts

Mineral reserves: mineral reserves are divided into two categories; proven and probable mineral reserves, which are **more particularly defined herein under Section 5 of Item III below**.

Mineral resources: mineral resources are divided into three categories; measured, indicated and inferred, which are **more particularly defined herein under Section 5 of Item III below**.

Mtpa: Metric tonne per annum.

Ounce: refers to one troy ounce, which is equal to 31.103 grams.

QA-QC: quality-assurance and quality control.

Qualified person: an individual who is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation, mineral project assessment, or any combination thereof, has experience relevant to the subject matter of the project or report, and is a member in good standing of a self regulating organization.

RAB: Rotary air blast.

RC: reversed circulation.

Recovery: the proportion of valuable material obtained during the mining or processing. Generally expressed as a percentage of the material recovered compared to the total material present.

Restoration: operation consisting of restoring a mining site to a satisfactory condition.

SAG: Semi-autogenous grinding

SAMREC: South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

Stope: the underground excavation from which the ore is extracted.

Stoping: the process of mining an underground orebody.

Stripping: the process of removing overburden or waste rock to expose ore.

Tailings: the material that remains after metals or minerals considered economic have been removed from ore during milling.

Tailings pond: a containment area used to deposit tailings from milling.

TGB: Tati Greenstone Belt

Financial Terms

2003 Credit Facility: means the amended and restated $65 million credit facility agreement entered into by Cambior Inc. with a syndicate of international financial institutions on February 7, 2003.

2003 Financial Creditors: means the syndicate of international financial institutions party to the 2003 Credit Facility, including the counter party to the Prepaid Gold Forward Sales Agreement.

Forward sales: the sale of a commodity for delivery at a specified future date and price, usually at a premium to the spot price.

Hedge: a risk management technique used to manage commodity price, interest rate, foreign currency exchange or other exposures arising from regular business transactions.

Hedging: a future transaction made to protect the price of a commodity as revenue or cost and secure cash flows.

Margin: money or securities deposited with a broker as security against possible negative price fluctuations.

Royalty: cash payment or physical payment (in-kind) generally expressed as a percentage of Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") or mine production.

Spot price: the current price of a metal for immediate delivery.

TSX: the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Volatility: propensity for variability. A market or share is volatile when it records rapid variations.

Technical Information

For the Sadiola, Yatela, Tarkwa, Damang and Mupane gold mines and the Buckreef project, refer to the definitions of the Australasian Code under the heading "*Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* " below.

Canadian Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves

Unless otherwise indicated, in this Annual Information Form, the following terms have the meanings set forth below. **Reference is made to the Cautionary Note to US Investors at the beginning of this Annual Information Form.**

Mineral Reserves

Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Mineral Reserves and Proven Mineral Reserves. A Probable Mineral Reserve has a lower level of confidence than a Proven Mineral Reserve.

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

Proven Mineral Reserve

A Proven Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.

Probable Mineral Reserve

A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated and, in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource, demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining,

processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

Metallurgical Recovery and Cut-off Grade

In calculating mineral reserves, cut-off grades are established using the Company's long-term metal or mineral prices and foreign exchange assumptions, the average metallurgical recovery rates and estimated production costs over the life of the related operation. For an underground operation, a cut-off grade is calculated for each mining method, as production costs vary from one method to another. For a surface operation, production costs are determined for each block included in the block model of the relevant operation.

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Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The estimates of ore reserves and mineral resources for the Sadiola, Yatela, Tarkwa, Damang and Mupane gold mines and the Buckreef project set out in this Annual Information Form have been calculated in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (the "JORC Code"). National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") provides that companies may make disclosures using the reserve and resource categories of the JORC Code, subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

The definitions of **ore reserves** under the JORC Code are as follows.

Ore reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Ore reserves are subdivided in order of increasing confidence into probable ore reserves and proved ore reserves.

Probable ore reserve is the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some circumstances measured, mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.

Proved ore reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have

been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.

The definitions of **mineral resources** under the JORC Code are as follows:

Mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral resources are subdivided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into inferred, indicated and measured categories.

Inferred mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and is assumed, but not verified, geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability.

Indicated mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed.

Measured mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are spaced closely enough to confirm geological and/or grade continuity.

Mineral resources, which are not ore reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The foregoing definitions of ore reserves and mineral resources as set forth in the JORC Code have been reconciled to the definitions in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines (the “CIM Standards”) adopted under NI 43-101. If ore reserves and mineral resources for the Sadiola, Yatela, Tarkwa, Damang and Mupane gold mines and the Buckreef project were estimated in accordance with the definitions in the CIM Standards, there would be no substantive differences in the reserve and resources estimates for such mines set forth herein.

Symbols Used

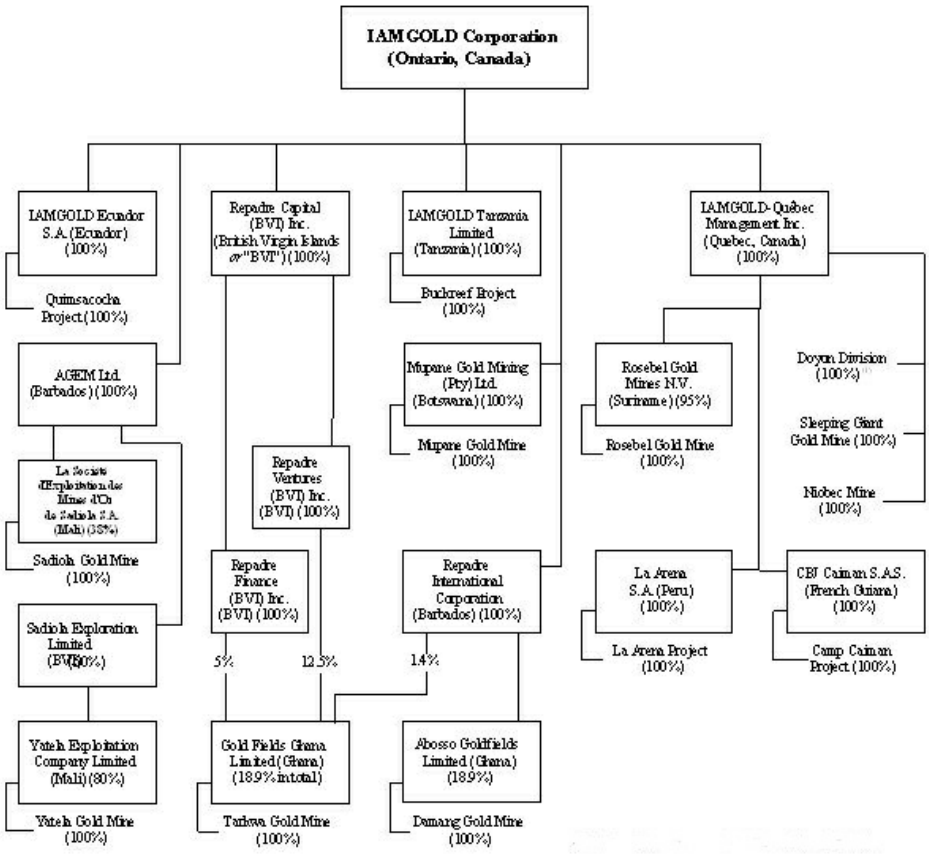
Ag	=	silver
Au	=	gold
Cu	=	copper
FeNb	=	ferroniobium
Mg	=	Magnesium
Nb	=	niobium
Nb_2O_5	=	niobium pentoxide (pyrochlore)

Item I Name and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* with the name “IAMGOLD International African Mining Gold Corporation” by articles of incorporation effective March 27, 1990. By articles of amendment effective June 23, 1995, the outstanding common shares of the Company were consolidated on a one-for-4.45 basis. By articles of amendment effective July 19, 1995, the authorized capital of the Company was increased by the creation of an unlimited number of first preference shares (“First Preference Shares”), issuable in series, and an unlimited number of second preference shares (“Second Preference Shares”), issuable in series, and the “private company” restrictions were deleted. By articles of amendment effective June 27, 1997, the name of the Company was changed to “IAMGOLD Corporation”. By articles of amalgamation effective April 11, 2000, the Company amalgamated with its then wholly-owned subsidiary, 3740781 Canada Ltd. (formerly 635931 Alberta Ltd.). By articles of amalgamation effective January 1, 2004, the Company amalgamated with its then wholly-owned subsidiary, Repadre Capital Corporation (“Repadre”).

The registered and principal office of the Company is located at 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, PO Box 153, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2Y4. The Company's telephone number is (416) 360-4710 and its website address is *www.iamgold.com*.

IAMGOLD's Corporate Structure



(1) The Doyon Division is comprised of the Doyon and Mouska Gold Mines.

Item II General Development of the Business

1. Three-Year History

IAMGOLD is engaged primarily in the exploration for, and the development and production of, mineral resource properties throughout the world. Through its holdings, IAMGOLD has interests in various operations and exploration properties as well as a royalty interest on a property that produces diamonds. As at the date hereof, IAMGOLD's principal holdings are the following:

(i) a 100% interest in IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc. ("IMG-Qc"), the owner of the mining leases in the Province of Québec, Canada, on which the Doyon and Mouska gold mines (the Doyon and Mouska gold mines comprise the "Doyon Division") and the Sleeping Giant gold mine (the "Sleeping Giant Gold Mine") are located. Information on the above indicated properties is provided in Section 1 of Item III below. IMG-Qc also owns the leases in the Province of Québec on which is located the Niobec mine (the "Niobec Mine"). IMG-Qc is the operator of each mine named above;

(ii) an indirect 95% interest in Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("RGM") the owner of the mining rights and assets comprising the Rosebel gold mine (the "Rosebel Gold Mine"), in Suriname, and manager of the operations thereat. Information on the Rosebel Gold Mine is provided in Section 2.7 of Item III below;

(iii) an indirect 38% interest in La Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("SEMOS"), the owner of the mining rights for the mining permit area (the "Sadiola Mining Permit") in Mali on which the Sadiola gold mine (the "Sadiola Gold Mine") is located. Information on the Sadiola Gold Mine is provided in Section 2.4 of Item III below;

(iv) an indirect 50% interest in Sadiola Exploration Limited ("SADEX") which holds an 80% interest in Yatela Exploitation Company Limited ("YATELA"), the owner of the mining rights for the mining permit area (the "Yatela Mining Permit") in Mali, immediately to the north of the Sadiola Mining Permit, on which the Yatela gold mine (the "Yatela Gold Mine") is located. Information on the Yatela Gold Mine is provided in Section 2.5 of Item III below;

(v) an indirect 18.9% interest in Gold Fields Ghana Limited ("GFGL"), the holder of the mineral rights to the Tarkwa concession in Ghana on which the Tarkwa gold mine (the "Tarkwa Gold Mine") is located. Information on the Tarkwa Gold Mine is provided in Section 2.2 of Item III below;

(vi) an indirect 18.9% interest in Abosso Goldfields Limited ("Abosso"), the holder of the mineral rights to the Damang concession, which is contiguous with the Tarkwa concession in Ghana and on which the Damang gold mine (the "Damang Gold Mine") is located. Information on the Damang Gold Mine is provided in Section 2.3 of Item III below;

(vii) an indirect 100% interest in Mupane Gold Mining (Pty) Ltd., the owner of the mining rights for the mining permit area (the "Mupane Mining License") in Botswana on which the Mupane gold mine (the "Mupane Gold Mine") is located. Information on the Mupane Gold Mine is provided in Section 2.1 of Item III below;

(viii) an indirect 100% interest in the Camp Caiman project (the "Camp Caiman Project") in French Guiana. Information on the Camp Caiman Project is provided in Section 2.8 of Item III below;

(ix) an indirect 100% interest in the Quimsacocha project (the "Quimsacocha Project"), an exploration project in Ecuador. Information on the Quimsacocha Project is provided in Section 2.9 of Item III below;

(x) an indirect 100% interest in La Arena S.A., the owner of the mining concessions of the La Arena project (the "La Arena Project") in Peru. Information on the La Arena Project is provided in Section 2.10 of Item III below;

(xi) an indirect 100% interest in IAMGOLD Tanzania Limited, the owner to the prospecting and mining licenses to the Buckreef exploration project (the "Buckreef Project") in Tanzania. Information on the Buckreef Project is provided in Section 2.6 of Item III below; and

(xii) a 1% royalty on the Diavik diamond property located in the Northwest Territories, Canada. Information on this royalty is provided in Section 3.2 of Item III below.

Effective March 22, 2006, the Company completed a business combination transaction with Gallery Gold Limited ("Gallery Gold"). Prior to the completion of the transaction, the principal assets of Gallery Gold consisted of an indirect 100% interest in the Mupane Gold Mine and an indirect 75% to 80% interest in the Buckreef Project.

On April 26, 2006, the Company announced the sale of its portfolio of eleven gold royalties to Battle Mountain Gold Exploration in consideration of $13.8 million in cash, a $2 million convertible debenture and 12 million Battle Mountain shares, the whole having an aggregate value of $21.8 million.

Effective November 8, 2006 (the "Acquisition Date"), the Company acquired Cambior Inc. ("Cambior") by amalgamating a wholly-owned subsidiary, IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc., with Cambior pursuant to the terms of a court-sanctioned arrangement (the "Cambior Arrangement"). Prior to the completion of the transaction,

the principal assets of Cambior consisted of an indirect 95% interest in the Rosebel Gold Mine, a 100% interest in the Doyon Division comprised of the Doyon and Mouska gold mines, a 100% interest in the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine, a 100% interest in the Niobec Mine and an indirect 100% interest in the Camp Caiman Project.

With the acquisitions of Gallery Gold and Cambior, the Company became a mine operator and the tenth largest publicly-traded gold company in the world with an annual production rate of close to one million ounces.

Effective February 27, 2008, the Company sold its 34% interest in the Nyakafuru joint venture to Resolute Mining (Tanzania) Limited ("Resolute") for $6.0 million in shares of Resolute and a retained $10/oz royalty on additional ounces discovered and attributable to the Company's former interest capped at an amount of $3.75 million.

Effective March 21, 2007, the Company sold its 70% interest in Omai Bauxite Mining Inc. and its 100% interest in Omai Services Inc. to Bosai Minerals Group Co. Ltd. ("Bosai Minerals") for cash proceeds of $28.5 million. Bosai Minerals assumed $17.7 million of third-party debt as part of the transaction.

2. Significant Acquisitions

During the year 2007, the Company did not complete any significant acquisitions within the meaning of National Instrument 51-102.

3. Trends

IAMGOLD's income, cash flow and gold bullion holdings are significantly affected by fluctuations in the price of gold which has experienced significant price movements over the past three years. During this period, the price of gold, based on the London PM Fix on the London Bullion Market, reached a low of $411 on February 8, 2005 and a high of $841 on November 8, 2007. While it appears that there is an upward trend in the price of gold since 2002, there has been significant volatility during this period, and future movements in the price of gold are beyond the control of IAMGOLD.

4. Risk Factors

The Company is subject to various financial and operational risks that could have a significant impact on profitability and levels of operating cash flow, as described below.

4.1 Financial Risks

4.1.1 Commodity Prices

Revenues depend on the market prices for the mine production. The gold market is highly volatile and is subject to various factors including political stability, general economic conditions, mine production, and intent of governments who own significant above-ground reserves. The Company's business is strongly affected by the world market price of gold. If the world market price of gold were to drop and the prices

realized by the Company on gold sales were to decrease significantly and remain at such a level for any substantial period, the Company's profitability and cash flow would be negatively affected.

The factors that may affect the price of gold include industry factors such as: industrial and jewelry demand; the level of demand for gold as an investment; central bank lending, sales and purchases of gold; speculative trading; and costs of and levels of global gold production by producers of gold. Gold prices may also be affected by macroeconomic factors, including: expectations of the future rate of inflation; the strength of, and confidence in, the US dollar, the currency in which the price of gold is generally quoted, and other currencies; interest rates; and global or regional, political or economic uncertainties.

The niobium marketplace is characterized by a dominant producer whose actions may affect the price. New entrants may affect the stability of the marketplace by engaging in a price discounting practice to gain initial market share.

4.1.2 Replacement of Depleted Reserves

The Company must continually replace reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term. Reserves can be replaced by expanding known orebodies, locating new deposits or making acquisitions. Exploration is highly speculative in nature. The Company's exploration projects involve many risks and are frequently unsuccessful. Once a site with mineralization is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves and to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result, there is no assurance that current or future exploration programs will be successful. There is a risk that depletion of reserves will not be offset by discoveries or acquisitions. The mineral base of the Company may decline if reserves are mined without adequate replacement and the Company may not be able to sustain production beyond the current mine lives, based on current production rates.

4.1.3 Projects

The Company's ability to sustain or increase its present levels of gold production is dependent in part on the success of its projects. Risks and unknowns inherent in all projects include: the accuracy of reserve estimates; metallurgical recoveries; capital and operating costs of such projects; and the future prices of the relevant minerals.

Projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flow. The capital expenditures and time required to develop new mines or other projects are considerable and changes in costs or construction schedules can affect project economics. Actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from the Company's estimates or that the Company could fail to obtain the governmental approvals necessary for the operation of a project, in which case, the project may not proceed, either on its original timing, or at all.

4.1.4 Currency

Metal sales are mainly transacted in US dollars. Movement in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar therefore has a direct impact on the Company's Canadian divisions and executive office cost base. International operations have exposure to currency however a significant portion of each international operation's cost base is denominated in US dollars. From time to time, the Company may enter into foreign exchange contracts to fix the exchange rate.

The Euro is the functional currency for the Company's activities in French Guiana. The capital and production cost of the Camp Caiman project can be impacted by a change in the Euro exchange rate.

4.1.5 Financing and Interest Rates

A portion of the Company's activities is directed to the search for and the development of new mineral deposits. There is a risk in obtaining financing as and when required for exploration and development. The Company is subject to movements in interest rates.

4.1.6 Taxation

Mining tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions are subject to change and may include fiscal stability guarantees.

4.1.7 Access to Capital Markets

To fund growth, the Company may depend on securing the necessary capital through loans or permanent capital. The availability of this capital is subject to general economic conditions and lender and investor interest in the Company and its projects. To ensure the availability of capital, the Company maintains a relationship with key financial participants and has an investor relations program to communicate with and inform institutional and retail investors, as well as other stakeholders.

4.1.8 Title to Properties and Competition

The validity of mining interests held by the Company, which constitute most of the Company's property holdings, can be uncertain and may be contested. Although the Company has attempted to acquire satisfactory title to its properties, some risk exists that some titles, particularly title to undeveloped properties, may be defective.

The Company competes with other mining companies and individuals for mining interests on exploration properties and the acquisition of mining assets, which may increase its cost of acquiring suitable claims, properties and assets, and the Company also competes with other mining companies to attract and retain key executives and employees. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties and assets or in attracting and retaining skilled and experienced employees.

The mining industry has been impacted by increased worldwide demand for critical resources such as input commodities, drilling equipment, tires and skilled labour and these shortages have caused unanticipated cost increases and delays in delivery times, thereby impacting operating costs, capital expenditures and production schedules.

4.1.9 Insurance

Where economically feasible and based on availability of coverage, a number of operational, financial and political risks are transferred to insurance companies. The availability of such insurance is dependent on the Company's past insurance loss and records and general market conditions. The Company utilizes the services of its insurance advisors and insurance underwriters to identify potential risks and mitigation measures.

4.1.10 Carried Value of Goodwill

The Company evaluates the carrying amount of recorded goodwill to determine whether current events and circumstances indicate such carrying amount may no longer be recoverable. This evaluation involves a comparison of the estimated fair value of the Company's reporting units to their carrying values. The Company's fair value estimates are based on numerous assumptions and it is possible that actual fair value could be significantly different than these estimates. In the absence of any mitigating valuation factors, the Company's failure to achieve its valuation assumptions or declines in the fair values of its reporting units may, over time, result in an impairment charge.

4.2 Operational Risks

4.2.1 Mineral Reserves, Extractions and Mineral Resources

Reserves are statistical estimates of mineral content and ore based on limited information acquired through drilling and other sampling methods and require judgmental interpretations of geology. Successful extraction requires safe and efficient mining and processing.

The Company's mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the estimated reserves and resources are accurate or that the indicated level of gold will be produced. Such estimates are, in large part, based on interpretations of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. Further, it may take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change.

The SEC does not permit mining companies in their filings with the SEC to disclose estimates other than mineral reserves. However, because the Company prepares this Annual Information Form in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, it contains resource estimates, which are required by NI 43-101, as well. Mineral resource estimates for properties that have not commenced production are based, in many

instances, on limited and widely spaced drill hole information, which is not necessarily indicative of the conditions between and around drill holes. Accordingly, such mineral resource estimates may require revision as more drilling information becomes available or as actual production experience is gained. You should not assume that any part or all of the Company's mineral resources constitute or will be converted into reserves.

Market price fluctuations of gold, as well as increased production and capital costs or reduced recovery rates, may render the Company's proven and probable reserves unprofitable to develop at a particular site or sites for periods of time or may render mineral reserves containing relatively lower grade mineralization uneconomic. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for the orderly development of orebodies or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause mineral reserves to be reduced or the Company to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period. Estimated reserves may have to be recalculated based on actual production experience. Any of these factors may require the Company to reduce its mineral reserves and resources, which could have a negative impact on the Company's financial results. Failure to obtain necessary permits or government approvals could also cause the Company to reduce its reserves. There is also no assurance that the Company will achieve indicated levels of gold recovery or obtain the prices assumed in determining such reserves. Level of production may also be affected by weather or supply shortages.

To minimize the risks, reserves are estimated in accordance with accepted guidelines and standards within the mining industry, quality control programs are established, and competent personnel are employed. The Company also employs experienced mining engineers and a trained workforce to extract the ore from deposits.

4.2.2 Safety and Other Hazards

The mining industry is subject to significant risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, labour force disruptions, unavailability of materials and equipment, weather conditions, pit wall failures, rock bursts, groundfalls, slope failures, cave-ins, flooding, seismic activity, water conditions and gold bullion losses and other natural or man-provoked incidents that could affect the mining of ore, most of which are beyond the Company's control. These risks and hazards could result in: damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or producing facilities; personal injury or death; environmental damage; delays in mining; and monetary losses and possible legal liability. As a result, production may fall below historic or estimated levels and the Company may incur significant costs or experience significant delays that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, liquidity and results of operation. To minimize risks in these areas, the Company provides training programs for employees and has joint management-worker committees to review work practices and environment.

4.2.3 Energy and Availability of Other Commodities

The profitability of the Company's business is affected by the market prices and availability of commodities which are consumed or otherwise used in connection with the Company's operations and projects, such as diesel fuel, electricity, steel, concrete and cyanide. Prices of such commodities also can be subject to volatile price movements, which can be material and can occur over short periods of time, and are affected by factors that are beyond the Company's control. Operations consume significant amounts of energy, and are dependent on suppliers to meet these energy needs. In some cases, no alternative source of energy is available. An increase in the cost, or decrease in the availability, of construction materials such as steel and concrete may affect the timing and cost of the Company's projects. If the costs of certain commodities consumed or otherwise used in connection with the Company's operations and projects were to increase significantly, and remain at such levels for a substantial period of time, the Company may determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of the Company's operations or the development of some or all of the Company's current projects, which could have an adverse impact on the Company.

4.2.4 Labour and Strikes

The Company is dependent on its workforce to extract and process minerals. The Company has programs to recruit and train the necessary manpower for its operations, and endeavour to maintain good relations with its workforce in order to minimize the possibility of strikes, lockouts and other stoppages at its work sites. A prolonged labour disruption at any of its material properties could have a material adverse impact on its operations as a whole.

4.2.5 Communities

Surrounding communities may affect the mining operations through the restriction of access of supplies and workforce to the mine site. Active community outreach and development programs are maintained to mitigate the risk of blockades or other restrictive measures by the communities.

4.2.6 Environment, Health and Safety

The Company's mining and processing operations and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, waste disposal, worker safety, mine development and protection of endangered and other special status species. The Company's ability to obtain permits and approvals and to successfully operate in particular communities may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with the Company's activities or those of other mining companies affecting the environment, human health and safety or the surrounding communities. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely affect the Company's operations, including its ability to explore or develop properties, commence production or continue operations. Failure to comply with applicable environmental and health and safety laws and regulations may

result in injunctions, fines, suspension or revocation of permits and other penalties. The costs and delays associated with compliance with these laws, regulations and permits could prevent the Company from proceeding with the development of a project or the operation or further development of a mine or increase the costs of development or production and may materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition. The Company may also be held responsible for the costs of addressing contamination at the site of current or former activities or at third party sites. The Company could also be held liable for exposure to hazardous substances. The costs associated with such responsibilities and liabilities may be significant. In certain of the countries in which the Company has operations, it is required to submit, for government approval, a reclamation plan for each of its mining sites that establishes the Company's obligation to reclaim property after minerals have been mined from the site. In some jurisdictions, bonds or other forms of financial assurances are required for security for these reclamation activities. The Company may incur significant costs in connection with these reclamation activities, which may materially exceed the provisions the Company has made for such reclamation. In addition, the unknown nature of possible future additional regulatory requirements and the potential for additional reclamation activities create further uncertainties related to future reclamation costs, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, liquidity or results of operation. Various environmental incidents can have a significant impact on operations. To mitigate these risks, an ISO 14001-certified environmental management system that covers all aspects of the mining cycle is in place. In high-risk areas, such as the design and operation of tailings dams, the Company contracts independent review boards to oversee design and ongoing operating practices and has emergency plans to deal with any incidents.

4.2.7 Political Risk

Mining investments are subject to the risks normally associated with any conduct of business in foreign countries including: uncertain political and economic environments; war, terrorism and civil disturbances; changes in laws or policies of particular countries, including those relating to imports, exports, duties and currency; cancellation or renegotiation of contracts; royalty and tax increases or other claims by government entities, including retroactive claims; risk of loss due to disease and other potential endemic health issues; risk of expropriation and nationalization; delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits; currency fluctuations; restrictions on the ability of local operating companies to sell gold offshore for US dollars, and on the ability of such companies to hold US dollars or other foreign currencies in offshore bank accounts; import and export regulations, including restrictions on the export of gold; limitations on the repatriation of earnings; and increased financing costs.

These risks may limit or disrupt operating mines or projects, restrict the movement of funds, cause the Company to have to expend more funds than previously expected or required, or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation, and may materially adversely affect the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Operations, particularly those located in emerging countries, are subject to a number of political risks. Political risk insurance is maintained for some jurisdictions.

Operations in Mali, Guyana and Suriname are governed by mineral agreements that establish the terms and conditions under which affairs are conducted. These agreements are subject to international arbitration and cover a number of items, including: duration of mining licenses/operating permits; right to export production; labour matters; right to hold funds in foreign bank accounts and foreign currencies; taxation rates; and right to repatriate capital and profits.

The Company maintains active communications programs with host governmental authorities and the Canadian government.

4.2.8 Legislation

The Company is subject to continuously evolving legislation in the areas of labour, environment, land titles, mining practices and taxation. New legislation may have a negative impact on operations. The Company participates in a number of industry associations to monitor changing legislation and maintains a good dialogue with governmental authorities in that respect. The Company is unable to predict what legislation or revisions may be proposed that might affect its business or when any such proposals, if enacted, might become effective. Such changes, however, could require increased capital and operating expenditures and could prevent or delay certain operations by the Company.

4.2.9 Joint Ventures

Certain of the properties in which the Company has an interest are operated through joint ventures with other mining companies. Any failure of such other companies to meet their obligations to the Company or to third parties, or any disputes with respect to the parties' respective rights and obligations, could have a material adverse effect on the joint ventures or their properties. In addition, the Company may be unable to exert control over strategic decisions made in respect of such properties.

4.2.10 Litigation

The Company is subject to litigation arising in the normal course of business and may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future which may result in litigation. The results of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favourably, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, cash flow and results of operations. See "Litigation" under Section 8 of Item III below.

4.2.11 Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company has invested resources to document and analyze its system of internal control over financial reporting. 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 generally accepted accounting principles. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

4.2.12 Acquisitions and Integration

Any acquisition that the Company may choose to complete may be of a significant size, may change the scale of the Company's business and operations and may expose the Company to new geographic, political, operating, financial and geological risks. The Company's success in its acquisition activities depends on its ability to identify suitable acquisition candidates, negotiate acceptable terms for any such acquisition and integrate the acquired operations successfully with those of the Company.

Item III Description of the Business

1. Mining Activities: Canada

In Canada, the Company indirectly owns interests in three gold mines, all of which are in commercial production.

1.1 Doyon Division – Doyon and Mouska Gold Mines

i) Property Description and Location

The Doyon Division is comprised of the Doyon and Mouska underground mines, located approximately 40 kilometres east of Rouyn-Noranda, in the Province of Québec, Canada. The Doyon Division covers an area of approximately 2,870 hectares and is situated on the prolific Cadillac-Bousquet gold belt in the Abitibi region. The Doyon property consists of 116 claims and a mining lease that was renewed for a 10-year period until July 2, 2010 which covers 1,993 hectares. The Doyon Division mines are held 100% by IMG-Qc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

The Doyon Gold Mine is subject to a participation right in future revenues payable to Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick"), under which Barrick receives an annual payment equal to 24.75% of (i) the surplus, if any, of the average market price (as defined in the purchase agreement) for one troy ounce of gold over $375, multiplied by (ii) the number of gold ounces produced at the Doyon Gold Mine during the relevant year; this right applies to a maximum cumulative production of 2.6 million ounces of gold as from January 1, 1998, up to a maximum cumulative payment to Barrick of $30 million. As at December 31, 2007, either 1.1 million ounces or a maximum cumulative payment of $15.2 million remains subject to Barrick's participation.

The Mouska property is adjacent to the western border of the Doyon property. This 876-hectare property is held through 22 claims and two mining leases, one expiring in 2011 and the second in 2018. The property's production is subject to two royalties. The first, a 2% royalty on the value of gold recovered is payable to Newmont Mining Corporation. The second royalty is a 0.2% royalty on gold produced, payable to the estate of an individual.

All of IMG-Qc's right, title and interest in and to the Doyon Division mines remains hypothecated pursuant to the 2003 Credit Facility in favor of the 2003 Financial Creditors.

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Abitibi region is well known around the world for its prolific gold belt and surrounding gold mines. The mines of the Doyon Division are readily accessible by existing paved roads and benefit from available water supply and electric power supply sources.

The Doyon Gold Mine facilities and equipment include a conventional mill equipped with a SAG mill and cyanidation and CIP processing facilities, a high-density sludge plant, a water treatment plant, a tailings pond and settling pond (both allowing for natural degradation of the cyanide, decanting and recirculation of the water used in milling), electrical and mechanical maintenance shops and a headframe, mechanized mobile underground equipment, as well as a warehouse, a paste backfill plant and an administrative building. At the Doyon mill, a new copper flotation circuit was commissioned and was fully operational during the second quarter of 2007 with metallurgical results exceeding expectations.

Mouska Gold Mine's principal facilities include a headframe, a service building housing electrical and mechanical shops and an administrative office. All of the ore mined is processed at the Doyon milling facilities. Access to underground is via a main shaft of 485 metres and an internal shaft of 560 metres. The internal shaft is located 1.2 kilometres east from the main shaft.

iii) History

The Doyon Gold Mine was discovered in 1974 by Soquem Inc. Commercial open-pit mining began in March 1980, and underground mining in 1985. The transition to full-scale underground mining was completed on March 31, 1989. The Doyon Gold Mine has been a significant producer of gold for the past 26 years. In January 2006, it produced its 5,000,000th ounce of gold.

Cambior acquired its first 50% interest in the Doyon Gold Mine and 100% of the Mouska property in 1986, in connection with the privatization of most of Soquem Inc.'s assets.

Cambior became the sole owner of the Doyon Gold Mine by acquiring the remaining 50% undivided interest therein from Barrick in 1998.

Underground exploration at Mouska began in October 1987, pre-production development followed in May 1990, and commercial production commenced in July 1991. Production was suspended at the Mouska Gold Mine from December 2003 to October 2004 to allow for the deepening of the internal shaft to gain access to lower levels.

On November 8, 2006, the Company acquired Cambior pursuant to the Cambior Arrangement.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Doyon Division is situated on the prolific Cadillac-Bousquet gold belt in the Abitibi region, Québec. The Doyon Gold Mine deposit lies in a strongly altered and deformed corridor of the Blake River Group. The deformation is characterized by east-west striking schistosity with a 75 degree dip towards the south.

Vein-type mineralization dominates, with the main mineralized veins several centimeters thick. The veins are mainly composed of varying proportions of pyrite, quartz, chalcopyrite, carbonate and gold.

The Doyon Gold Mine deposit is divided in three sectors, namely the Zone 1.0, the Zone 2.0 and the West Zone. Both zones 1.0 and 2.0 lie within volcanic rocks while the mineralization in the West Zone is located in the Mooshla intrusive (dioritic to tonalitic) composition.

The Mouska property lies in the southern part of the Abitibi subprovince in the Bousquet Township. It is hosted by volcanic and plutonic rocks of the Blake River Group. Volcanic rocks dominate, composed essentially of basalts and andesites.

The Mouska deposit can be described as a lodetype deposit, with the economic mineralization confined in narrow quartz veins (less than one metre) with good lateral and vertical continuity.

Economic lenses are found in both andesites and in the Mooshla intrusive, which occupies the southeast third of the property. The composition of the Mooshla intrusive varies from mafic phases in the north (diorite) to more felsic phases in the south (leucotonalite). The intrusive hosts the current reserves and has the best potential for additional reserves.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis, and Security of Samples

All drill collars are surveyed and down hole surveys are conducted in exploration holes. The logging and sampling of drill holes are done in accordance with industry standards. Exploration core is split and mineralized zones sampled on 0.5 to 1.5 metre lengths. In definition drilling core is usually whole sampled. In unmineralized areas, sample lengths may be up to 3.0 metres. Most core samples are assayed at the Doyon Division laboratory. Samples from mineralized areas are assayed by fire assay method while

unmineralized samples are assayed by atomic absorption ("A.A."). All values greater than 3.0 g Au/t with the A.A. method are redone by fire assay.

The quality assurance procedures and assay protocols followed at the Doyon Division mines conform to industry-accepted quality control methods. The QA-QC program at the Doyon Division includes assaying of re-numbered pulps and rejects, addition of standards and blanks by geology department and pulps and rejects are routinely submitted to a commercial laboratory for external check assays.

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

vii) Mining Operations

At the Doyon Gold Mine, the mining method used is sub-level stoping with backfill. At the Mouska Gold Mine, shrinkage stoping is used. All ore extracted from the Doyon Division is currently processed on site. The 2,300 tonnes per day Doyon plant uses the CIP process. In 2008, an estimated 1,500 metric tonnes of copper concentrate will be shipped to the Horne Smelter in Rouyn-Noranda for further processing. The 2008 mining plan for the Doyon Division anticipates the production of 107,000 ounces of gold. Based on mineral reserves as at December 31, 2007, only the Mouska Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until 2010.

The following table indicates operating information for the Doyon Division for the last two years.

DOYON DIVISION	**2007**	2006 [(1)]
Ounces (Au)	**131,000**	153,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**642,000**	864,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**6.6**	5.8
Recovery (%)	**96**	95

(1) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly acquired 100% of the Doyon Division. From November 8 to December 31, 2006, the Doyon Division produced 23,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost of $451 per ounce.

Hourly employees at the Doyon Division are unionized. The collective agreements regarding employment of hourly employees expire on November 30, 2011 for the Doyon Gold Mine. On February 7, 2008, the previous collective agreement for the Mouska Gold Mine was renewed for three years until October 17, 2010. At the end of 2007, the Doyon Division employed approximately 500 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors.

viii) Environment

The Doyon Division properties are in full compliance with environmental regulatory requirements in the Province of Québec. The EMS for the Doyon Division is certified under the 2004 revision of the ISO 14001 Standard and remains in compliance with the certification. The Doyon Division successfully passed the ISO 14001 recertification audit in November 2007.

The EMS is built on a database describing operational activities and their impacts or risks on the environment. Operational procedures aim at controlling said activities to minimize said impacts. Continuous improvement of environmental performance is obtained through programs with objectives and targets. Emergency response plans and closure plans for reclamation are also prepared.

A closure plan has been prepared and approved by the Québec Government. As at December 31, 2007, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $34.2 million, representing the discounted costs. The undiscounted cost of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $78.6 million, of which $11.7 million is currently funded.

ix) Exploration and Development

The Company believes that its land holdings in the prolific Cadillac gold belt have the potential for further discoveries as demonstrated by the results on the Westwood orebody. In 2004, Cambior initiated the excavation of an exploration drift to gain access to the Westwood orebody discovered in 2003 and located 2.5 kilometres east of the Doyon Gold Mine. Since drilling from the exploration drift began, approximately 28,000 metres in 22 holes had been completed to the end of 2006. The program was accelerated in November 2006 with the addition of a third and fourth drill. Three gold bearing horizons have been identified and the two new drills are testing for continuity and to determine the mineral potential between 900 and 1,500 metres below surface.

In 2007, capital expenditures in connection with the Doyon Division were incurred mainly related to the development and purchase of equipment for the Westwood project, with the remaining related to underground. In 2007, 92,911 metres of development drilling and 7,237 metres of definition drilling were conducted at the Doyon-Mouska properties from underground drifts. Since the Acquisition Date, capital expenditures at the Doyon Division totaled $19.1 million, of which a $5.9 million impairment charge was recorded in 2007 relating to resource development costs incurred which, to date, have been unsuccessful in increasing the division’s resource profile.

Planned capital expenditures for 2008 are mainly related to exploration and development of the Westwood project. The 2008 underground exploration and mineral reserve development program will include more than 108,750 metres of DD. Drilling will focus on the search for new mineral reserves and resources at depth and on the extensions of Doyon and the Westwood orebodies, as well as the Mooshla sector between the Mouska and Doyon mines.

In March 2008, the Company issued flow-through shares to finance the Westwood project totaling C$8.5 million which will have to be spent prior to the end of 2009.

x) Taxation

The Company's Canadian operations are subject to federal and provincial income taxes. Operations located in the Province of Québec are also subject to Québec mining duties at a statutory rate of 12%. Additional tax information is provided in Section 6.5 below.

1.2 Sleeping Giant Gold Mine

i) Property Description and Location

The Sleeping Giant property covers an area of 2,908 hectares comprised of 71 claims and three mining leases, one expiring in 2008 and the others in 2018, and is located 80 kilometres north of Amos, Québec. The property is subject to two royalties: the first being a 2% royalty on gross operating earnings (as defined in the relevant agreement) held by Central Asia Goldfields Corporation; and the second being a 15% net profits interest (as defined in the relevant agreement) held by Mattagami Lake Exploration Ltd. on the greater part of the mine property. The property is held 100% by IMG-Qc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. No payment has been required pursuant to these royalties thus far, and the Company anticipates a payment of approximately $35,000 in 2008.

On October 9, 2007, an option agreement was signed with Cadiscor Resources Inc. ("Cadiscor"), granting them the right to purchase the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine ("Sleeping Giant") after the completion of mining and processing, for a total consideration of up to C$7.0 million.

As part of the agreement with Cadiscor, IAMGOLD will continue to mine and process reserves at Sleeping Giant until the end of its current reserve life at which time, Cadiscor will purchase the property and all the related infrastructure assets. Upon closing of the agreement on December 11, 2007, Cadiscor paid C$0.3 million in cash and issued to IAMGOLD 0.6 million common shares and 1.0 million common share purchase warrants, each warrant entitling IAMGOLD to purchase one common share at a price of C$1.00 until April 1, 2009. These shares and warrants were valued at $0.5 million. The total proceeds have been accounted for as an offset to mining assets until the sale is completed. Upon exercise of the option to purchase Sleeping Giant, expected late in 2008 but no later than April 1, 2009, Cadiscor will pay C$5.0 million in cash or Cadiscor common share equivalent less the maximum allowable discount permitted by the TSX Venture Exchange. IAMGOLD will also receive C$1.0 million in cash or Cadiscor common share equivalent after 300,000 tonnes of ore from any source are processed through the mill, and will retain a net smelter return royalty on future production from Sleeping Giant.

All of IMG-Qc's right, title and interest in and to the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine remains hypothecated pursuant to the 2003 Credit Facility, in favor of the 2003 Financial Creditors.

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Abitibi region is internationally known for its prolific gold belt and surrounding gold mines. The Sleeping Giant Gold Mine, as well as other mines in the area, is readily accessible by existing paved roads and benefits from available water supply and electric power supply sources.

The Sleeping Giant Gold Mine includes a 900-tonne per day capacity mill, a headframe and ancillary surface facilities as well as a tailings pond.

iii) History

During the late 1980s, Aurizon Mines Limited ("Aurizon") was the sole owner and operator of the mine, but a temporary reserve depletion in 1991 entailed a shutdown of operations. An exploration program funded by Cambior during 1992 led to the delineation of additional mining reserves and to Cambior's acquisition of a 50% undivided interest in the property and related assets. Commercial gold production resumed on July 15, 1993. Effective April 30, 2005, Cambior acquired the remaining 50% undivided interest in the property and assets from Aurizon. Effective November 8, 2006, the Company acquired Cambior pursuant to the Cambior Arrangement.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Sleeping Giant property is located in the central portion of a volcanic zone positioned north of the Abitibi region. The geology of the mine is characterized by a sequence of volcano-sedimentary rocks cut by an intrusive felsic complex and post mineralization mafic dykes. Unlike most of the large gold deposits in the Abitibi Belt, the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine is not within a major shear zone. Furthermore, the cross-cutting vein morphology and the abundance of smoky quartz are not typical of many of the major gold lodes of Canada's Superior Province.

The Sleeping Giant Gold Mine is a high-grade lode-type gold deposit. The narrow (1.0 meter or less) smoky quartz veins are characterized by a high sulphide content (5% to 50%). Vein continuity varies between 50 and 500 metres laterally and between 100 and 750 metres vertically. Some veins remain open at depth.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis, and Security of Samples

All drill collars are surveyed and downhole surveys are conducted in exploration holes. The logging and sampling of drill holes are done in accordance with industry standards. Exploration core is split and mineralized zones sampled on 0.5 to 1.0 metres lengths. In definition drilling, core is usually whole sampled. In unmineralized areas, sample lengths are usually 1.0 metre. All assays are performed on site at the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine laboratory. All samples are assayed by fire assay method.

The quality assurance procedures and assay protocols followed at the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine conform to industry-accepted quality control methods. The QA-QC program at Sleeping Giant includes assaying of re-numbered pulps and rejects, addition of standards and blanks by geology department and pulps and rejects are routinely submitted to a commercial laboratory for external check assays.

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

vii) Mining Operations

Given the ore's physical characteristics, shrinkage and room and pillar stoping are currently being used for mining operations. Mine access is by a 1,060-metre deep shaft. Ore is treated in a 900-tonnes per day mill that uses the CIL process. The 2008 production is estimated at 54,000 ounces of gold. Based on mineral reserves as at December 31, 2006, the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until the end of 2008.

The following table indicates operating information for the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine for the last two years.

SLEEPING GIANT GOLD MINE	**2007**	2006 [(1)]
Ounces (Au)	**67,000**	46,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**170,000**	133,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**12.5**	11.0
Recovery (%)	**97**	97

(1) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly acquired 100% of the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine. From November 8 to December 31, 2006, the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine produced 8,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost of $446 per ounce.

Hourly employees at the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine are unionized. The collective agreement was renewed for a period of three years by vote in 2007. At the end of 2007, the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine employed approximately 195 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors.

The Company continues to face challenges in recruiting qualified manpower due to traveling distances from the surrounding towns and competition from other mining operations and projects. Facing these challenges, in 2005, the mine instituted training programs for inexperienced miners. This initiative has contributed to improve productivity.

viii) Environment

The Sleeping Giant Gold Mine is in full compliance with environmental regulatory requirements in the Province of Québec and all environmental permits are up to date. The EMS for the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine is certified under the ISO 14001 Standards effective 1998 and remains in compliance with the certification. The mine successfully passed the ISO 14001 recertification audit in November 2007.

A closure plan has been prepared and approved by the Québec Government. As at December 31, 2007, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $4.1 million, representing the discounted costs. The undiscounted cost of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $4.2 million, of which $1.8 million was funded.

ix) Exploration and Development

In 2007, 11,807 metres of DD were completed at the mine. From this total, exploration and reserve development drilling represented 10,030 metres while definition drilling totaled 1,778 metres. All drilling is from underground drifts. Reserve development drilling mainly established reserves in the zone 50. Since the Acquisition Date, capital expenditures at Sleeping Giant totaled $0.5 million, principally related to underground exploration and deferred development.

Due to the agreement with Cadiscor, there will be no exploration program in 2008 since all of the exploration will be done by the new owner.

x) Taxation

The Company's Canadian operations are subject to federal and provincial income taxes. Operations located in the Province of Québec are also subject to Québec mining duties at a statutory rate of 12%. Additional tax information is provided in Section 6.5 below.

2. Mining Activities – International

2.1 Africa: Botswana - Mupane Gold Mine

A technical report was prepared for the Mupane Gold Mine. The report, dated January 18, 2006 is entitled "Technical Report on the Mupane Gold Project" (the "Mupane Report", which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com) and was prepared by Marcus Tomkinson and Linton Putland, "qualified persons" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101").

i) Property Description and Location

The Mupane Gold Mine consists of an open pit mining operation exploiting the Tau, Kwena and Tholo gold deposits. The mine area is located in the eastern part of Botswana roughly 30 kilometres southeast of the town of Francistown.

The Mupane Gold Mine is owned 100% by Mupane Gold Mining (Pty) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD since March 22, 2006. The Mupane Mining License covers an area of 1,165.6 hectares and is located on two adjoining farms. The adjacent Shashe mining license is owned 85% by the Company.

The Mupane License grants permission to the holder to mine for gold in the mining license area for a period of 10 years commencing on September 5, 2003 and ending on September 4, 2013. To retain the Mupane License, the holder must: pay an annual license fee to the office of the Director of Mines; carry out mining operations strictly within the license area and in accordance with the approved program of mining; and pay a royalty to the Government monthly. In addition, the Mupane License area is subject to notarial mineral leases with each of the two farm owners which grant sole and exclusive access within the mining lease areas to search for, mine and recover gold in all forms in, on and under the mining lease areas, plus further rights set out fully within the lease documents. To retain these lease arrangements, the holder must pay monthly rental fees, escalated annually. The mineral leases endure for a period of 10 years from the date of issue of the Mupane License, and will be automatically renewed upon renewal of the Mining License for a further period of 10 years.

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Mupane Gold Mine is located about 30 kilometres southeast of the town of Francistown having a population of approximately 300,000. Transportation to Mupane is by private vehicles or staff buses. The mine is connected to the Botswana national power grid and obtains its water from the Shashe Dam located west of Francistown. A private airfield is located on a farm which comprises the southeast portion of the Mupane mining lease area.

Situated close to the subtropical high-pressure belt of the southern hemisphere, Botswana has a dry, semi-arid climate. Rainfall is erratic and sporadic, with the mean annual rainfall of 450 millimetres. The main rainy season occurs in the summer months between November and April, with significant variations from year to year and periods of severe drought.

iii) History

In 1994, Gallery Gold purchased the then operating Monarch Mine (now closed) in the Tati Greenstone Belt (“TGB”) and conducted small scale mining operations at Monarch and in the Golden Eagle area until mid-1998. In 1996, following a regional analysis of the Zimbabwe Craton, Gallery Gold acquired prospecting rights over the bulk of the TGB. Exploration over the TGB led to the discovery of what is now the operating Mupane Gold Mine.

A bankable feasibility study for a 1.0 million tonne per annum gold operation at the Mupane Gold Mine in Botswana was completed in May 2003. An application for a mining license over the Mupane area was lodged in Botswana with the Department of Mines in June 2003 and approved at the end of September 2003 valid for a period of 10 years. Construction of the processing plant commenced in 2003 and full gold production was achieved in January 2005.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Mupane Gold Mine is hosted by metasediments within the TGB. The TGB is an isolated remnant of Archean volcanics and sediments located on the far western edge of the Zimbabwe Craton.

The gold mineralization at the Mupane Gold Mine is hosted almost exclusively within a series of disconnected bands and lenses of ferruginous chert-pelite. These units of so-called “iron formation” are hosted by a sequence of metasediments including course grained carbonate bearing conglomerates, para-amphibolites, marbles, metapelites, and minor orthoamphibolites. The host rocks are all variably schistose depending on the abundance of micaceous components.

Below the zone of oxidation, mineralization at Mupane is semi-refractory with the gold forming fine isolated grains mainly associated with pyrite. The gold is not locked within the sulphide lattice and can be liberated by fine grinding prior to normal CIL processing. In the oxidation zone the grunerite within the chert units has weathered to an unusual expanding layer clay known as nontronite and the gold is non-refractory.

v) Exploration

In 1996, following an analysis of gold endowment of other greenstone belts in the Zimbabwe Craton, Gallery Gold recognized that the TGB, despite numerous known historical gold workings, had seen little modern gold exploration, and was able to secure a land position over 90% of the belt.

A high resolution, 19,900 line-kilometre aeromagnetic and radiometric program was completed in late 1996. Reconnaissance soil sampling on a handheld GPS controlled 400 by 40 metre pattern commenced in mid-1997 and by late 2000 coverage was complete over the entire greenstone sequence within the company’s tenements. Gold-in-soil anomalies resulting from this first pass sampling were followed up with 100 by 25 metre spaced infill sampling on DGPS controlled grids. The infill sample grids are the basis of subsequent geologic mapping, prospecting, ground geophysics, and drilling activities. The reconnaissance soil geochemical work quickly defined several new and prominent anomalies together with a large number of anomalies associated with old workings.

One of these new anomalies was a 4 by 5 kilometre gold-arsenic-copper-zinc anomaly in the Mupanipani Hills. Follow-up trenching in 1998 led to the discovery of high-grade, bedrock hosted gold mineralization over approximately 6.5 kilometres of strike. Initial RC percussion drilling in mid-1999 intersected ore grade gold mineralization in several

sub-areas and it became apparent the prospect had the potential to host a major gold resource.

Following the initial work, Gallery Gold completed four phases of drilling totaling 20,170 metres in 155 holes and excavated some 8,480 metres in 48 trenches prior to the decision to mine.

vi) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

All drill hole collars are surveyed and downhole surveys are conducted in exploration holes. All RC chips are collected for both exploration and grade control from the cone splitter into bags and all exploration and some grade control samples are weighed. This procedure follows recognized industry standards. All samples are analyzed regardless if they were collected from mineralized zones or not. The exception is the dyke zones which are known to be barren. RC holes are logged and entered in the database. Core from all 8 DD holes was halved with half the core assayed and half the core retained for future reference. All core is oriented, logged and photographed before cutting for future reference if required.

All exploration assaying is done using fire assay and grade control uses the leach well process, with the bulk of analysis being carried out at the Mupane assay laboratory and the remaining samples sent to Set Point laboratory in Johannesburg if required. A select proportion of sample pulp rejects are sent from Mupane to Set Point for independent verification when required. A QA-QC program consisting of submitting blank, duplicate samples and standard samples is carried out and follows accepted industry standards. Field duplicates are collected at 6 metres for every hole and analyzed for additional control. A field duplicate is also collected within the expected mineralized zone in exploration holes where possible.

vii) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

viii) Mining Operations

Mining activity is conventional open pit mining. The majority of material mined from the Mupane pits requires drilling and blasting. Mining benches are nominally 7.5 metres in height, with flitches mined at 2.5 metre intervals. Mining is currently being conducted in two open pits: Tau and Tholo, which are all located within a 5 kilometre radius. A third pit, Kwena has yet to be mined. The largest pit, Tau, contains 45% of the total proven and probable reserve and is currently designed to be 520 metres in length with a maximum width and depth of 395 metres and 195 metres, respectively.

Mining activities at Mupane are undertaken utilizing Basil Reed, a mining contractor from South Africa. Basil Reed has been the incumbent mining contractor since commencement of mining. The mining contract is a schedule of rates contract. The 2008 production is estimated at 100,000 ounces of gold. Based on the mineral reserves

at December 31, 2007, the Mupane Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until mid-2010 including the processing of stockpiled ore.

The following table indicates operating information for the Mupane Gold Mine for the last two years:

MUPANE GOLD MINE	**2007**	2006 [(1)]
Ounces (Au)	**86,000**	65,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**909,000**	692,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**3.5**	3.3
Recovery (%)	**85**	89

(1) Effective March 22, 2006, the Company indirectly owned 100% of the Mupane Gold Mine.

The Mupane Gold Mine currently utilizes conventional CIL processing to recover gold. The plant has been designed at a nominal throughput of 1.2 million tonnes per annum for oxide ores. For primary ores a combination of flotation and CIL processing is used at a designed nominal throughput of 1.0 million tonnes per annum.

ix) Environment

The Mupane Gold Mine has an EMS to manage the environmental aspects and legal and other obligations relating to its activities. The aspects addressed include those that the Company can directly control through its own operations and also those related to the activities of its contractors and suppliers that it can influence. The system is being developed and maintained based on the framework of ISO 14001, however, there is no plan at present to obtain ISO 14001 certification.

The Botswana Department of Mines has conducted annual to biannual EHS audits of the facility since August 2006. Mupane has acted on recommendations from these audits and substantially completed their implementation.

The Botswana Department of Mines conducted inspections, from time to time, providing recommendations, and Mupane has acted on these recommendations and has substantially completed implementation.

The Botswana Mines and Minerals Act (1999) requires mining companies to develop mine closure and rehabilitation plans to make the site safe and rehabilitate the environment to as close as possible to its natural state. These plans need to be submitted to the Director of the Department of Mines in Botswana for consideration and approval. The 2007 closure plan will be submitted to the Department of Mines in 2008.

Completion criteria are an agreed set of environmental indicators which, upon being met, demonstrate successful rehabilitation of a site. Completion criteria are specific to the operation and reflect the environmental, social and economic circumstances of the mine site, while also being flexible enough to adapt to changing circumstances without compromising the ultimate agreement. While the current environmental management plan cover completion criteria, some criteria have yet to be fully defined.

As at December 31, 2007, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $4.9 million, representing the discounted costs. The undiscounted cost of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $5.8 million.

x) Exploration and Development

During 2007, near mine exploration and resource development consisted of 5,148 metres drilled using RC and DD within the Mupane mining lease. The DD holes were all drilled at the Tau deposit, while the RC holes were drilled at Tau, Tholo and Areas 1E, 6 and 9. In addition, a total of 21,112 metres were drilled for grade control in Tau and Tholo.

Exploration was also carried out off the Mupane mining lease. Exploration targets that were drilled were Signal Hill, Molomolo and Golden Eagle. The DD and RC holes that were drilled came to 10,439 metres. RC holes were also drilled for grade control, with the majority of the 16,799 metres being at Signal Hill and the rest at Molomolo.

For 2008, exploration will mainly be focused on Golden Eagle to determine the extent of the ore body and some further work will be done at Signal Hill and Molomolo. Rainbow, Lesegolame, No Mathata and Matopi will also be targeted but to a far lesser extent.

xi) Mining Taxation

The Mupane Gold Mine is operated under a mining license owned 100% by a Botswanan registered mining company and is taxed in accordance with the Twelfth Schedule of the Botswana Income Tax Act. Mining profits are taxed according to the following formula: Annual Tax Rate equals 70-(1500 divided by x), where x is the profitability ratio calculated as taxable income as a percentage of gross income, provided that the minimum rate applicable is the company flat rate of 25% of annual taxable income. Mining capital expenditure is deductible in full in the year in which the expenditure was incurred. Sales of plant and equipment at the end of the project will be taxed at 25%.

2.2 Africa: Ghana - Tarkwa Gold Mine

An independent technical report was prepared for the Tarkwa Gold Mine. The report, dated July 1, 2004, is entitled “An Independent Technical Report on the Tarkwa gold mine, Ghana” (the “Tarkwa Report”, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com) and was prepared by SRK Consulting.

i) Property Description and Location

IAMGOLD holds an aggregate 18.9% interest in GFGL. GFGL has rights to operate and develop a property known as the Tarkwa concession in Ghana, which includes the Tarkwa Gold Mine. Gold Fields Limited (“Gold Fields”) is the operator of the Tarkwa Gold Mine and majority shareholder of GFGL with a 71.1% interest. The Republic of Ghana holds a 10% free carried interest.

The Tarkwa Gold Mine is located in southwestern Ghana, about 300 kilometres by road west of Accra, the capital. The Tarkwa Gold Mine consists of an open pit operation on the Tarkwa property and the adjacent northern portion of the Teberebie property acquired by GFGL in August 2000. The Tarkwa Gold Mine operates mining leases covering a total area of approximately 20,700 hectares. The Tarkwa property is covered by five mining leases, each dated April 18, 1997, in respect of operations at the Tarkwa property, and two mining leases dated February 2, 1988 and June 18, 1992, respectively, for the operations at the Teberebie property. The Tarkwa property mining leases expire in 2027 and the Teberebie property mining leases expire in 2018. The Government of Ghana is entitled to a royalty equal to 3% (increasing in certain events to 12%) of mineral revenue, after direct expenses, from the Tarkwa Gold Mine.

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

The Tarkwa Gold Mine has access to the national electricity grid, water and road infrastructure. Most supplies are trucked into the property.

The area has a tropical climate with two wet seasons (March to July and September/October), with a Hamattan dry season from mid-October to March. Temperatures range from 21ºC to 32ºC, and rainfall averages approximately 2,000 millimetres per annum. The vegetation is a mixture of tropical rain forests and semi-deciduous forest. Deforestation, due to subsistence farming by the local population, has altered the vegetation in the environs of the mines to secondary forest, scrub and cleared land. No primary forest is found on the concession. The operating season is continuous throughout the year.

iii) History

IAMGOLD

Pursuant to an agreement dated October 13, 1993, Mutual Resources Limited (“Mutual”) acquired Crescent Mining Finance Limited (“Crescent Finance”), which held a 5% interest in GFGL. Golden Knight Resources Inc. (“Golden Knight”), a Canadian public company at the time, acquired Mutual in October 1995.

Pursuant to a letter agreement dated August 16, 1996 and amended on September 24, 1998 between Golden Knight and Cabo Frio Investments A.V.V. (“Cabo Frio”), Golden Knight acquired a further 12.5% interest in GFGL.

Pursuant to a share purchase and assignment agreement dated March 4, 1999 with Cabo Frio, Repadre purchased from Cabo Frio on April 30, 1999, shares of GFGL representing a 1.4% interest in GFGL.

In April 1999, Repadre and Golden Knight completed a business combination and, effective January 1, 2000, Repadre, Golden Knight and Mutual amalgamated under the name “Repadre Capital Corporation”. Effective January 7, 2003, Repadre was amalgamated with a wholly-owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD, pursuant to a

court-approved plan of arrangement, and effective January 1, 2004, Repadre (in its amalgamated form) was amalgamated with IAMGOLD.

GFGL

GFGL was incorporated in 1993 to hold the Tarkwa concessions. In June 1993, the Government of Ghana entered into an agreement with GFGL under which GFGL would operate the mine under a management contract. The mine then became known as Tarkwa Gold Fields Limited. In 1996, a pre-feasibility study into an open pit/heap leach operation, undertaken on behalf of GFGL by SRK Consulting, concluded that such a project was economic. This study was followed up with a feasibility study and the subsequent approval to proceed with the project. Open pit operations began in 1998.

In August 1999, GFGL suspended all underground mining operations at the Apinto shaft and AVS sections as they had become uneconomic. The milling plant continued to process remaining ore and clean up material until shutdown in December 1999. At that stage, GFGL withdrew totally from the underground operations, allowing the mine to flood.

In August 2000, following the acquisition by Ghanaian Australian Goldfields Limited ("GAG") of the Teberebie lease and operations, GFGL acquired the northern part of the Teberebie lease from GAG. The facilities, comprising the Teberebie open pit and heap leach pads and associated equipment, were recommissioned at a cost of $11 million, and placed into production. This expansion increased the heap leach production capacity from 7.2 Mtpa to 12.6 Mtpa. Currently the heap leach areas are capable of processing 16 Mtpa.

In 2003, a decision was made to expand the operation to 20 Mtpa by adding a CIL processing plant. This plant was commissioned in late 2004.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

Gold mineralization at the Tarkwa Gold Mine is hosted by Proterozoic Tarkwanian metasediments, which unconformably overlie a Birimian greenstone belt sequence. Gold mineralization is concentrated in conglomerate reefs and is similar to deposits in the Witwatersrand Basin in South Africa. The deposit comprises a succession of stacked tabular palaeoplacer units consisting of quartz pebble conglomerates. Approximately 10 such separate units occur in the concession area, within a sedimentary package ranging from 40 metres to 110 metres in thickness. Low grade to barren quartzite units are interlayered between the separate reef units.

Gold occurs as sparsely distributed tiny specks hosted within the matrix of phyllosilicates, the silicified matrix of conglomerates and occasionally associated with recrystallized hematite. The gold occurs predominantly in a native state, with minor electrum and copper-gold alloy. The gold particles have an average size range from 50 to 150 microns. The finer gold is distinctly spherical in shape, whereas the coarser grains are more globular or hypidiomorphic. Silver content varies from 3% to 7% of the gold. Sulphide minerals have not been detected in the ore.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis, and Security of Samples

A total of 1,909 exploration boreholes have been drilled on the Tarkwa concession, of which 1,479 were drilled by GFGL, 177 by Pioneer (Teberebie), 11 by Ghana Australia Goldfields and the 224 by the State Gold Mining Corporation. All of these exploration drill holes are included in the database.

A total of 956,632 metres of grade control RC drilling have been drilled on the concession. All grade control drill holes have also been captured in the geological database.

The primary database captures the following: (1) the collar positions of all RC and diamond core drilling holes, (2) down-the-hole survey data, (3) lithological data, (4) assay data, and (5) the final stratigraphic zoning of all boreholes.

Mining software geological databases are used for final data storage and data manipulation. During import of raw data into the Surpac database, validation routines are carried out.

Tarkwa's quality control program consists of the following internal controls: (1) field re-splits every 20th sample, i.e. a coarse duplicate (a complete second sample is taken which provides information regarding fundamental sample error and repeatability of results); (2) laboratory repeats every 20th sample (a second sample taken after the first stage of comminution that indicates preparation errors), as well as repeat fire assays every 10th sample (every sample that assays above three g Au/t is repeat assayed using fire assay); and (3) the laboratory repeat assays pulps at random (indicates analytical variance). Five percent of all sample pulps are checked by an umpire laboratory to assess the quality of analysis. The laboratories also participate in regular round robin analyses. QA/QC protocols are in place with respect to sampling procedures.

The Tarkwa Gold Mine maintains an ongoing grade reconciliation program between current mineral resource grade and tonnage models, with actual tonnes mined and grades as measured across the belts feeding the heaps.

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

vii) Mining Operations

Operator

Gold Fields is the operator of the Tarkwa Gold Mine. In consideration for its services, Gold Fields receives a management fee equal to 2.5% of GFGL gold revenues per annum. As of December 31, 2007, the Tarkwa Gold Mine had a compliment of approximately 3,400 employees, including those employed by outside contractors.

Processing

The Tarkwa Gold Mine currently utilizes a combination of conventional heap leach techniques and conventional CIL processing to recover gold. Heap leach operations consist of two separate heap leach circuits, namely, the Tarkwa "north" plant and the Teberebie "south" plant. The two plants each have multiple stage crushing and screening processes combined with agglomeration and a combined capacity of approximately 16 million tonnes per annum.

A new 4.2 million tonnes per annum CIL conventional mill operation was commissioned in November 2004 at a cost of $85 million, raising the total processing capacity to 20 million tonnes per annum. Since commissioning, the CIL plant throughput has risen to an annualized 5 million tonnes per year through a series of improvements.

Production

For 2008, the Company's share of production is estimated at 127,000 ounces of gold. Based on the June 20, 2007 mineral reserve statement, the Tarkwa Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until 2021.

The following table indicates operating information for the Tarkwa Gold Mine for the last two years:

TARKWA GOLD MINE [(1)]	**2007**	**2006**
Ounces (Au)	**657,000**	721,000
Tonnage processed (tonnes)	**22,338,000**	22,153,000
Grade processed (g Au/t)	**1.1**	1.3
Recovery (%)	**79**	81

(1) The Company's 18.9% interest in Tarkwa represents 124,000 ounces in 2007 and 136,000 ounces in 2006.

viii) Environment

GFGL has received all required environmental operating permits for the Tarkwa Gold Mine from the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and an environmental certificate covering all operations at the site has been issued by the EPA. GFGL has submitted a reclamation plan for the property which has been approved by the EPA. A reclamation security agreement with the EPA has been finalized and GFGL has posted a reclamation bond based upon the reclamation security agreement in the amount of $6 million covering disturbance associated with the operation. Bond levels are subject to review and update every two years under the agreement.

In 2007, there were no environment incidents that could result in medium-term or long-term environmental impact.

An environmental management plan for the Tarkwa Gold Mine has been submitted and approved by the EPA. The EMS is certified ISO 14001, additionally, the environmental permit for construction and operation of the CIL mill and tailings dam has been issued.

The EMS includes operational procedures related to minimization of risk associated with environmental impact. A comprehensive training program has been implemented to ensure that the workforce is competent in these procedures.

Concurrent rehabilitation continued as part of an integrated mine plan, with reclamation being completed on leach heaps, waste dumps and open pit areas. A comprehensive life of mine decommissioning and reclamation plan has been developed and pre-funding for reclamation liability is maintained, including a provision for monitoring after mine closure. No significant remediation issues have been identified for closure of the mine due to the favourable geochemical nature of the ore and waste materials.

A new tailings storage facility has recently been constructed. The designers were external consultants with an established reputation for the design of such facilities. The facility has a design capacity of 84 million tonnes and is a hillside impoundment south of the existing north heap leach pads.

As at December 31, 2007, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $19.6 million (proportionate share: $3.7 million), representing the discounted costs. The undiscounted cost of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $24.8 million (proportionate share: $4.7 million).

ix) Exploration and Development

Exploration is initially carried out by Gold Fields using DD to produce continuous core sampling through the sequence of mineralized reefs. Core is logged and halved with one half retained for quality control and validation purposes. The remaining core is sent to SGS laboratories in Tarkwa, for assay.

Check assaying is carried out at the mine laboratory located on site. Core drilling is initially carried out on a wide spaced grid of 200 metres along strike, and 100 metres in the dip direction. This grid is then infilled to a final spacing of 100 metres by 100 metres. Core logging and sampling is carried out based on the recognition of geological boundaries and marker horizons.

Grade control is carried out by close spaced infill drilling of the exploration grid using RC drilling on a 25 metres by 25 metres grid spacing. In some areas of known structural complexity this spacing is reduced to either 25 metres by 12.5 metres or 12.5 metres by 25 metres.

A study was carried out in 2007 in the Kottraverchy zone to follow up on the underground potential of this area. The results of this study were marginal. Of the three hydrothermal targets identified on the property, one was drill tested in 2007 with negative results.

The Company's attributable portion of capital spending at Tarkwa for the year ended December 31, 2007 was $32.0 million.

In November 2006, a decision was made to expand the annual capacity of the CIL plant to 12 million tonnes. Construction began in 2007 and will be commissioned in the third quarter of 2008. The project includes an expansion of the north heap leach facility, the tailings storage facilities and associated infrastructure.

These expansion projects will maintain the total ore tonnage treated annually at approximately 22.2 million tonnes consisting of 10.2 million tonnes of heap leach and 12.0 million tonnes of milled ore. The expansions will allow gold production to be maintained above 700,000 ounces per year, decrease the processing unit operating cost through economies of scale, and ultimately add one million ounces of recovered gold over the life of the mine.

x) Mining Taxation

Ghanaian resident companies are subject to tax on the basis of income derived from Ghana. The standard corporate income tax rate is currently 25%, and there is also a national reconstruction and development levy of 0.75% of operating profit, introduced on January 1, 2001. Tax depreciation of capital equipment operates under a capital allowance regime. The capital allowance consists of an initial allowance of 80% of the cost of the asset and the balance depreciated at a rate of 50% per year on a declining balance basis. For the purposes of computing depreciation for the year following its acquisition, 5% of the cost of the asset is included in the balance. Under the memorandum of agreement entered into between the Government of Ghana and GFGL, the government has agreed that no withholding tax will be payable on any dividend or capital repayment declared by GFGL which is due and payable to any shareholder not normally resident in Ghana.

Ghana's exchange control laws require permission from the Ghanaian authorities for transactions by residents involving foreign currency. Under an agreement between GFGL and the Government of Ghana, GFGL is currently obligated to repatriate 20% of its revenue to Ghana and to either use such amounts in Ghana or maintain them in a Ghanaian bank account.

Negotiations are ongoing with the Government of Ghana with respect to a fiscal stability agreement which, among other things, guarantees tax rates and foreign currency repatriation rates at levels no less favourable than current rates.

2.3 Africa: Ghana - Damang Gold Mine

An independent technical report was prepared for the Damang Gold Mine. The report, dated July 1, 2004, is entitled “An Independent Technical Report on the Damang gold mine, Ghana” (the “Abosso Report”, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com) and was prepared by SRK Consulting.

i) Property Description and Location

IAMGOLD holds an 18.9% interest in Abosso. Abosso has rights to operate and develop a property known as the Damang concession in Ghana, which includes the Damang Gold Mine. GoldFields is the operator of the Damang Gold Mine and the majority shareholder of Abosso, with a 71.1% interest. The Republic of Ghana holds a 10% free carried interest.

Damang Gold Mine is approximately 280 kilometres by road west of the capital, Accra. The Damang property is covered by a mining lease granted to Abosso by the Government of Ghana on April 19, 1995. The mining lease was amended on April 4, 1996 and now covers 52.39 square kilometres. The mining lease was granted for a period of 30 years, expiring on April 19, 2025. In addition to its current 10% interest, the Government of Ghana has the right to purchase an additional 20% interest in the Damang Gold Mine at a fair market price. The Government of Ghana is also entitled to a royalty equal to 3% (increasing in certain events to 12%) of mineral revenue, after direct expenses, from the Damang Gold Mine.

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Damang Gold Mine is located 40 kilometres north of the town of Tarkwa and 140 kilometres by road from the port of Takoradi on the Atlantic coast. It has good access roads and an established infrastructure, and most supplies are trucked into the property. The Damang Gold Mine has access to the national electricity grid. A description of the climate in the general area is provided above under subsection 2.2 ii) of Item III.

iii) History

In 1989, Ranger Minerals Limited (“Ranger”), a public company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange, began an evaluation of the feasibility of re-treating the tailings at the old Abosso underground mine, located at the southern end of the lease area (the “Old Abosso Mine”). As that evaluation proceeded, the focus shifted from the tailings to the north-eastward extension of the auriferous Banket conglomerates, toward Damang village. Through 1990-92, a program of pitting and trenching demonstrated near-surface mineralization over about three kilometres of strike length. Drilling commenced in mid-1993 and progressively more intensive efforts saw a resource totaling about 3 million ounces established by early 1996. A feasibility study demonstrated that surface mining of the deposit to about 200 metres depth would be viable. Open pit mining operations commenced in August 1997, and gold production in November 1997, with a nameplate CIL plant throughput capacity of 3 Mtpa.

Repadre acquired an 18.9% interest, and Gold Fields a 71.1% interest, in Abosso on January 23, 2002 pursuant to an acquisition agreement dated October 20, 2001 among Repadre, Gold Fields, Ranger Minerals and Abosso Gold Holdings S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ranger which was the original holder and the vendor of the interest. The aggregate purchase price for the 90% interest in Abosso, and for the assignment of AU$75.7 million of indebtedness of Abosso to Ranger, consisted of

AU$63.3 million in cash contributed by Gold Fields, and 4 million common shares of Repadre, giving Repadre an 18.9% interest in Abosso and 21% of the shareholder loans. The shareholder loan has been repaid.

Effective January 7, 2003, Repadre was amalgamated with a wholly-owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD, pursuant to a court-approved plan of arrangement and, effective January 1, 2004, Repadre (in its amalgamated form) was amalgamated with IAMGOLD.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The orebodies of the Damang Gold Mine comprise stockwork sulphide deposits and Banket conglomerates. The Kwesie-Lima and Tomento deposits are characterized as Tarkwaian palaeoplacer deposits, present as individual tabular quartz pebble conglomerate units interlaminated within quartzites and argillaceous sandstone units. The main Damang pit, Amoanda and Rex deposits are epigenetic hydrothermal quartz lodes also present within the Tarkwaian sedimentary host rocks.

The Abosso-Damang area lies close to the eastern margin of a structural basin, commonly referred to as the Ashanti Belt, an area that features a number of major regional fold structures including the Damang Anticline. The main Damang pit is located close to the closure of the anticline, whereas the Kwesie-Lima deposit is located within the eastern limb and the Amoanda, Rex and Tomento deposits are all located within the western limb of the antiformal structure.

Silicification and quartz veining are the most obvious and widespread effects accompanying hydrothermal gold mineralization. The majority of gold is intimately associated with pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization which occurs in selvages around quartz veins.

The palaeoplacer mineralization present at the Damang Gold Mine is similar, but not identical in character to the Tarkwaian mineralization present and exploited at the Tarkwa Gold Mine. The conglomerates developed at Damang contain sub rounded to angular clasts and display poorer sorting compared to the conglomerates at Tarkwa. The Tarkwaian conglomerates contain volumetrically insignificant sulphides, and the opaque mineralogy of these rocks is dominated by hematite and magnetite. Sulphides are typically restricted to selvages of exogenic quartz veins or dykes within the sequence. Gold is typically concentrated within the lower parts of the conglomerate units.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis, and Security of Samples

The primary drilling database captures the following: (1) the collar positions of all RC and DD holes, (2) down-the-hole survey data, (3) lithological data, (4) assay data, and (5) the final stratigraphic zoning of all boreholes. Mining software geological databases are used for final data storage and data manipulation. During import of raw data into the Surpac database, validation routines are carried out. All grade control drill holes are also captured in the geological database.

The Damang Gold Mine has developed a stringent sample preparation and analysis regime along with a strict quality control program. All exploration drilling utilizes 50g fire assay analysis, unless otherwise prescribed. At times, bottle roll tests with catalyzed cyanide leach (800g charge) is employed where closer spaced infill grade information is required. Samples are always under the supervision of Abosso staff until submitted to the laboratory, and a system of sample submission ensures the tracking of sample progress in the system.

Damang follows industry standard quality assurance and quality control procedures, including employing standards, blanks, duplicates and check assays in external laboratories.

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

vii) Mining Operations

Operator

Gold Fields is the operator of the Damang Gold Mine. In consideration for its services, Gold Fields receives a management fee of $1.5 million per annum.

Mining at the Damang Gold Mine is carried out by open pit method using a contractor fleet operated by African Mining Services ("AMS"). AMS has held the earth-moving contract since the commencement of operations in November 1997. Mining is carried out at a number of pits located on the Damang Mining Lease. A different contractor, Engineers & Planners Co. Ltd., performs the ore haulage contract work at Damang.

Fresh rock and transitional zones are drilled and blasted in six-metre lifts with excavation in three-metre flitches. The majority of oxide material is excavated without the requirement of blasting. Ore and waste is loaded by three hydraulic excavators in backhoe configuration, while hauling is done using trucks with a payload capacity of approximately 90 tonnes.

Waste material is hauled to planned dumps located proximal to the pit. The mine has a progressive reclamation plan whereby, as areas become inactive, they are immediately rehabilitated through contouring, replacement of topsoil, seeding, planting and fertilization.

Processing

The plant is a conventional two-stage grinding circuit, with pebble crusher and gravity concentration, followed by a CIL recovery process. The average throughput of the plant is currently 600 tonnes per hour (14,000 tonnes per day or 5 million tonnes per annum) with an average availability of 92%.

The plant processes a blend of hard, unweathered ore or fresh rock (phyllite, dolerite and sandstone) and of highly weathered oxides (laterite, saprolite). The blend varies between 60% and 75% fresh rock, depending on the ore grade, availability of the ore and the state of the SAG liners.

Production

The Company's share of 2008 production is estimated at 40,000 ounces of gold. Based on the June 30, 2007 mineral reserve statement, the Damang Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until January 2013.

The following table indicates operating information for the Damang Gold Mine for the last two years:

DAMANG GOLD MINE	**2007**	2006
Ounces (Au)[(1)]	**179,000**	218,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**4,852,000**	5,300,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**1.2**	1.4
Recovery (%)	**93**	93

(1) The Company's 18.9% interest in Damang represents 34,000 ounces for 2007 and 41,000 ounces for 2006.

As of December 31, 2007, the Damang Gold Mine had approximately 890 employees, including those employed by outside contractors.

viii) Environment

Abosso is in full compliance with environmental regulatory requirements in Ghana and all environmental permits are up to date for the Damang Gold Mine. Abosso has signed a reclamation security agreement with the EPA, which is secured by the provision of an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of $2 million and a cash deposit of $200,000. The EMS for the Damang Gold Mine has been certified under the ISO 14001 standard, effective July 2003, and remains in conformance with the certification. In 2007, there were no environmental incidents that could result in medium-term or long-term environmental impact.

The Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana awarded Damang the "Most Environmentally Committed Company Award for 2005" at a ceremony held on June 5, 2006. As at December 31, 2007, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $3.4 million (proportionate share: $0.6 million), representing the discounted cost. The undiscounted estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $3.6 million (proportionate share: $0.7 million).

ix) Exploration and Development

Following the acquisition of the Damang Gold Mine in January 2002, an exploration program was started by Gold Fields to seek alternative sources of ore to replace the Damang pit, by testing both hydrothermal and conglomerate styles of mineralization across the Damang lease area. Following completion of the bulk of the drilling by the middle of fiscal 2003, a full time evaluation project, the Damang Extension Project ("DEP"), was launched to turn this exploration to account. This work has successfully brought additional mineral resources and reserves to account from the conglomerate Tomento North and Tomento East ore bodies, and from the hydrothermal Amoanda deposit, all of which were exploited during 2006. Rex is another hydrothermal deposit to the south of Amoanda where exploration and permitting were carried out in 2006. In 2007, resource conversion drilling was carried out on the Tomento West, Bonsa North, Chida and Chida South resources. Resource infill drilling was carried out at Rex (Phase 3 drilling) and at Amoanda North where a possible northern extension to the previously mined Amoanda pit is being tested. Greenfields exploration was carried out at Nohokoa, Subiri, Huni Valley, Golf Course, Bonsa Hydrothermal (Phase 2) and the Greater Rex area including Rex South (Phase 2). The DEP also identified an opportunity to undertake a cut-back of the main Damang pit. A positive decision for the cut -back of the Damang pit was made in the second quarter of 2005. This cut-back is expected to access 9.7 million tonnes grading 2.04 g Au/t, or 635,000 ounces.

The Company's attributable portion of capital expenditures at Damang for the year ended December 31, 2007 was $6.2 million, which was related to the Damang pit cut-back, raising the East tailings storage facility and the construction of a seventh CIL tank.

x) Mining Taxation

The mining taxation applicable to the Damang Gold Mine is the same as that applicable to the Tarkwa Gold Mine: information is provided in subsection 2.2 x) of Item III above.

Under a deed of warranty between Abosso and the Government of Ghana, Abosso is currently obligated to repatriate 25% of its revenue to Ghana. The level of repatriation is subject to renegotiation every two years, and has increased from the initial rate of 20% set in 1996.

Negotiations are currently in process with the Government of Ghana with respect to a fiscal stability agreement which, among other things, guarantees future tax rates and foreign currency repatriation rates at levels no less favourable than current rates.

2.4 Africa: Republic of Mali - Sadiola Gold Mine

i) Property Description and Location

The Sadiola Gold Mine consists of an open pit mining operation exploiting the Sadiola gold deposit, associated CIP processing plant, townsite and infrastructure at Sadiola, in Mali. The Sadiola area is located in the extreme west of the Republic of Mali, West Africa near the Senegal/Mali border, approximately 70 kilometres south of Kayes, the regional capital. The Sadiola Gold Mine is owned by SEMOS which holds the mining rights for gold, silver (and related substances) and platinoids for the Sadiola Mining Permit in which the Sadiola Gold Mine is located. The Sadiola Mining Permit covers an area of 302 square kilometres. The shareholders of SEMOS are IAMGOLD, which indirectly owns 38%, AngloGold Ashanti, which indirectly owns 38%, the Government of Mali, which owns 18%, and the International Finance Corporation (“IFC”), a member of the World Bank Group, which owns 6%.

The Sadiola Mining Permit is for an initial term of 30 years, expiring in 2024, and may be extended by order of the President of Mali if mining operations are ongoing. Under the Malian Mining Code, the Sadiola Mining Permit may be cancelled by a decree of the President in certain events, including: a delay of mining for longer than one year, without valid reason, in a manner prejudicial to the general interests of Mali; a default in the performance of the obligations under, or the failure to maintain proper records as required by, the concession agreement covering the Sadiola Mining Permit; the non-payment of taxes; conducting mining activities outside of the Sadiola Mining Permit; and ceasing to provide technical and financial guarantees required in order to proceed satisfactorily with mining activities.

SEMOS

SEMOS is the joint venture company which holds the Sadiola Mining Permit, owns the Sadiola Gold Mine and carries out exploration activities within the Sadiola Mining Permit. SEMOS is governed by an agreement dated September 8, 1994 (the “SEMOS Shareholders Agreement”) to which all of the shareholders of SEMOS are parties. Decisions of the directors of SEMOS are by majority vote; however, the approval of at least 75% of the directors of SEMOS is required for a number of significant decisions affecting the assets, operations or capitalization of SEMOS, including the modification of any mining plan, the encumbrance of assets, the development of another mine, a change in the nature or purpose of SEMOS and a decision to abandon the Sadiola Mining Permit, as well as for budget approvals, incurring of indebtedness and profit distributions. A shareholder (other than the Government of Mali) can be forced to relinquish its shares of SEMOS by any other shareholder for breach of the SEMOS Shareholders Agreement, in which event there is a requirement for the valuation of the terminated party's interest and a buyout at such value.

SEMOS makes distributions of profits after taking into account repayment of capital, the forecast operating and capital expenses of SEMOS, and legal reserves required by applicable corporate law. Operating expenses include all the expenses of SEMOS incurred in connection with its activities, including mine operations, depreciation, taxation and legal provisions, but excluding investments.

IAMGOLD and AngloGold Ashanti have agreed to vote together at shareholders' meetings with respect to any action requiring 75% shareholder approval or at meetings of directors with respect to any resolution requiring a similar level of approval. There is no requirement to vote together in the event of a conflict of interest with respect to one of the parties voting. If the two parties cannot agree, their shares of SEMOS must be voted against such resolution.

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Sadiola Gold Mine is located in a remote part of Mali with almost no infrastructure. Establishing the mine and process plant required upgrading of the regional gravel road linking the mine to Kayes, and access to the Sadiola Gold Mine from Kayes is now by a regional all-weather road. There is an airstrip at the Sadiola Gold Mine capable of handling light aircraft. Kayes is serviced by rail, road and air from Bamako, the capital of Mali, and from Dakar, the capital of Senegal. Bamako has an international airport with daily flights to many other West African and European destinations. There are return flights twice weekly between Bamako and Kayes. Dakar is a major port of entry to West Africa by sea and air.

A 57 kilometre pipeline from the Senegal River, the only reliable source of water in the region, was built to provide approximately eight million cubic metres per year of process water. Electrical power is provided through Sadiola's diesel powered generating sets which are capable of meeting an average demand of 16.7 MW and a peak demand of 17.7 MW.

iii) History

AngloGold Ashanti acquired its interest in the Sadiola Gold Mine from IAMGOLD as part of the financing of the project. As a result of this process, the IFC and the Republic of Mali obtained equity interests in SEMOS. Construction at the Sadiola open pit commenced in 1994 and full production was achieved in 1997.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Sadiola Gold Mine is located in the Kenieba-Kedougou inlier that straddles the boundary between Mali and Senegal. The inlier is made up of Lower Proterozoic Birimian metamorphic sediments and volcanics intruded by granitic batholiths.

The Sadiola Gold Mine lies to the east of the regional Senegalo-Malian Fault (“SMF”) and occurs along the Sadiola Fracture Zone (“SFZ”), a north-south striking, steeply west-dipping shear developed at the contact between impure limestone and greywackes. The SFZ is irregularly intruded by diorite dikes linked to a diorite sill

dipping to the south and emplaced into a regional thrust in the impure limestone. The sediments are intensely folded, with two phases of folding identified. At depth, mineralization is closely associated with the SFZ and subparallel structures, and with north-northeast striking splays below the sill. A longitudinal section of the deposit and the localization of high-grade core intercepts show a well-developed, shallow (25 degrees) plunge to the south. Post-tectonic activity along 45 degree north striking steep reverse faults has stacked the deposit to the north, partly undoing the southern plunge. Late normal and/or reverse movement along north-south striking faults have also offset mineralized blocks.

Pervasive gold mineralization ranging in grade from 2 g Au/t to 20 g Au/t occurs along the SFZ over a strike length of more than two kilometres. The mineralization is mainly contained in altered carbonates and, to a lesser extent, in greywacke, diorite and occasionally in quartz-feldspar porphyry. Primary gold is extremely fine grained, dominantly less than 15 microns, with rare grains approaching 50 microns.

The deposit has been subjected to intense and deep weathering to variable depths that reach 220 metres along the SFZ structure. Weathering results in enhanced gold grades in the low-density saprolitic ore (specific gravity of 1.7). In the deeper portion of saprolite, sulphide mineralization still occurs. The transition from sulphidic saprolite to mineralized hard rock is abrupt.

The Sadiola gold deposit is considered to be a mesothermal-type gold deposit on the basis of the style of mineralization and the alteration associated with the deposit.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis, and Security of Samples

The collection and processing of all grade control and exploration samples prior to dispatch to the SEMOS laboratory is carried out by employees of SEMOS.

Blind quality control sample trays are given to the SEMOS laboratory containing 2.9% pulp repeats, 2.9% blanks and 2.9% standard material. Coarse blanks are submitted at an approximate rate of 5%. No field duplicates are submitted. The SEMOS laboratory processes principally all the grade control samples for the Sadiola Gold Mine.

In combination with the SEMOS laboratory, Analabs (in Kayes) processes the samples from exploration and the deep sulphide project. Blind quality control sample trays are given to Analabs containing 10% pulp repeats, 3% blanks and 7% standard material. Coarse blanks are submitted at an approximate rate of 5%. No field duplicates are submitted. Approximately 10% of a drill project's ore zone is submitted to an external laboratory (generally Chemex, in Canada) for check assay. More recently, certain projects have had 10% of their entire sample set sent for re-assay.

SEMOS resource drilling uses a custom designed SQL relational database. The database is marketed by Century Systems (Canada). The system has been pre-designed to check for errors so as to prevent geological overlapping and incorrect sample intervals. The system utilizes user security levels to prevent unauthorized

access to data as well as data corruption by simultaneous multiple user use. The database is audited from time to time.

Resource modeling is undertaken by a dedicated team of on-site personnel. Datamine is used to construct geological and grade models, while Istatis software is used for Uniform Condition to estimate recoverable resources.

Reconciliations are carried out on grade, tonnage and contained metal between the individual anomaly resource models and grade control models on a monthly basis (for anomaly where mining has taken place). In addition, reconciliations between plant and resource models are also carried out monthly. Daily and monthly comparisons of called mining grade and received plant grade are also undertaken.

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

vii) Mining Operations

Operator

AngloGold Ashanti, through its wholly-owned subsidiary AngloGold Mali S.A. (“AngloGold Mali”), is the operator of the Sadiola Gold Mine. In consideration for its services, AngloGold Mali is entitled to receive a management fee of 1% of revenue derived from operations at the Sadiola Gold Mine, an engineering fee of 4% of capital expenditures at the Sadiola Gold Mine (with some exclusions) and reimbursement for technical and consultancy services (which are to be competitive and consistent with the standard rates charged by AngloGold to other non-operator companies). In addition, AngloGold Mali is entitled to reimbursement for all reasonable costs incurred by it in connection with its services as operator of the Sadiola Gold Mine.

Production

The oxide and sulphidic saprolite ores are being exploited by open pit mining techniques. The pit is currently designed to be approximately 2,000 metres in length with a maximum width and depth of 700 metres and 150 metres, respectively.

The pit slopes have been engineered to industry standards of stability for the range of lithologies present at Sadiola, following risk management principles. There are regular reviews of the slope designs and conditions by external geotechnical consultants.

Mining operations are carried out by Moolman Brothers, a mining contractor from South Africa with extensive open pit experience. Grade control is effected by drilling 10 metre long vertical holes on a 10 metre by five metre grid. Ore is transported to the ore stockpile, located approximately one kilometre from the pit, and waste is disposed of in dumps adjacent to the pit with minimal haul distances, usually less than 0.5 kilometres.

Approximately 90% of ore is stockpiled before processing. The ore stockpiling facility is located between the pit and the process plant, and its purpose is two-fold. Primarily, the area allows stockpiles of ore with differing oxide and sulphide mineralogy, gold grades, hardness, viscosity levels (resulting not only from variable clay contents but also from differing clay minerals) and grit contents to be laid down. Ore is reclaimed from the stockpiles and fed into the process plant on a blended basis, thereby contributing to the efficiency of the process plant and maximizing the recovery of gold. The second function of the stockpile is to provide a reserve of ore to feed the process plant at times when pit operations are temporarily affected by external factors such as heavy rains.

Processing

The processing plant consists of two identical parallel circuits, collectively capable of treating approximately 5.3 million tonnes of saprolite ores per year.

As described above, most of the ore is delivered from the pit to a stockpile/reclaim area, adjacent to the processing plant site. The ore blend is reclaimed from the stockpile using front-end loaders and trucks and, with the ore sourced directly from the pit, is fed to two parallel mineral sizers, a type of crusher designed to handle the softer ores which are found at the Sadiola Gold Mine. The ore passes to surge bins located ahead of the two SAG mills. A single regrind mill is incorporated, serving both circuits, to further grind the coarse fraction contained in the output from the SAG mills.

The discharge from the SAG mills is fed to cyclones, the overflow from which goes to the leach circuit where the pulp is subject to cyanide leaching, while the underflow goes to the regrind mill.

The barren slurry, after removal of the gold, is pumped to the tailings dam, located approximately three kilometres to the southeast of the process plant, for final disposal.

In March 2002, the existing Sadiola plant was modified to increase the recovery on the sulphidic saprolite ore from approximately 65% to 75%. The modification provided for pre-oxidation of the slurry feed, followed by oxygen enriched high-cyanide leaching. Installed equipment included an oxygen enrichment plant and two new generator sets to provide the incremental power.

viii) Production

The 2008 production is estimated at 446,000 ounces of gold (the Company’s share would be 170,000 ounces).

Based on mineral reserves as at December 31, 2006, the Sadiola Gold Mine is expected to continue in production until 2013, including the treatment of ore currently in stockpiles. A positive decision to proceed with the deep sulphide project would extend the mine life until 2023.

The following table indicates operating information for the Sadiola Gold Mine for the last two years:

SADIOLA GOLD MINE	2007	2006
Ounces (Au) [1]	**369,000**	499,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**4,157,000**	4,800,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**3.7**	3.9
Recovery (%)	**78**	86

[1] The Company's 38% interest in Sadiola represents 140,000 ounces in 2007 and 190,000 in 2006.

ix) Environment

Under the concession agreement with the Republic of Mali, SEMOS is obligated to minimize the environmental impact of mining activities and is required to rehabilitate the mine site once the mine permanently ceases operation. A baseline program monitors environmental parameters, including seasonal differences in climatic data, water quality for surface and groundwater and groundwater levels. There is also an integrated EMS for the Sadiola Gold Mine. The EMS ensures that the environment is protected and that environmental policies are adhered to. An annual independent environmental audit of the Sadiola Gold Mine is conducted, focusing in particular on the EMS, community relations and closure/rehabilitation.

The two principal environmental concerns are the potential for the contamination of surface and ground water resources, particularly with cyanide, arsenic and antimony, and the rehabilitation of the tailings dam and waste rock dumps. IAMGOLD believes that these issues are currently being adequately addressed. The gold plant and tailings dam are managed as a closed system, with water flow being strictly controlled and recycled. Spillage of contaminated process water inside the plant is contained in a concrete bunded area, from where the water is pumped back into the treatment plant process. The tailings dam is fenced and access to the area is controlled.

Two issues that continue to receive attention are the closure plan and environmental issues associated with the processing of the sulphidic saprolitic ore. An environmental impact assessment ("EIA") was prepared in 2001 to address, among other things, acid mine drainage issues due to the resultant exposure of sulphide bearing material in the pit and placement of such material on waste rock dumps, ore stockpiles and the tailings dam. The recommendations of the EIA have been adopted and the EMS is being revised as appropriate to address all sulphide related impacts.

There are adequate facilities for all mineral processing requirements, including waste disposal, on site.

As at December 31, 2007, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $25.1 million, representing the discounted amount (proportionate share: $9.5 million). The undiscounted amount of the restoration and closure costs for the property was $29.1 million (proportionate share: $11.1 million).

x) Exploration and Development

All exploration activity on the Sadiola Gold Mine is carried out by SEMOS. Exploration, in 2007, continued to focus on the periphery of the open pits, the emphasis being to verify the continuity of the mineralisation intersected on previous drilling campaigns. With exploration being carried at FN2 and FN3, Tambali South as well as FE3 and FE3 satellite pits. In addition to the drilling, resources were estimated for FN2, FN3 and Tambali South.

At FN3 and FE3S a total of four diamond holes were drilled to test the potential for sulphide mineralization in the hard rock.

IAMGOLD's share of exploration work, including both the capital and expensed portions, at Sadiola was $2.7 million in 2007.

Exploration in 2008 will focus on Phase 9 of the Deep Sulphide Northern Hards and drilling will take place to follow up on new targets generated from a recent exploration workshop as well as on an assessment of hard sulphide potential at the satellite pits. Oxide exploration drilling will be targeted at resource conversion at Sekekoto Main, FE3S gap area, Lakanfla E, Sekekoto SE and FN3S.

xi) Mining Taxation

Net mining profits, as calculated under the Malian Mining Code, are taxable at the rate of 35%. All operating costs, depreciation and financing charges are deducted in calculating net profits.

A customs services tax of 3% based on the export value of gold production, and an *ad valorem* tax of 3% payable on the value of products sold to refineries or any other buyer less any refining expenses, are paid to the Government of Mali.

2.5 Africa: Republic of Mali - Yatela Gold Mine

i) Property Description and Location

The mining permit area in Mali on which the Yatela Gold Mine is situated (the “Yatela Mining Permit”) is located immediately north of the Sadiola Mining Permit. The Yatela Mining Permit is owned by YATELA, and covers 195 square kilometres. The shareholders of YATELA are SADEX (which is indirectly owned 50% by IAMGOLD and 50% by AngloGold Ashanti) which holds an 80% interest and the Republic of Mali which holds a 20% interest.

YATELA is governed by a shareholders' agreement dated May 27, 2000. Decisions of the directors of YATELA are by a majority vote. The board of directors of YATELA currently consists of eight directors. SADEX is entitled to appoint six directors and the Government of Mali is entitled to appoint two directors.

Each shareholder of YATELA is entitled to receive dividends, which may be distributed after payment of the financial obligations of YATELA, including the shareholder loan advanced by SADEX for the development and construction of the Yatela Gold Mine. Dividend distributions by YATELA also take into account the projected operating and capital expenses of YATELA and legal reserves required by applicable corporate law.

The Yatela Mining Permit is for an initial term of 30 years, expiring in 2031, and may be extended by order of the President of Mali if mining operations are ongoing. The Yatela Mining Permit may be cancelled on the same bases as the Sadiola Mining Permit (see “Sadiola Gold Mine — Property Description and Location” above).

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Yatela Gold Mine adjoins the Sadiola Gold Mine to the north and its location and access are the same as for the Sadiola Gold Mine. Information thereon is provided in subsection 2.4 of Item III above.

The Yatela Gold Mine is located approximately 25 kilometres north of the Sadiola Gold Mine and is situated close to the main gravel road to Kayes, the regional capital, which is approximately 60 kilometres from the Yatela Gold Mine. In 2005, a new access road was constructed between Yatela and Sadiola to facilitate movement between the two operations.

The water needed by the Yatela Gold Mine is sourced from a well field and from boreholes established to dewater the pit in advance of mining. Potable water for both the Yatela Gold Mine operation and the mine townsite is supplied from the well field and treated prior to distribution.

Electrical power is provided through six diesel powered generating sets located at the Yatela Gold Mine.

iii) History and Exploration

SADEX, through a predecessor wholly-owned subsidiary, had the right to explore an exploration permit adjacent to the northern boundary of the Sadiola Mining Permit. The northern part of the Yatela property was acquired by SADEX on February 6, 1998 from Eltin Limited (“Eltin”) of Australia.

SADEX commissioned a feasibility study, which was carried out by AngloGold (now AngloGold Ashanti) and presented in June 1999. The feasibility study incorporated extensive engineering and metallurgical studies, which investigated a number of different alternatives for mining and treating the resource. It concluded that an open pit mine feeding a 2.5 Mtpa heap leach operation was the most financially attractive of the alternatives studied.

The final feasibility study prepared by AngloGold Ashanti in November 1999 advanced the heap leach option to a fully tendered capital cost status. The final feasibility study reported that an open pit 2.5 Mtpa heap leach operation should be capable of producing 1.2 million ounces from the Yatela deposit over a six year period.

SADEX received the Yatela Mining Permit from the Government of Mali in February 2000. Based on the final feasibility study, AngloGold and IAMGOLD approved proceeding with the Yatela Gold Mine after having negotiated the necessary Government of Mali approvals and authorizations in respect of shareholder agreements, company statutes and modifications to the original Eltin convention, pursuant to which Eltin held its interest in the northern part of the Yatela property. The first gold was produced from the heap leach and open pit operation in May 2001.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Yatela Gold Mine is located within the Malian portion of the Kenieba-Kedougou window, a major Early Proterozoic–Birimian outlier along the northeast margin of the Kenema-Man Shield. The Yatela Gold Mine is located in the north of the window and is hosted by sediments of the Kofi Formation, which have been intruded by numerous felsic intrusives. The sediments dominantly consist of a fine-grained greywacke, probably distal turbidites and impure carbonates, with minor tuffs and acid volcanics.

The primary gold mineralization at Yatela is mesothermal shear zone hosted. This primary mineralization is spatially associated with the contact between predominately dolomitic rocks of the Kofi formation to the west and a large dioritic intrusion to the east. This primary mineralization was concentrated to economic grades through dissolution of carbonate-rich rocks by supergene processes. Karsting of carbonate rocks resulted in the development of the Yatela Basin, which was gradually filled by sands and conglomerates during peneplanation and erosion of Proterozoic rocks. The chaotic collapse during karsting, coupled with high-energy sedimentary environments resulted in the orebody being hosted in a mélange-type rock made up of components of sedimentary rock and dissolution residue. Dissolution of dolomitic rocks results in large volume loss. Concentration of low-grade primary gold mineralization by this process is believed to be the most important factor in the genesis of the Yatela deposit.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis, and Security of Samples

The collection and processing of all grade control and exploration samples prior to dispatch to the SEMOS laboratory is carried out by employees of YATELA.

Blind quality control sample trays are given to the SEMOS laboratory containing 2.9% pulp repeats, 2.9% blanks and 2.9% standard material. Coarse blanks are submitted at an approximate rate of 5%. No field duplicates are submitted. The SEMOS laboratory processes principally all the grade control samples for the Yatela Gold Mine.

In combination with the SEMOS laboratory, Analabs (in Kayes) processes the exploration samples. Blind quality control sample trays are given to Analabs containing 10% pulp repeats, 3% blanks and 7% standard material. Coarse blanks are submitted at an approximate rate of 5%. No field duplicates are submitted. Approximately 10% of a drill project's ore zone is submitted to an external for check assay.

The resource drilling database system is the same as for the Sadiola Gold Mine. Information thereon is provided in subsection 2.4 v) of Item III above

Reconciliations are carried out on grade, tonnage and contained metal between the individual anomaly resource models and grade control models on a monthly basis (for anomaly where mining has taken place). In addition, reconciliations between plant and resource models are also carried out monthly. Daily and monthly comparisons of called mining grade and received plant grade are also undertaken.

QA-QC protocols are in place with respect to sampling procedures.

vi) Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

vii) Mining Operations

Operator

YATELA has appointed AngloGold Mali as the operator of the Yatela Gold Mine on the same terms as those for the Sadiola Gold Mine.

Mining operations are carried out by Moolman Brothers, the same mining contractor employed at the Sadiola Gold Mine. The Yatela deposit is being exploited by open pit mining techniques.

Processing

The process plant consists of a standard heap leaching facility. It consists of a crusher feeding an agglomeration drum to produce a pelletized product.

The discharge from the agglomeration drum is transported by an overland conveyor to the “grasshopper” conveyor and radial stackers which build each heap leach pad in two lifts. Cyanide solution is fed through drip irrigation piping on the pads. The pregnant solution is collected after it has percolated through the pad and is eventually pumped through carbon filled columns which strip out the gold.

The average life of mine gold recovery rate incorporated in the feasibility study was 85%. The leach cycle of the Yatela Gold Mine is longer than originally anticipated, however, the ultimate recovery rate for the contained gold is still expected to be 85%.

Production

The Company's share of 2008 production is estimated at 72,000 ounces of gold.

In July 2006 a decision was taken to deepen the main Yatela pit (the Pushback 7 project) which should extend the life of the Yatela mine into 2010 and add approximately 480,000 ounces to the life of mine production.

The following table indicates operating information for the Yatela Gold Mine for the last two years:

YATELA GOLD MINE[1]	**2007**	**2006**
Ounces (Au)	**301,000**	352,000
Tonnage crushed (tonnes)	**3,079,000**	3,205,000
Grade crushed (g Au/t)	**3.3**	4.1

(1) The Company holds a 40% interest in Yatela representing 120,000 ounces in 2007 and 141,000 ounces in 2006.

Capital Costs and Financing

On the original Yatela property (the property purchased from Eltin), the feasibility and capital costs were to be shared equally by IAMGOLD and AngloGold Ashanti. On the original SADEX concession areas incorporated into the Yatela Mining Permit, costs were the responsibility of AngloGold, to be later repaid by cash flow from any mine established by SADEX. Since the deposit straddled the original Yatela property and the SADEX concession, AngloGold Ashanti provided 65% of the feasibility and capital cost of the Yatela Gold Mine, with IAMGOLD supplying the remaining 35%. The 15% difference between the 50:50 funding level and the actual 65:35 funding level is treated as an AngloGold Ashanti shareholder loan to AGEM Ltd., which was repaid in full in 2006.

Feasibility and capital development costs for the Yatela Gold Mine were $100 million.

viii) Environment

Under the concession agreement with the Government of Mali, YATELA is obligated to minimize the environmental impact of mining activities, and is required to rehabilitate the mine site once the Yatela Gold Mine permanently ceases operation. An environmental impact assessment report prepared in accordance with Malian and international standards was approved by the Malian authorities and resulted in the Malian authorities issuing the necessary environmental permits.

A baseline program monitors seasonal differences in climatic data, water quality for surface and groundwater and groundwater levels. An integrated and comprehensive EMS has been implemented for the Yatela Gold Mine. The EMS ensures that disturbance to the environment is maintained within acceptable limits and that environmental policies are adhered to. An independent environmental audit of Yatela is conducted annually.

There are adequate facilities for all mineral processing requirements, including waste disposal, on site.

As at December 31, 2007, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $18.6 million, representing the discounted cost (proportionate share: $7.4 million). The undiscounted amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $21.3 million (proportionate share: $8.5 million).

ix) Exploration and Development

All exploration activity is carried out by YATELA. In 2007, exploration was carried out in the NW Extension area, which lies adjacent to the main Yatela Pit and which could be mined during 2008. In addition to the NW Extension, work was carried out at Dinguilou to target oxide material and several holes were drilled beneath the main Yatela pit to target sulphide mineralization. The results from the deep holes at the main Yatela pit were inconclusive and additional work is required on this target.

x) Mining Taxation

YATELA was exempt from taxation of net mining profits, as calculated under the Malian Mining Code, until July 5, 2006. Since that date, the mining taxation applicable to YATELA is the same as that applicable to SEMOS. Information thereon is provided in subsection 2.4 xi) of Item III above.

2.6 Africa: Tanzania - Buckreef Project

A technical report was prepared for the Buckreef project. The report, dated January 18, 2006, is entitled “Technical Report on the Buckreef Gold Project” (the “Buckreef Report” which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com) and was prepared by Marcus Tomkinson and Linton Putland, “qualified persons” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

i) Property Description and Location

The Company owns or has the right to earn between 75% and 80% of various prospecting and mining licenses within the Buckreef Project area in Tanzania. The Buckreef Project is located in north central Tanzania 85 kilometres South of Lake Victoria in the Mwanza provincial district. It lies some 110 kilometres southwest of the town of Mwanza located on the southern shore of the lake.

The Buckreef Project consists of two main prospects. At the western end of the area lies the defunct Buckreef gold mine, operated by the Tanzanian State during the late 1980s. Some 30 kilometres to the east of the Buckreef Gold Mine is the Busolwa-Buziba prospect. The Buckreef Project encompasses approximately 259 square kilometres of contiguously held tenements extending east-west for approximately 40 kilometres covering the eastern half of the Rwamagaza Greenstone Belt (“RGB”) centred on 3° 7’ 18” N and 32° 7’ 5” E.

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Buckreef Project area lies 85 kilometres due south of Lake Victoria in the Mwanza Administrative Division of Tanzania in East Africa. The area south of Lake Victoria consists of gently undulating low hills and flat alluvium and black cotton soil filled valleys. The original vegetation is typical savannah with a variety of tree species, predominantly acacias, scattered through grassland. The area of the Lake Victoria goldfields has been heavily modified by human activity, in particular subsistence farming and tree clearing mainly for charcoal. Certain areas have also been subject to major overgrazing. Infrastructure is generally poor. The project area is located 110 kilometres southwest of the town of Mwanza which lies on the eastern shore of Smith Sound, a southward extending arm of Lake Victoria. Mwanza has a population of approximately one million people and is connected to Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, by a poorly maintained tar road. An international airport is located at Mwanza.

Access to the project from Mwanza is via a series of unpaved roads of varying quality. The project is also accessible from Mwanza at the western end by an unsurfaced airstrip. The project area itself is heavily populated with scattered individual kraals and agglomerations of dwellings related to transient “artisinal gold rushes”.

The climate is semi arid with a well defined wet season between December and May. Annual rainfall varies from 400 to 800 millimetres. The period from June to August is usually dry. The elevation of around 1,200 metres prevents excessively high temperatures.

iii) History

The Buckreef Project area has a long history of small scale mining and exploration work by the UNDP, the Tanzanian Mineral Resources Division, Williamson diamonds and, since 1994, by East African Mines Limited (“EAM”), now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Buckreef deposit itself was mined underground by the Tanzanian State Mining Company (Staminco) from 1982 to 1988. The operation was closed in 1990 due to a number of operational reasons and the workings were allowed to flood. It is estimated that approximately 100,000 tonnes of ore was mined at a diluted grade of approximately 3 g Au/t to 4 g Au/t.

A redevelopment agreement was signed between the United Republic of Tanzania and EAM in May 1994. The agreement has been extended a number of times including most recently in July 2002. The tenements under this agreement cover 17 square kilometres or roughly 6% of the total Buckreef Project. Under the terms of the agreement EAM is earning an 80% interest through the funding of exploration and the finalizing of a feasibility study program into mining operations in the licensed areas.

In January 2004, EAM entered into a joint venture agreement that covers 75 square kilometres of the eastern portion of the Buckreef Project. Under the joint venture agreement, EAM is entitled to earn a 75% interest through the funding of exploration activities and the completion of a feasibility study by July 2007.

iv) Geological Setting

The Buckreef Project area covers the eastern portion of the east-west trending Rwamagaza Greenstone Belt ("RGB"), which is one of a number of Archean supracrustal belts lying within the Tanzanian Craton of east Africa. Most geological data on the region exists within individual mining company databases and no large scale compilations have been undertaken. Isotopic dating suggests the supracrustal sequences are approximately 2.6 Ga in age.

The RGB itself consists largely of a monotonous sequence of basaltic flows with well preserved volcanic features such as varioles, pillows, and flow top breccias. Aeromagnetic data and minor outcrop indicates the presence of a number of elongate serpentinized ultramafics bodies parallel to the flow stratigraphy. It is unclear if these are truly intrusive bodies or the cumulate portions of thick high Mg basaltic lava flows.

The Buckreef deposit is hosted by a steeply dipping, NE-SW trending brittle-ductile shear zone with an early phase of iron rich carbonate alteration, rebrecciation, and a later phase of auriferous grey quartz veining. The Busolwa-Buziba deposit is a more disseminated hydrothermal system developed in zones of east-west trending, pervasive cleavage development and porphyry dyke intrusion within a relatively monotonous sequence of pillow basalts and minor ultramafic rocks. The gold at Busolwa is associated with a series of variably deformed quartz, carbonate, hematite, magnetite and pyrite veins with pervasive silicification and sericitization.

v) Exploration

The Busolwa-Buziba resource was originally explored by Tanganyika Gold Limited ("TGL") who drilled a total of 205 RC and diamond holes into the mineralization in the late 1990's. Subsequently East Africa Mines Limited ("EAML") continued to drill the deposit with a further 46,876 metres of RC and DD in 610 holes. From June to December 2006, IAMGOLD drilled 12,700 metres of RC, 2,000 metres of diamond and 12,400 metres of AC.

vi) Mineralization

The Buckreef mineralization was developed on an ENE-WSW trending, 5 to 30 metres wide, brittle-ductile fault zone developed within relatively undeformed mafic volcanics. The fault zone contains early developed pervasive iron carbonate alteration which has undergone later brittle fracturing and brecciation with recementation by multiple events of grey to white quartz veining. Finely disseminated pyrite occurs in a halo surrounding the zones of quartz veining. The degree of quartz veining is directly related to the tenor of gold mineralization. Deep drilling has led to the definition of higher grade shoots plunging steeply to the north. Several narrow, more discontinuous sub parallel zones of similar alteration and mineralization have been defined both to the west and to the east of the main fault zone.

Gold mineralization at Buckreef is non refractory in both fresh and oxide material and is associated with small amounts of fine grained pyrite within the grey quartz veining. Detailed logging of drillcore reveals a prominent deepening of the oxidation profile above portions of both the main and north zones.

The Busolwa-Buziba mineralization is hosted in similar pillowed mafic rocks to that at Buckreef but the mineralization is much less confined and appears to be related both to discontinuously developed zones of cleavage and to zones of intense alteration associated with a suite of porphyry dykes. The gold mineralization itself comprises two sets of quartz veins which developed contemporaneously with the cleavage zones. Veins show all degrees of deformation into the fabric suggesting that mineralization continued right through the deformation event.

The geometry of the mineralization is highly irregular forming a zone up to 200 metres thick extending east-west for at least 2500 metres on the northern margin of a small granitic body. The mineralized alteration envelope appears to dip steeply to the south sub parallel to the flow stratigraphy and to the variably developed cleavage. Nearly all the gold mineralization is related directly to the veining and the deformation and dismembering of many of these veins has given rise to the highly variable distribution of gold through the zone. The porphyritic dykes and associated alteration have also acted to localize veining by forming rheological contrasts in the mafic sequence during the deformation events. Thus the original disposition of these dykes and their irregular alteration has also influenced the geometry and continuity of the later gold mineralization.

vii) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis, and Security of Samples

Significant amounts of AC, RAB, RC and DD holes have been completed at the Buckreef Project resource areas. The AC and RAB drilling is only used to identify potential mineralization and are excluded from all resource estimations.

The RC and DD drilling at both areas was supervised by experienced geologists and completed by professional drilling contract companies. RC and DD drilling was completed by AfriDrill, West Side Drilling, Resource Drilling, Drillcorp, Stanley Mining Services and, most recently, by Tandrill.

Written sampling methodology and submission procedures are in place. The majority of RC samples collected since 1992 are homogenized and reduced on site by passing reduced samples at least 4 times through a single tier Jones riffler. The entire length of AC and RAB drill holes is collected as 1 metres samples. Composite 3 metres assay samples are submitted for assaying. DD core is all logged and processed for sampling on site. Retained RC AC RAB samples are all collected from the field and stored in central sample farms at the Buckreef and Busolwa sites. The retained half of the DD core is stored in galvanized core trays at the Buckreef and Busolwa core yards for future reference. All assay samples are batched on site and collected for analysis by trucks from the analytical laboratories used in Mwanza.

Systematic quality control comprising field insertion of regular standards, duplicates (replicates) and blanks is undertaken on all sample batches collected at the Buckreef Project. Written field QC procedures are in place and include:

- standard reference samples being inserted into sample batches at a minimum frequency of 1 in 40, frequently within recognized mineralized zones; this normally means that every RC or DD holes has at least 2 to 3 standards;
- field duplicate samples are taken at a nominal frequency of 1 in 40; and
- blanks are submitted at a nominal frequency of 1 in 40.

Routine laboratory quality control sampling (pulp duplicates and pulp repeats) is also completed on pulps retained at the laboratory.

The majority of the drill samples from the Buckreef Project were analyzed at the independent SGS and Humac Laboratories in Mwanza. Check sampling has been completed at ALS – Brisbane, ALS – Johannesburg and Genalysis Laboratory – Perth. All laboratories are internationally accredited.

viii) Mineral Resource and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

ix) Environment

Environment baseline monitoring commenced in 2006, and community consultation and community development projects were initiated to support the exploration program.

2.7 South America: Suriname - Rosebel Gold Mine

A technical report dated September 2002 was prepared for the Rosebel Gold Mine. The report is entitled “Cambior – Rosebel Project Technical Report – Suriname, South America” (the “Rosebel Report”, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com) and was prepared under the supervision of Paul M. Johnson, “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

i) Property Description and Location

The Rosebel property is located in Suriname, South America, approximately 100 kilometres south of the city of Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. Suriname is a former Dutch colony located on the northeastern coast of South America. The Rosebel property covers 17,000 hectares in the Brokopondo district, between the Suriname

River to the East and the Saramacca River to the West. The property is held by RGM, a 95%-owned [1] subsidiary of IAMGOLD.

The relationship between IMG-Qc (as successor to Cambior), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, RGM and the Republic of Suriname is governed by a mineral agreement executed in 1994 (the "Mineral Agreement"), as amended and supplemented. The Mineral Agreement provides, in particular, for the Republic of Suriname holding a 5% carried participation in the share capital of RGM (the Class A shares) and 2 million redeemable shares (the Class B shares). The capital structure of RGM provides for the full redemption of Class B shares and the reimbursement of all capital invested by Cambior (now IMG-Qc) prior to distribution of dividends to its shareholders. As at December 31, 2007, the Republic of Suriname held 50 Class A shares and 800,000 Class B shares in RGM, 1.2 million Class B shares having been redeemed by it, and IMG-Qc held 950 Class A shares and 12,457,689 Class B shares in RGM.

The Company has obtained foreign investment insurance coverage for its investment in RGM for a portion of the losses resulting from certain political risks that may affect the Rosebel Gold Mine. Insurance was obtained from a syndicate of insurers including Export Development Canada (collectively the "Insurers"). The eventual proceeds of this insurance policy are assigned pursuant to the terms of the 2003 Credit Facility in favour of the 2003 Financial Creditors.

The Mineral Agreement outlines various business conditions, including the right to export gold, to hold funds in foreign bank accounts, to access local currency at market rates and to import goods, with few exceptions, on a duty-free basis. The Mineral Agreement provides for an income tax rate being the lesser of the statutory rate in effect (currently 36%) and 45%, an international dispute resolution mechanism and a debt-to-equity capital structure of 4 to 1.

On December 16, 2002, RGM was granted a 25-year renewable Right of Exploitation for the Rosebel mine from the Government of Suriname, following the Government's approval of the updated feasibility study and environmental impact assessment.

Production from the Rosebel mine is subject to a fixed royalty of 2% of production, paid in-kind, and, a price participation royalty of 6.5% on the amount exceeding a market price of $425 per ounce of gold, when applicable, both payable to Grassalco and the Government of Suriname, and a fixed royalty of 0.25% of production payable in-kind to a foundation established by RGM to promote the local development of natural resources. The Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation's board is composed of two representatives from RGM, two from Grassalco and one from the Government of Suriname.

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[1] As the Republic of Suriname also holds Class B voting shares since commencement of commercial production, its overall participation in RGM's share capital is slightly different than 5% (currently approximately 6%). However, all Class B shares will be redeemed over the next years and, in any event, no dividends will be paid prior to the full redemption of Class B shares. Therefore, only Class A shares are considered for the purposes of reflecting each shareholder's true and permanent participation in RGM's share capital.

All of IMG-Qc's shares of RGM were pledged in favor of the 2003 Financial Creditors under the 2003 Credit Facility subject, until March 31, 2013, to a then-existing first ranking pledge and hypothec granted to Golden Star, in respect of 50% of RGM shares, under an hypothec and pledge agreement executed by and between Golden Star and Cambior on April 1, 2003, in connection with the Rosebel Transaction (as hereinafter defined). Golden Star's first ranking pledge and hypothec has since been assigned to Euro Ressources SA and the percentage of RGM shares which it secures has diminished to approximately 25% as a result of the issuance of additional Class B shares to IMG-Qc and the Government of Suriname.

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Rosebel Gold Mine began commercial production on February 11, 2004. The property is accessible by plane or by road from Paramaribo. Its facilities and equipment include a processing plant, maintenance and warehouse facilities, a transmission line to tap into the Afobaka power generating station owned by a major bauxite producer, and related support infrastructure. RGM concluded two long-term power supply agreements, one with the Government being indexed to the price of gold, and one with a state-owned entity, EBS NV, being indexed to the oil price, both of which provide for the supply of 15 MW of average power and 19 MW for peak power to the mine and mill facilities.

iii) History

The Rosebel property was optioned in 1992 by Golden Star Resources Ltd. ("Golden Star") from Grasshopper Aluminum Company N.V. ("Grassalco"), a state-owned mining company. Cambior held a 50% interest in the property from June 1994 to May 2002 when it acquired Golden Star's 50% interest (the "Rosebel Transaction"). Pursuant to the Rosebel Transaction, Golden Star has a gold price participation right equal to 10% of the excess gold market price above $300 per ounce for soft and transitional ore and above $350 per ounce for hard rock ore, up to a maximum of 7 million ounces produced. Based on reserve estimates as of December 31, 2007, the composition of the ore deposit is split approximately equally between soft and transitional ore and hard rock ore. Golden Star subsequently sold its price participation right to Euro Ressources SA. Cambior, which held a 95% interest in RGM, was acquired by the Company on November 8, 2006, pursuant to the Cambior Arrangement.

A feasibility study and an environmental impact assessment were filed with the Government of Suriname in May 1997. Following additional drilling on the property, a revised feasibility study was submitted to the Government in December 1997. An updated feasibility study for the project was completed in August 2002 and submitted shortly thereafter to the Government of Suriname, with an environmental impact assessment, for approval.

Following the acceptance of the 2002 updated feasibility study and environmental impact assessment, the granting of the 25-year renewable Right of Exploitation, the securing of satisfactory business conditions, the completion of financing and implementation of political risk insurance coverage, Cambior, through its subsidiary RGM, officially commenced construction of the Rosebel mine in December 2002 and commercial production began on February 11, 2004.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Rosebel concession lies within the Lower Proterozoic Guiana Shield. The property covers the sediment-dominated Rosebel formation and the older Armina formation made up of volcanic flows, volcaniclastics and greywackes. The known gold-bearing ore deposits in the Rosebel concession have varying geological characteristics but all show the typical characteristics of highly weathered, quartz vein-hosted gold mineralization.

Early veins are usually deformed and are often cut by later veins. Primary gold mineralization mostly occurs in quartz and quartz-carbonite veins that are generally restricted to lithological contacts, fold closure and sub-vertical shear corridors. Veins vary from a few centimeters up to two metres in thickness. In general, gold mineralization is included in sub-vertical zones near the contact between the sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The mineralization shows good continuity and thickness.

The property hosts seven principal deposits as well as numerous gold prospects in two distinct areas: the Pay Caro, East Pay Caro, Koolhoven/Bigi and J-Zone deposits, Spin and Mama Creek prospects are located on the North Limb and the Rosebel, Mayo and Royal Hill deposits and Roma and Monsanto Hill prospects are located on the South Limb.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

The core is HQ size in soft rock and reduced to NQ size in solid rock. Most of the holes are sampled continuously from top to bottom of the hole and are normally 1.0 metre in length. The core is split. All drill collars are surveyed and downhole surveys conducted in exploration holes. The logging and sampling of drill holes is done in accordance with industry standards. Assays are performed on site at the Rosebel mine laboratory. All samples are assayed by fire assay method.

Industry standard quality assurance and quality control procedures, including standards, blanks, duplicates and check assays in external laboratories, are employed.

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided below in Section 5.

vii) Mining Operations

Processing involves crushing and grinding, gravity separation which recovers over 30% of the gold, a cyanidation circuit and a carbon-in-leach plant. The flowsheet recognizes the need to handle soft and sticky ore from the laterite and saprolite layers during the initial mining phase before treating harder material from the transition and hard rock zones.

At current production levels, the mine has an expected mine life of 12 years. The 2008 production is estimated at 267,000 ounces of gold. The Company's share would be 254,000 ounces.

The following table indicates operating information for the Rosebel Gold Mine for the last two years.

ROSEBEL GOLD MINE[(1)]	**2007**	**2006**
Ounces (Au)	**276,000**	301,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**7,705,000**	7,709,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**1.2**	1.3
Recovery (%)	**93**	93

(1) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly acquired 95% of the shares of RGM. The production attributable to the Company in 2006 subsequent to November 8, 2006 is 38,000 ounces of gold and the production attributable to the Company in 2007 is 262,000 ounces of gold.

At the end of 2007, Rosebel employed approximately 1,440 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors. An illegal work stoppage by a number of unionized employees in January, 2007 prompted a temporary suspension of operations. This work stoppage was resolved in mid-February with the signing of a labour agreement in principle. In April, 2007, a new three-year collective labour agreement was concluded.

viii) Environment

The EMS for the Rosebel Gold Mine is certified under ISO 14001, effective December 2005, and remains in compliance with certification. The Rosebel Gold Mine successfully passed the ISO 14001 recertification audit in December 2006.

As at December 31, 2007, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $17.2 million, representing the discounted amount. The undiscounted amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $30.6 million.

ix) Exploration and Development

A total of 52,914 metres of DD were completed in 2007 to better define the J-Zone, which is now recognized as a deposit.

For 2008, the Company's attributable production at the Rosebel Gold Mine is expected to be 254,000 ounces and, in 2008, Rosebel capital expenditures should be $71.7 million for the expansion and optimization of the mill, replacement of some mining equipment, tailings dam expansion and capitalized exploration and development.

x) Taxation

Under the 1994 Mineral Agreement in effect for the Rosebel Gold Mine, as amended and referred to above, it is provided that the corporate income tax rate applicable during the first 25 years of operation is the lesser of the year-to-year applicable corporate tax rate (currently 36%) and 45%. Operating expenses, including interest expenses, are generally deductible from taxable income, and losses may be carried forward indefinitely. Capital expenditures are generally depreciated over a four-year period for plant and equipment during the pre-production period and the production phase. Dividends and interest may be paid without any withholding taxes. Legislative stability of taxation rules and rates is guaranteed by the 1994 Mineral Agreement, as amended.

2.8 South America: French Guiana - Camp Caiman Project

A technical report was prepared for the Camp Caiman Project. The report, dated September 2005, is entitled " *Cambior – Rapport Technique – Projet Camp Caiman – Norme Canadienne 43-101*" (the "Camp Caiman Report"), is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com) and was prepared by or under the supervision of Patrick Godin, then General Manager, Camp Caiman Project, "a qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

i) Property Description and Location

The Camp Caiman Project is located about 45 kilometres (directly by air) southeast of Cayenne, the capital city of French Guiana, an overseas department of France located on the northeastern coast of South America between Brazil and Suriname. French Guiana covers an area of 91,000 square kilometres and hosts a population of approximately 200,000 people.

The property is held by CBJ Caiman, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and was acquired in November 2003 as a result of a merger transaction with Ariane Gold Corp. The Camp Caiman Project is comprised of a 30 square kilometres mining concession obtained in November 2004 for a period of 25 years and two adjacent exploration permits: Trésor (20 square kilometres) to the West and Patawa (21 square kilometres) to the East. The two exploration permits expire on July 31, 2009. The mineral rights held by the Company are subject to the French mining laws applicable in French Guiana.

All of IMG-Qc's equity securities of CBJ-Caiman are pledged in favor of ASARCO Incorporated as guarantee for payment of the balance of the purchase price.

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Over 95% of French Guiana is covered by rainforest with no infrastructure. Access to the Camp Caiman Project area from Cayenne is by road, with approximately 65 kilometres of paved highway and 8 kilometres of all-weather unpaved road. There are presently no major infrastructures at Camp Caiman.

iii) Exploration

Gold mining has been carried out in French Guiana since 1857 and a total of approximately 6.5 million ounces of gold has been declared, essentially from alluvial and eluvial deposits. Systematic regional exploration funded by the French government and carried out by the *Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières* ("BRGM") between 1975 and 1995, led to the identification of a number of primary gold targets that were auctioned to the private industry. BRGM identified a 7-kilometres long gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly at Camp Caiman and the project was auctioned in 1994 to Asarco Guyane Française S.A.R.L.

The initial drill program discovered the Scout Zone in 1996, which led to an expanded DD program in 1997 and the discovery of the CC-88 Zone. A pre-feasibility study of both deposits was carried out in April 1999. Further delineation drilling took place in 2000 and 2001 after the publication of the study. Intensive exploration drilling resumed in September 2002 when Ariane took over Camp Caiman.

A significant amount of exploration drilling has been carried out at Camp Caiman since 1996, with a total of 135,545 metres of drilling in 1,790 holes as at December 31, 2005: 82,530 metres of DD in 713 holes and 53,015 metres of RC drilling in 1,077 holes.

A 10,880-metre drilling program was completed on the property in 2005 of which about 62% were core holes, with the remainder drilled by RC methods. The geological model was updated with an estimated measured and indicated resource base of 20.4 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.46 g Au/t, representing 1.615 million ounces of gold contained, of which 59% are in saprolite material.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The regional geology is dominated by northwest-trending belts of clastic, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks cut by a prominent east-west striking deformation zone. All premineral host rocks are cut by a zone of strong shearing and related deformation features. Post-mineral north-striking dolerite dikes of late Paleozoic age cut across the mineralized zone. All rocks have been intensely weathered to a fine-grained mixture of kaolinite, illite and saprolite, in which original rock-forming minerals have been destroyed but original rock textures have been variably preserved. A transition zone from saprolite to unweathered rock averages less than 5 metres thick, though, locally, it may be up to 20 metres thick. The depth to the base of weathered rock varies from 30 to 120 metres.

In the Scout Zone, mineralization appears to be structurally confined to numerous narrow and elongated zones averaging about 8 metres true thickness at a 1 g Au/t gold cutoff. Strike lengths vary up to a maximum of 250 metres and dips are steep to the north. Zone CC-88 is higher grade and appears to be both stratigraphically and structurally controlled. At a 1 g Au/t cutoff, the mineral deposit varies from 25 to 85 metres thick. Zone CC-88 plunges 35 degree to the southeast, where it has been intersected to a depth of 260 metres. Mineralization identified to date is open along strike and down dip. Correlation of the mineral deposit grade intersections in drill holes indicates good continuity along both strike and down dip. Deeper down-plunge intersections within hard rock are high grade and extensions of this mineralization may be amenable to underground mining methods.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

Resource calculations are calculated using 80% of the mining cutoffs: 0.66 g Au/t for saprolite, 0.88 g Au/t for transition and 1.40 g Au/t for hard rock.

The core is HQ size in soft rock and reduced to NQ size in solid rock. Majority of holes are sampled continuously from top to bottom of the hole and are normally 1.0 metre in length and the core is split. Sample lengths are 1.524 metre for RC drilling. All drill collars are surveyed and downhole surveys conducted in exploration holes. The logging and sampling of drill holes is done in accordance with industry standards. Assays are performed in Cayenne by SGS-Cayenne (Filab) laboratory. All samples are assayed by fire assay method.

The quality assurance procedures and assay protocols followed for the Camp Caiman Project conform to industry-accepted quality control methods. The QA-QC program includes assaying of field duplicates, re-numbered pulps and rejects, addition of standards and blanks by geology department and pulps and rejects are routinely submitted to a second commercial laboratory for external check assays.

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

vii) Exploration and Development

In August 2005, Cambior released a Feasibility Study for the Camp Caiman Project which estimated probable ore reserves at 12.3 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.8 g Au/t representing some 1.1 million ounces of gold *in situ*. A gold price of $425/oz was used to calculate the cut off grades and pit design. The Camp Caiman ore body, located in a 30 square kilometres mining concession, will have two open pits. The Scout pit, comprised primarily of saprolite, represents 35% of the project's probable reserves. Adjacent, to the east of the Scout pit, Pit 88 is composed of saprolite and fresh rock in equal proportions, and represents 65% of the project's probable reserves. The deposits identified are open at depth in the north extension of Pit 88 and the western extension of the Scout pit.

Although the Company is currently working on fulfilling the conditions set by its Board of Directors to allow the beginning of construction, namely obtaining all operating permits, government grants under *Loi Girardin* and relief from certain regional fuel tax, there is no guaranty that the Company will fulfill said conditions.

The permitting process may be summarized as follows:

a) South road access permits (*loi sur l'eau*)

- The public enquiry took place from January 26 to February 28, 2006;
- A favorable decision was given by the " *commissaire enquêteur*";
- The permit was delivered at the end of May 2006 and renewed in May 2007.

b) Mine, Mill and Construction permits

- The public hearings took place from mid-January to end of March 2006;
- A favorable decision was given by the " *commissaire enquêteur*" for the Mine and the Construction permits at the end of May and June 2006 respectively;
- A negative recommendation was given by the " *commissaire enquêteur"* for the Mill permit at the end of June 2006;
- Following public pressure, the French government (Environmental and Industrial ministries) mandated a General Inspection in June 2006 to revise all aspects of the project and suggest recommendations;
- The general inspection report was officially released on October 11, 2006, the main concerns were:
  - The fauna is not sufficiently developed in the impact study;
  - The discharge point for the tailings effluent should be displaced to the Kounana in order to respect a future regulation limiting the cyanide concentration in the receiver; and
  - The compensatory measures should be improved.

As a result, CBJ-CAIMAN retracted its permit applications and resubmitted ones that address each point of the inspection report. The new permit applications were submitted to the *Prefecture de Guyane* on December 11, 2006 and incorporated complementary information given to the administration since the first permits were filed and a revised impact and risk assessment studies.

The permits were instructed by the Prefecture on January 8, 2007 and public hearings were held from mid-February to the end of March 2007. A favourable public hearing report for the project was issued on May 18, 2007. A positive recommendation for the project was also received on June 15, 2007 by the CODERST, a government-appointed committee.

The decision to issue the permits was subsequently delayed to await the outcome of a public forum (the "Grenelle") on the environment which was held in France and scheduled to be completed by the end of October 2007 and which examined the Camp Caiman Project.

The French President had committed to holding the Grenelle during his Presidential campaign.

As a result of opposition from environmental groups to the project during the Grenelle, the French government sent a delegation comprised of three inspectors acting on behalf of the French government in the areas of the environment, mining and administration to French Guiana to reevaluate the Camp Caiman Project. This delegation delivered a report at the end of December 2007 in support of the Camp Caiman Project.

On January 30, 2008, the President of France announced that he would not grant the permits necessary to commence construction of the Camp Caiman Project. This occurred despite the fact that the Company had fulfilled all the technical, legal and environmental requirements.

On March 13, 2008, IAMGOLD met the President of France. At this meeting, IAMGOLD was provided with a copy of the official letter mandating the implementation of the new framework for mining in French Guiana, which is expected to be in place for mining in 2008. The French President agreed to further dialogue with regards to the Company's interests in the region and to consider all reasonable alternatives for mining projects which the Company may propose in the future. All existing exploration permits remain in effect and the Company will be reviewing the various alternatives to exploit the known deposits.

Should the project eventually proceed, construction would be scheduled over a 21-month period following completion of the financing arrangements and the issue of operating permits.

The project would be expected to produce an average of 150,000 ounces of gold per year in its first three years of operations. Total production from currently identified reserves would be 866,700 ounces over a seven-year mine life.

viii) Taxation

French Guiana being an overseas department of France, the general French system of tax applies, subject to some particularities such as the possibility of obtaining a tax exemption and the possibility of reducing capital expenditures through tax credits (*Loi Girardin*). The Camp Caiman Project benefits from a ten-year income tax exemption

and the Company expects the construction of the mine to qualify under the *Loi Girardin*. The Company also benefits from a ten-year exemption on property tax. A royalty tax applies on gold production and there are significant indirect taxes, such as l'Octroi de mer and the fuel tax.

The France-Canada tax treaty provides for a withholding tax rate of 10% on interest payments from France to Canada and of 5% on dividend payments to shareholders holding 10% or more of a local entity.

2.9 South America: Ecuador - Quimsacocha Project

An independent technical report was prepared for the Quimsacocha Project. The report, dated November 25, 2005, is entitled "Technical Report on the Quimsacocha Gold Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador" (the "Quimsacocha Report", which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com) and was prepared by Wayne W. Valliant, William E. Roscoe and David A. Ross of Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., "qualified persons" for the purposes of NI 43-101. Francis Clouston, P. Eng., Manager of Project Evaluations at IAMGOLD is responsible for reviewing and updating the mineral resource and reserve estimates for the Quimsacocha Project, including the information contained in the Quimsacocha Report, and is also a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

i) Property Description and Location

The Quimsacocha Project is 100% owned by the Company and is located approximately 30 kilometres southwest of the city of Cuenca, Azuay Province, Ecuador. The property consists of four mining concessions covering an aggregate area of approximately 12,967 hectares.

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the property from Cuenca is by 40 kilometres of paved road to the town of Gerardo, 8 kilometres of winding gravel road to the exploration base camp and 10 kilometres of winding gravel road to the project. The project is located at an elevation ranging from 3,500 metres to 3,900 metres.

The mean daily temperature is 8.4ºC and ranges from 1.2ºC in July-September to 9.3ºC in November-December. Total annual precipitation averages 1,281 millimetres. The wettest months are November, March and April which average 270 millimetres per month and the driest months are August and December, averaging 22 millimetres per month. Vegetation is sparse and typical of Andean vegetation above the tree line. Much of the property is covered by Andean "páramo", a type of moorland vegetation consisting of mainly coarse grasses. Stands of small pine occur on hillsides adjacent to the property.

iii) History

Initial exploration work was carried out by the United Nations in the 1970s. A stream sediment geochemical survey identified base metal anomalies that were further investigated by geological mapping and DD. COGEMA then acquired the property and carried out an exploration program in the 1990s. Stream sediment geochemical surveys identified gold anomalies and subsequently a ten-hole, 1,869 metres DD program was completed in 1992 to 1993.

In 1994, COGEMA, Newmont Mining Corp., and TVX Gold formed a joint venture to further explore the Quimsacocha targets. During 1994 to 1996 the exploration program comprised geological mapping as well as geochemical and geophysical surveys over the main areas of hydrothermal alteration. The joint venture identified nine targets by geochemical and geophysical surveys. The targets were further investigated with a two-phase, 82-hole, diamond DD for a total of 7,581 metres.

In March 1999, IAMGOLD acquired the Cerro Casco, Cristal, and Rio Falso concessions from COGEMA. Upon completion of a bankable feasibility study, IAMGOLD is required to pay COGEMA $2.00 per ounce of gold in the proven and probable reserves plus the measured and indicated resources, as defined by the feasibility study, commencing on the date that a formal production decision is made. In addition, COGEMA will be entitled to a 5% net profits interest (NPI) in any mining operation on the property. IAMGOLD retains a first right of refusal should COGEMA elect to sell the NPI. The San Martin concession is not subject to the COGEMA agreement.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The local area is dominated by Upper Miocene volcanics and volcanoclastics, including the Turi, Turupamba, Quimsacocha and Tarqui Formations. The property is located between two major faults, the Gañarin and Girón faults. A caldera, 4 kilometres in diameter, lies along the Gañarin fault and 400 metres west of the main Quimsacocha deposit. The Turi Formation is comprised of tuffaceous breccias, conglomerates, and sandstones with a high content of andesitic clasts as well as a few clasts of tuffaceous breccia. Age dating has confirmed the Turi Formation to be late Miocene. The Turupamba Formation overlies the Turi Formation which is overlain by the Quimsacocha Formation. The Quimsacocha Formation hosts the Quimsacocha Deposit.

The Quimsacocha Deposit can be characterized as a high sulphidation epithermal gold-copper-silver deposit. Mineralization is associated with a NNE striking structural feature and is hosted by Upper Miocene, coarse grained tuffs or at lithological contacts between flows and tuffs. The alteration system on the property covers an area approximately 12 kilometres N-S by 6 kilometres E-W, likely introduced along structural zones. Alteration is typical of high sulphidation systems with a nucleus of vuggy and massive silica, and more laterally, alunite, kaolin, dickite, pyrophyllite, and yet further out, argillic alteration represented by illite and smectite clays. The zones of mineralization are characterized by multi-events of brecciation and open-space filling with sulphides such

as pyrite, enargite, covellite, chalcopyrite and luzonite or, at lower sulphidation states, tennantite and tetrahedrite.

Gold mineralization is found in the Quimsacocha Formation in the tuffs or at the contact of the tuffs and lavas. The principal area of economic interest is a flat lying mineralized zone (Main Zone >1.0 g Au/t Au) striking N-S for approximately 1 kilometre. The E-W extent has been traced for greater than 300 metres and the thickness ranges from 10 metres to 100 metres. There are numerous additional low to high grade intersections of gold mineralization in the footwall of the Main Zone but do not appear continuous for any significant distance and may represent patchy mineralization adjacent to the feeders.

Gold mineralization is found, for the most part, in one of the following mineralogical assemblages:

- Vuggy silica plus fine grained pyrite and enargite;
- Massive pyrite, including a brilliant arsenical pyrite;
- Vuggy silica with grey silica banding with sulphide space filling and banded pyrite. Sulphides including pyrite, enargite, luzite, covelite and barite.

Occasionally, in the northern sections, gold is found in the hangingwall argillic alteration.

v) Exploration and Development

The Company has compiled all the data assembled by previous operators and has conducted an exploration program to supplement the database. Magnetometer surveys on 100 metres line spacing were conducted. In areas covered by previous owners the spacing was reduced to 25 metres. Magnetic highs in the central part of the caldera, as well as an area north of the D1 Zone, possibly correspond to a subvolcanic unit with a high magnetite content. Magnetic lows on the property are associated with shears or zones of silicification. Soil geochemical surveys were conducted to supplement rock geochemical surveys previously conducted. DD followed, and all alteration from drill holes was analyzed using a Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer. Alteration vectors were plotted which led to the discovery of the main Quimsacocha mineralization. In addition to the Quimsacocha Deposit, the property hosts several additional mineralized zones. The zones include Cerro Casco, Gulag, Aguarangos and Rio Falso.

vi) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis, and Security of Samples

The Quimsacocha mineralization does not outcrop and the resource estimate is based entirely on DD data. DD core sample intervals were determined by Company geologists based on the type and intensity of alteration and sulphide mineralization. Most mineralized zones were sampled using a maximum interval of one metre. Intersections selected for sampling were halved with a diamond saw. Half the core was placed in a plastic sample bag and samples were placed in bags, approximately eight per bag, secured, and shipped to the laboratory via public transport. Core recovery is noted in most, but not all, of the drill logs. Core recovery overall is very good and averages greater than 90% in the mineralized zones.

Until January 2005, split core samples were prepared in Quito, Ecuador, by ALSChemex and assayed at the ALS-Chemex, Vancouver laboratory. Beginning in January 2005, the sample preparation and fire assays were done by BSI Inspectorate ("BSI") in Lima, Peru. Sample pulps were shipped to BSI in Sparks, Nevada for inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") analyses, until July 2005 when BSI installed ICP analyses capability in Lima. Most of the assays used in the resource estimate were conducted at the BSI facility and all samples are analyzed for gold by fire assay and a multi-element package using aqua regia digestion with an ICP finish. BSI's Quality Control program requires including one duplicate sample, standard reference sample, and blank sample per batch of ten samples.

The Company's Quality Control program included the submission of standard reference samples and blank samples with the pulverized samples of DD core. Reference material and blanks are inserted, one per fifteen samples. Check samples are also analyzed at a second laboratory.

vii) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves, as estimated by the Company, is provided in Section 5 below.

viii) Environment

The following section was not reviewed by the authors of the Quimsacocha Report.

The Company holds all the necessary environmental permits required to carry out exploration work at the Quimsacocha Project. These permits are renewed annually upon the presentation of a plan of work. Environmental Impact Assessments are submitted for drilling programs and the environmental management plans and field activities are audited by relevant government agencies. All activities to date have been in conformance with laws, regulations and related agreements.

Community consultation and development programs are well advanced in support of the exploration activities. In 2007, in excess of 350 people have visited the site to observe and learn about the progress.

2.10 South America: Peru – La Arena Project

i) Property Description and Location

The La Arena property is located near the town of Huamachuco, Sanchez Carrion province, in the La Libertad department, 480 kilometres north-west of Lima, Peru.

The mining concessions pertaining to the La Arena project total 21,971 hectares that are fully owned and registered to La Arena S.A. The La Arena deposit, its direct extensions and various mineral occurrences are entirely covered by the mining concessions. The surface rights requirements for the operation and infrastructure are estimated at 1,620 hectares of which the company controls presently 15%. The remaining area needs to be purchased and the titles of approximately 90% of this remaining area are publicly registered allowing for direct negotiations with land owners. The mining concessions are in good standing.

The project is subject to the obtainment of a number of permits in order to move forward. To date, this process is following its normal course.

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The average altitude is 3,400 metres above sea level. It can be accessed by road from Lima via the Panamericana highway (550 kilometres) to the coastal town of Trujillo, and then from Trujillo to Huamachuco by a 160 kilometres road of which 30 kilometres are paved. From Huamachuco, the property is accessed by a 17 kilometres unpaved road to the La Arena village located at an elevation of 3,380 metres. An air strip is also present at Huamachuco and accommodates small airplanes. The property is near power infrastructures.

iii) History

The La Arena deposit was first discovered in December 1994. At that time, Cambior's field exploration crew recognized anomalous gold from reconnaissance rock sampling. During 1995, claims were staked and chip samples collected which confirmed the surface gold anomaly. In 1996, Cambior completed a geological reconnaissance survey and initiated geophysical surveys followed by DD. Approximately 70,000 hectares of land were secured within the Huamachuco and Cajabamba regions. During 1997, another 4,958 metres of drilling were completed in the main Au-Cu porphyry and brecciated sediment zone. A conceptual study, including preliminary metallurgical testing confirming the leaching character of the mineralization, was completed. During 1998, a 10,900 metres drilling program was completed and during 1999, a pre-feasibility study was prepared. Based on gold price of $350/oz, the results were negative due to limited leachable resources. Between 2003 and the first half of 2006, Cambior completed five drilling campaigns totaling 33,705 metres to complete infill drilling and test the extensions of the Au epithermal and the Au-Cu porphyry deposits. To date, some 50,965 metres in 313 holes were drilled on the La Arena project. Along with the last drilling campaign, metallurgical tests related to the heap leaching and flotation

milling process were done, baseline studies both for environment and social aspects were completed and many other studies were started in order to evaluate the economical potential of La Arena.

A pre-feasibility study, in conjunction with social and environmental baseline studies, was completed on the project, and an archeological evaluation was filed with the Peruvian authorities. As at December 31, 2006, a relocation program was in progress for local landowners living in the vicinity of the oxide gold resource.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The La Arena property lies within a multimillion ounces gold district that includes the Alto-Chicama, Tres Cruces, Shahuindo, La Virgen and Comarsa deposits. The property contains a gold oxide deposit hosted by highly fractured sandstones of the Chimu formation and a gold-copper porphyry deposit, directly adjacent to it. Several mineral occurrences of the same style are known on the rest of the property.

At La Arena, the main dacite intrusive is mineralized along the central part by a porphyry system associated to stockwork fracture development. Along the sedimentary-intrusive contact zone, the quartzite and sandstones have been fractured, brecciated and mineralized. Due to weathering of sulphides, mineralization of the sediments is largely oxidized whereas less pervasive and moderate oxidation is observed in the porphyry.

Two hydrothermal alteration and mineralization styles have been developed at La Arena which are spatially adjacent to one another and probably genetically related. These include a Cu-Au porphyry system hosted in dacite stock which is differentiated into three main mineralization units and a high-sulfidation epithermal Au system hosted in the quartzite-sandstone breccia. The deposit has been divided into 5 sectors based on mineralization types. The best gold values are located within the brecciated and fractured sediments. Copper mineralization is usually restricted to a late phase of porphyry intrusion that has been intensely altered and injected with quartz-sulfides stock work.

Many exploration targets remain untested regionally including four defined targets in the vicinity of the deposit.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

The current resource estimate is based on the result of 305 DD holes totaling 50,000 metres, 8 RC drill holes and 60 trenches. Drilling spacing obtained in the brecciated sediments is 50 metres and about 65 metres in the porphyry sector. Geological interpretation was carried out using East-West cross-sections spaced 25m apart and planview every 6m. Grade values were interpolated using 5m composites and ordinary kriging (in Gemcom) within 3D solids representing the major units. The tenors of some high-grade outliers were capped prior to estimation.

Core and RC cutting were collected at 2m wide intervals. Sample preparation and analysis was performed by independent laboratories and backed up by a full QA/QC program.

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

vii) Exploration and Development

In 2006 Cambior accelerated its exploration program at La Arena, which has now undergone a total of 51,000 metres of drilling. A prefeasibility study completed in late 2006 investigated the economic and technical potential for an open pit mining operation using conventional milling, and incorporating a flotation circuit for the porphyry deposit and a heap leaching process for the gold oxide deposit. The study was based on concentrator throughput of 24,000 tonnes per day and leach pad loading at 12,000 tonnes per day. Average yearly production during the first seven years of operation would be approximately 110,000 ounces of gold and 80 million pounds of copper in concentrates. The pre-feasibility preparations included metallurgical testing and environmental and social baseline studies, a geotechnical assessment and mine planning and processing design.

In 2007, the Company decided not to proceed with a feasibility study and announced its intention to, instead, divest itself of the La Arena development project in northern Peru. The process of selling La Arena began in the second half of 2007 and is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2008. This prompted renewed project regenerative activities, and three new projects were added to the Peruvian portfolio during the year.

3. Non-Gold

3.1 Ferroniobium Production - Niobec Mine

i) Property Description and Location

The Niobec underground mine is located on a 1,736-hectare property, comprised of two mining leases which have been renewed until 2015 and 43 claims, 15 kilometres northwest of Chicoutimi, in Simard Township, Québec. The Niobec property is held 100% by IMG-Qc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. All of IMG-Qc's right, title and interest in the Niobec Mine remains hypothecated pursuant to the 2003 Credit Facility, in favor of the 2003 Financial Creditors.

The Niobec Mine is the only North American source of pyrochlore (the primary niobium ore) in operation and one of three major producers of niobium. Niobium is a greyish white metal which turns bluish when exposed to air for a long period of time. When polished, niobium resembles steel. Niobium is noted for its malleability, ductility and electrical conductivity. Niobium is characterized by its resistance to impacts, corrosion and high temperatures.

Niobium is mainly used in special alloys in the steel used in pipelines, the automobile industry and structures, as it enhances impact strength as well as wear and corrosion resistance. It is also used in the manufacturing of superconducting magnets, and in medical applications such as the design of artificial joints and pacemakers.

Discovered in 1801, it was not until 1874 that a Swedish scientist succeeded in isolating the niobium element for the first time. Although the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry adopted and confirmed the name “niobium” in 1950, this metal is sometimes called “columbium”. The Niobec Mine first produces a niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5) concentrate which is thereafter converted on site into standard grade ferroniobium (FeNb).

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Niobec Mine is readily accessible by existing paved roads and benefit from available water supply and electric power supply sources.

The Niobec Mine facilities include a headframe, a pyrochlore-to-niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5) concentrator, a Concentrate-to-ferroniobium Converter and ancillary surface installations.

iii) History

Prior to July 2, 2004, Cambior held a 50% interest in the mine on a joint venture basis with Sequoia Minerals Inc. (“Sequoia”), which held the other 50%. Mazarin Inc., Sequoia’s predecessor in interest, had purchased its 50% interest in the Niobec Mine from Teck Corporation (now Teck Cominco Limited) on March 2001. On July 2, 2004, Cambior acquired Sequoia through a merger transaction, thereby consolidating the ownership of the Niobec Mine. On November 8, 2006, the Company acquired Cambior (predecessor to IMG-Qc) pursuant to the Cambior Arrangement.

Commercial production of concentrates at the Niobec Mine began in 1976 and ferroniobium production followed from December 1994 onwards. The Niobec Mine has had an excellent history of mineral reserve renewal over 30 years of operation. It is currently producing approximately 9% of world consumption.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Niobec deposit is located in the southern portion of the Saint-Honoré carbonatite, which is mainly comprised of dolomitic carbonates in the centre and calcitic carbonates on the edges. The vertical lenses, which are irregularly shaped, are 10 to 80 metres wide and up to 300 metres long. The deposit is open at depth. The two niobium-bearing minerals are dispersed in the rock finely grained and rarely visible to the naked eye. DD is the only way to evaluate the economic content of the mineralized zones. The average grade is 0.63% Nb_2O_5. The mineral reserves are located in the four first mining blocks between 90 and 580 metres in depth, and the mineral resources mainly in the fifth block, below the 580 metres level. Mine workings are concentrated between levels 90 and 440 metres, operating simultaneously on three mining blocks.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

All drill collars are surveyed and logging and sampling of drill holes is done in accordance with industry standards. Mineralization is well disseminated and a majority of holes are sampled continuously from top to bottom of the hole, and samples are normally 3 metres in length. All assays are performed on site at the Niobec Mine laboratory and are assayed by fluorescence-X. Procedures and quality control at the laboratory are integrated with the mine's ISO system. External assay checks are performed every year even if not at the same level than for gold mines. Grade is very regular at Niobec and the results from external labs confirm that the assays are highly reproducible.

vi) Mineral Resource and Reserve

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below.

vii) Mining Operations

The initial tailing ponds closed in 2005 and the second started operating in 2003. Both ponds are located close to infrastructures and cover 1.2 squa kilometres. An ore stockpile is also located on the plant site covering between 7 and 20 operation days. The mining method used is blasthole stoping.

The pyrochlore concentrate produced at Niobec is transformed into ferroniobium grading 66% niobium using an aluminothermic process. Based on the current mineral reserves, the Niobec Mine is expected to continue in operation for 9 years. Sales and production in 2006 were higher than in 2005 as a result of expansion/optimization work performed in 2005 and 2006.

Hourly employees at the Niobec Mine are unionized and the collective agreement terminates on April 30, 2008. At year-end, the Niobec Mine employed approximately 286 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors.

viii) Exploration and Development

In 2007, 12,288 metres of DD were completed at the mine. From this total, exploration and reserve development drilling represented 1,806 metres while definition drilling totaled 10,482 metres. All drilling is from underground drifts.

Since the acquisition, the Company invested $21.4 million on capital expenditures, mainly for a new hoist and headframe extension, underground infrastructure, equipment and deferred development.

For 2008, capital expenditures are estimated at $22.9 million, including $10.7 million primarily for a shaft deepening program.

ix) Environment

The EMS for the Niobec Mine is certified under the ISO 14001 Standards effective 1998 and remains in compliance with the certification.

Niobec maintains the ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certifications for its production processes and its EMS, since December 1995 and June 2002, respectively. The Niobec Mine has successfully passed the ISO 14001 recertification audit in December 2006.

Niobec received a warning letter from Environment Canada regarding exceedances of total suspended solids in mine water discharged from the site and for not giving notice of a change to the location of an effluent discharge point. The presence of suspended solids arises from algae growth due to the processed ore containing low levels of phosphate minerals. Additional sedimentation basins are planned for installation in 2008 to capture the suspended solids. No environmental impact is anticipated as a consequence of the exceedance, and will be confirmed with the on-going aquatic environmental studies implemented at the operation.

A closure plan has been prepared and approved by the Québec Government. Reclamation of a tailings facility was completed in 2006. As at December 31, 2007, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $1.6 million, representing the discounted amount. The undiscounted amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $2.5 million.

x) Taxation

The Company's Canadian operations are subject to federal and provincial income taxes. Operations located in the Province of Québec are also subject to Québec mining duties at a statutory rate of 12%. Additional tax information is provided in Section 6.5 below.

3.2 Diamond Royalty – Diavik Project

IAMGOLD holds a 1% royalty (the "Lac de Gras Royalty") in respect of diamond production from any claims staked by Dr. Christopher Jennings on his own behalf or on behalf of any person for whom Dr. Jennings acted as a consultant during the period from November 15, 1991 to November 15, 1992 in the Lac de Gras area of the Northwest Territories, Canada, between longitude 108 degrees and 112 degrees west and between latitude 64 degrees and 65 degrees north. During the relevant time period, Dr. Jennings was involved in staking certain claims (the "Lac de Gras Claims") in the Mackenzie Mining District of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut which are subject to the Lac de Gras Royalty. The Lac de Gras Claims include the Diavik diamond property (the "Diavik Project") in which Harry Winston Diamond Corporation (formerly Aber Diamond Corporation) ("HWDC") owns a 40% interest and Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. ("DDM"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto plc, owns a 60% interest. Effective September 2003, Repadre (which subsequently merged with IAMGOLD) entered into a royalty agreement with HWDC and DDM formalizing the foregoing 1% royalty in respect of the Diavik Project.

The Lac de Gras Royalty was recorded at a carrying value of $32.2 million on the consolidated balance sheet of IAMGOLD as at December 31, 2007.

4. Exploration

4.1 General

IAMGOLD's Exploration Team entered 2007 with exploration projects located in twelve countries of Africa and the Americas following IAMGOLD's acquisition of Cambior Inc. and Gallery Gold Limited in 2006. Throughout the year, the Exploration group has refocused and prioritized its efforts, and rationalized the portfolio of projects and programs where warranted. Four offices were closed as a consequence, providing a more balanced and strategic fit for the Company. Moving forward into 2008, the Company is concentrating on nine countries of South America and Africa, including the Guiana Shield of northern South America, which the Company sees as an important area for future growth.

Exploration spending totaled more than $46 million in 2007. Expenditures by region are shown in the table below:

($000s)	**2007**	2006	2005
Capitalized Exploration & Development Projects			
South America			
Ecuador-Quimsacocha	**3,371**	5,015	962
French Guiana-Camp Caiman	**10,939**	5	-
Peru-La Arena	**3,156**	491	-
Africa			
Tanzania-Buckreef	**5,511**	4,144	-
Botswana	202	1,149	-
Total Capitalized	**23,179**	**10,804**	**962**
Expensed Exploration & Development Projects			
South America	**13,526**	7,573	8,806
Africa	**7,958**	3,807	268
Canada	**(229)**	75	(73)
Australia	**1,524**	610	-
Opportunity fund for 2008	**-**	-	-
Total Expensed	**22,779**	**12,065**	**9,001**
Total Capitalized and Expensed	**45,958**	**22,869**	**9,963**

4.2 Capitalized Exploration and Development Projects

4.2.1 Africa - Botswana

The Company controls a large land package surrounding the Mupane mine operation, and a total of 12,693 metres of RC drilling was completed on six targets. This work

does not include the brownfields work carried out near the Mupane Mine. The Company's exploration effort outside the Mupane lease area was discontinued at the end of 2007, and the Regional Exploration office closed. The Company successfully completed the sale of three large concession blocks in exchange for a retained royalty interest. At year-end, the Company was engaged in discussions with third parties concerning the possibility of additional exploration joint ventures.

4.2.2 South America - Ecuador

Work in Ecuador was directly entirely at IAMGOLD's 100%-owned Quimsacocha project, located 40 km southwest of the city of Cuenca in southern Ecuador. Drilling resumed on the Loma Larga resource area, the Quimsacocha deposit, late in 2007 for purposes of metallurgical, geotechnical and geo-hydrological test work. Twenty-three DD holes, totaling 4,310 metres, were completed within the resource area during this campaign. Earlier in the year, two satellite target areas, Rio Falso Sur and Loma Tasqui, were drill-tested with a total of 9,742 metres of DD in thirty-six holes. In November, the Company agreed to relinquish 3,220 hectares of the Quimsacocha property position in cooperation with the Government's request to protect a regional watershed. The relinquished lands represented about 25% of the Quimsacocha concession block and were located outside of the known resource area. Work is currently in progress on a scoping study and a pre-feasibility study is planned for June 2008. Community relations and public consultation programs are on-going and well advanced.

4.3 Greenfields Exploration and Development Expensed

4.3.1 Africa - Senegal

IAMGOLD maintains an exploration office in Dakar that serves as a Regional exploration office for West Africa. The Bambadji project, located in eastern Senegal near the international border with Mali, was joint-ventured with Randgold Resources Limited. Elsewhere, the Company carried out a 10,680 metre RC and 2,389 metre DD program on the Boto Project, and more drilling is planned for 2008.

4.3.2 Africa - Tanzania

Work in Tanzania was directed almost entirely to exploration and evaluation of the Buckreef Project located in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of northern Tanzania. The Company controls more than 259 sq km at Buckreef, covering 40 km of strike of the Rwamagaza Greenstone belt. The Company continued with exploration and development work on the known resources and completed more than 32,700 metres in 325 RC drill holes and 1,896 metres in 26 DD in further evaluation of the known resources. In July, 2007, the Company announced an increase in the resource estimate for the Buckreef Project that incorporated the results of 37,734 metres of RC drilling and 1,876 metres of DD that had been completed over the preceding 11 months.

Portions of the belt have seen little modern exploration and are considered highly prospective for early stage exploration. To aid in the regional evaluation, more than

41,800 metres of AC drilling in 1,191 holes were completed in 2007 on ten regional targets. Follow-up exploration is planned for 2008 on two of the targets, together with additional early stage work. In addition to Buckreef, the Company has interests in five large concession blocks elsewhere in the Lake Victoria Goldfields, including a minority interest in the Nyakafuru Joint Venture with Resolute Mining (Tanzania) Limited. On February 27, 2008, the Company sold its 34% interest in the Nyakafuru joint venture to Resolute for $6.0 million in shares of Resolute Mining (Tanzania) Limited ("Resolute") and a retained royalty of $10/oz on additional ounces discovered and attributable to the Company's former interest capped at an amount of $3.75 million.

4.3.3 South America - Brazil

Exploration was directed at several early-stage exploration projects located principally in the southernmost State of Rio Grande do Sul, and in the historically important Minas Gerais mining district. Both projects will be drill-tested in 2008. The Tocantins Joint Venture Project, located in central Brazil, is jointly held by IAMGOLD (55%) and Anglogold Ashanti (45%). The joint venture lands are currently under Option to joint venture with Australian-based Mundo Minerals Limited (Brazil).

4.3.4 South America - Peru

Late in 2007, the Company announced its intention to divest the La Arena development project in northern Peru. This prompted renewed project generative activities and three new projects were added to the Peruvian exploration portfolio during the year.

4.3.5 South America - French Guiana

Limited field surveys were carried out on IAMGOLD concessions located about 20-25 km southwest of the Camp Caiman development project. The field work, in conjunction with compilation and re-interpretation of earlier exploration results, was carried out in anticipation of drill programs planned for 2008. With the denial of final permits by the French Government, the 2008 program may be redesigned if warranted.

4.3.6 South America - Guyana

The Company's field activities were directed principally at the Eagle Mountain project, located about 200 km south southwest of the coastal capital city of Georgetown. A DD program was implemented on a large gold anomalous trend last drill-tested in 1999, and that campaign will carry over into 2008. At year-end, 936 meters of DD in nine holes had been completed. The Company continues to examine new opportunities in Guyana from an exploration office located in Georgetown.

4.3.7 South America - Suriname

In cooperation with Rosebel mine, the Company is engaged in a multi-year exploration effort on the Rosebel concession holdings. Numerous large soil geochemistry surveys are on-going to evaluate the concessions and 3,100 metres of DD was completed on

the Rosebel land position independent of the work described previously under Rosebel Gold Mine.

The Sara Creek project is situated in Brokopondo province about 80 km south southeast of Rosebel Gold Mine and 170 km south of the Capital of Paramaribo. The Company completed its earn-in obligations under an exploration option agreement and holds a 87.51% interest in the project. The first drill-test of the area was successfully carried out with the completion of a 3,370 metre DD program. The program is expected to continue into 2008 in conjunction with regional assessment of the 1,718 square km project area.

4.3.8 Canada - Quebec

The Val d'Or Regional exploration office was closed in mid -2007. The majority of the greenfields exploration portfolio was rationalized with the Company retaining a royalty or option for a future participation interest. Property positions were retained on the Company's wholly-owned Rouyn-Merger, Porcupine and Gemini-Turgeon projects located in the Abitibi region of southern Quebec. A 924 -metre DD hole program was completed at the end of the year on the Rouyn-Merger project. Future brownfield exploration in Quebec will be carried out from the Company's mine sites.

The Company maintains an interest in numerous joint ventures and inactive royalty interests in Quebec. Some of the more important ventures are the Noranda Camp Project with Xstrata, together with partner Alexis Minerals; the Galinee project with Metco Resources; the Val-d'Or camp properties with Alexandria Minerals; and Superior Diamonds exploration efforts on the company's Lesperance Project.

4.3.9 Australia - Perth Office

The Perth office was closed early in 2007. All corporate and exploration functions were relocated to the Company's Corporate office in Toronto.

4.4 Outlook

The Company intends to search for new opportunities and pursue the discovery of new deposits in 2008. The aggregate 2008 Greenfields and advanced Exploration and development expenditure is estimated at $51.2 million, with $22.8 million capitalized and $28.4 million expensed for programs and offices in nine countries in South America and Africa.

An estimated $32.8 million and $3.3 million is estimated to be incurred in capitalized and expensed, respectively, at the Company's mines and for exploration and development expenditures exclusive of the Greenfields and advanced project budgets noted above. Capitalized expenditure estimates include underground development and drilling at the Doyon property, including the Westwood project; surface exploration and development at the Rosebel Gold Mine; and the Buckreef and Quimsacocha projects.

The Company finances exploration expenditures from internal cash resources. The Company also benefits from financial assistance from the Quebec government for some Quebec programs through the issuance of flow-through shares.

5. Mineral Reserves and Resources

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Except as indicated below, in the following table, reported mineral reserves and resources have been estimated by the Company's technical personnel for each property in accordance with definitions and guidelines adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM "Standard on Mineral Resources and Reserves"), and available on its website at http://www.cim.org/mainEn.cfm. Mineral reserves and resources for the Sadiola, Yatela, Tarkwa, Damang and Mupane Gold Mines and the Buckreef Project have been estimated in accordance with or reconciled to the definitions for the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mineral reserves and resources at Doyon, Mouska, Sleeping Giant, Rosebel, Camp Caiman, Quimsacocha, La Arena, Westwood and Grand Duc have been estimated in accordance with the Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Mineral reserves were estimated using a long-term gold price assumption of $600/oz in 2007, unless otherwise indicated. Mineral resources were estimated using a gold price assumption of $700/oz. **Unlike proven and probable mineral reserves, mineral resources (of all categories) do not have a demonstrated economic viability.**

MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES [1] [2] [3] [4]				
	December 31, 2007			
GOLD OPERATIONS	**Tonnes (000)**	**Grade (g Au/t)**	**Ounces Contained (oz)**	**Attributable Contained Ounces**
Tarkwa				**(18.9%)**
Proven Reserves	147,400	1.3	6,154,000	1,163,000
Probable Reserves	152,200	1.2	6,054,000	1,144,200
Subtotal	**299,600**	**1.3**	**12,208,000**	**2,307,300**
Measured Resources	138,500	1.5	6,440,000	1,217,200
Indicated Resources	191,000	1.3	8,122,000	1,535,100
Inferred Resources	51,100	2.4	3,879,000	733,100
Damang				**(18.9%)**
Proven Reserves	6,488	2.0	414,000	78,200
Probable Reserves	23,249	1.4	1,038,000	196,200
Subtotal	**29,737**	**1.5**	**1,452,000**	**274,400**
Measured Resources	11,029	1.9	668,000	126,300
Indicated Resources	41,452	1.4	1, 806 ,000	341,300
Inferred Resources	14,328	3.1	1,408,000	266,100
TOTAL (Tarkwa & Damang)				
Proven and Probable Reserves				2,581,700
Measured and Indicated Resources				3,219,900
Inferred Resources				999,200

(1) Measured and Indicated Resources are inclusive of Proven and Probable Reserves.
(2) In mining operations, Measured and Indicated Resources that are not Mineral Reserves and are considered uneconomic at the price used for reserves calculations.
(3) Mineral Reserves have been estimated as at December 31, 2007 using a US $550/oz Au and Mineral Resources have been estimated as at December 31, 2007 using a US $715/oz Au.
(4) Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with SAMREC.

MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES [1] [2] [3]

	December 31, 2007			
GOLD OPERATIONS	**Tonnes (000)**	**Grade (g Au/t)**	**Ounces Contained (oz)**	**Attributable Contained Ounces**
Rosebel [4] [9]				**(95%)**
Proven Reserves	34,878	1.2	1,384,000	1,314,800
Probable Reserves	49,683	1.3	2,019,000	1,918,000
Subtotal	**84,562**	**1.3**	**3,403,000**	**3,232,800**
Measured Resources	113,465	1.1	4,166,000	3,958,000
Indicated Resources	144,005	1.0	4,553,000	4,325,000
Inferred Resources	1,789	1.5	83,000	79,000
Mupane [9]				**(85-100%)**
Proven Reserves	2,982	2.4	226,000	226,000
Probable Reserves	200	3.2	21,000	21,000
Subtotal	**3,182**	**2.4**	**324,100**	**247,000**
Measured Resources	7,037	2.2	493,000	489,000
Indicated Resources	3,424	2.2	246,000	239,000
Inferred Resources	104	2.3	8,000	7,000
Sadiola [11]				**(38%)**
Proven Reserves	4,715	2.8	417,600	158,700
Probable Reserves	6,159	3.1	618,800	235,100
Subtotal	**10,874**	**3.0**	**1,036,400**	**393,800**
Measured Resources	17,950	1.4	786,000	298,700
Indicated Resources	35,706	3.0	3,448,000	1,310,200
Inferred Resources	12,306	2.2	855,000	324,900
Doyon Division [5] [9]				**(100%)**
Proven Reserves	426	9.6	131,000	131,000
Probable Reserves	78	8.0	20,000	20,000
Subtotal	**504**	**9.3**	**151,000**	**151,000**
Measured Resources	1,164	6.4	239,000	239,000
Indicated Resources	2,451	4.7	368,000	368,000
Inferred Resources	**3,515**	5.1	576,000	576,000
Sleeping Giant [6] [9]				**(100%)**
Proven Reserves	116	14.0	52,100	52,100
Probable Reserves	7	11.9	2,700	2,700
Subtotal	**123**	**13.9**	**54,800**	**54,800**
Measured Resources	116	14.0	52,100	52,100
Indicated Resources	7	11.9	2,700	2,700
Inferred Resources	0	0.0	0	0
Yatela [11]				**(40%)**
Proven Reserves	4,984	1.6	256,000	102,400
Probable Reserves	2,060	3.7	243,000	97,200
Subtotal	**7,044**	**2.2**	**499,000**	**199,600**
Measured Resources	5,359	1.8	302,000	120,800
Indicated Resources	2,509	3.5	283,000	113,200
Inferred Resources	2,635	3.0	258,000	103,200
Tanzania [17]				**(30-100%)**
Measured Resources	---	---	---	---
Indicated Resources	7,657	2.2	534,200	181,600
Inferred Resources	16,135	1.6	827,000	427,100

MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES [1] [2] [3]

	December 31, 2007			
GOLD OPERATIONS	**Tonnes (000)**	**Grade (g Au/t)**	**Ounces Contained (oz)**	**Attributable Contained Ounces**
Camp Caiman [7] [10]				**(100%)**
Probable Reserves	12,285	2.8	1,114,000	1,114,000
Measured Resources	5,371	2.7	467,000	467,000
Indicated Resources	15,071	2.4	1,148,000	1,148,000
Inferred Resources	3,767	2.1	249,000	249,000
La Arena [8]				**(100%)**
Measured Resources	26,000	0.5	443,400	443,400
Indicated Resources	113,700	0.4	1,554,000	1,554,000
Inferred Resources	9,890	0.3	89,900	89,900
Buckreef [13]				**(75-80%)**
Measured Resources	3,066	2.7	265,000	212,000
Indicated Resources	12,887	1.8	734,000	573,000
Inferred Resources	10,872	2.4	833,000	662,000
Westwood [12] [14]				**(100%)**
Inferred Resources	14,097	7.3	3,313,000	3,313,000
Quimsacocha [16]				**(100%)**
Indicated Resources	32,977	3.2	3,346,900	3,346,900
Inferred Resources	4,033	1.9	245,000	245,000
Grand Duc [15]				**(100%)**
Indicated Resources	150	1.3	6,300	6,300
Inferred Resources	249	1.4	11,500	11,500
TOTAL (excl. Tarkwa & Damang)				
Proven and Probable Reserves				5,393,000
Meas. and Indicated Resources				19,447,900
Inferred Resources				6,087,600

(1) Measured and Indicated Resources are inclusive of Proven and Probable Reserves.
(2) In underground operations, Mineral Resources contain similar dilution and mining recovery as Mineral Reserves.
(3) In mining operations, Measured and Indicated Resources that are not Mineral Reserves are considered uneconomic at the price used for reserves calculations but are deemed to have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.
(4) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owned a 95% interest in the Rosebel Gold Mine.
(5) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owned 100% of the Doyon Division. Includes Mineral Reserves and Resources from the Doyon and Mouska Gold Mines.
(6) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owned 100% of the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine.
(7) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owned a 100% interest in the Camp Caiman Project.
(8) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owned 100% of La Arena Peru S.A. (formerly known as IAMGOLD Peru S.A.) which holds the La Arena Project. La Arena resources are confined within a pit shell based on US $550/oz Au and $1.50/lb Cu and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.
(9) Mineral Reserves have been estimated as at December 31, 2007 using a US $600/oz Au and Mineral Resources have been estimated as at December 31, 2007 using a US $700/oz Au and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.
(10) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources have been estimated as at Aug. 2005 using a US $425/oz Au and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.
(11) Mineral Reserves have been estimated as at December 31, 2007 using a US $600/oz Au and Mineral Resources have been estimated as at December 31, 2007 using a US $700/oz Au and have been estimated in accordance with JORC code.
(12) Based on a 3 g/t cutoff.
(13) Mineral Resources have been estimated as at July 2007 at a 1.0 g/t cutoff and have been estimated in accordance with JORC code.
(14) Mineral Resources have been estimated as at December 31, 2007 using a US $600/oz Au and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.
(15) Mineral Resources have been estimated at US $500/oz Au and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.
(16) Mineral Resources have been estimated as at September 2006 using a US$500/oz Au and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.
(17) Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with JORC code.

MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES Non-Gold Operations				
	December 31, 2007			
NIOBIUM OPERATION	**Tonnes**	**Grade Nb_2O_5**	**Contained tonnes (000)**	**Attributable contained tonnes (000)**
	(000)	**(%)**	**Nb_2O_5**	**Nb_2O_5**
Niobec (100%)				
Proven Reserves	**10,176**	**0.62**	**63.1**	**63.1**
Probable Reserves	**6,213**	**0.62**	**38.5**	**38.5**
Measured Resources	**10,176**	**0.62**	**63.1**	**63.1**
Indicated Resources	**8,573**	**0.63**	**54.0**	**54.0**
Inferred resources	**15,310**	**0.63**	**96.5**	**96.5**
COPPER PROJECT	**Tonnes**	**Grade Cu**	**Contained tons (short) (000)**	**Attributable contained tons (short) (000)**
	(000)	**(%)**	**(Cu)**	**(Cu)**
La Arena (100%)				**45,849**
Measured Resources	**26,000**	**0.16**	**45,849**	**493,413**
Indicated Resources	**113,700**	**0.39**	**493,413**	**35,534**
Inferred Resources	**9,890**	**0.33**	**35,534**	

The Company's reserve estimate is comprised of in-place material, *i.e.* contained ounces of gold and contained tons (short) of copper; metallurgical recovery factors must be taken into account in order to assess and quantify the recoverable material.

There are numerous parameters inherent in estimating proven and probable mineral reserves, including many factors beyond the Company's control. The estimation of reserves is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Results from drilling, testing and production, as well as material changes in metal prices subsequent to the date of an estimate, may justify a revision of such estimates.

The qualified persons responsible for the mineral resource and reserve estimates for each of the Company's mine and project, accordingly, are as follows:

Mines	Location	Name	Title
Doyon	Québec, Canada	P. Simard	Chief of the Geology Department
		F. Girard	Chief Engineer
Mouska	Québec, Canada	P. Lévesque	Chief of the Geology Department
		E. Williams	Chief Engineer
Sleeping Giant	Québec, Canada	E. Tremblay	Mine Manager
		R. Asselin	Chief of the Geology Department
Mupane	Botswana	N. Chouinard	Manager – Engineering
		E. Belzile*	Manager- Mining Geology
Tarkwa	Ghana	G. Chapman	Manager, Mine Planning and Resources Management, with Gold Fields Ghana Limited
Damang	Ghana	M. Brewster	Minerals Resources Manager with Abosso GoldFields Limited
Sadiola	Mali	K. Bartsch	Senior LT Planning Manager (Anglo Gold)
		S. Robins	Geology Manager with SEMOS
Yatela	Mali	K. Bartsch	Senior LT Planning Manager (Anglo Gold)
		S. Robins	Geology Manager with SEMOS
Rosebel	Suriname	G. Voicu	Geology Superintendent
		P. Pecek	Senior Mine Engineer
Projects			
Buckreef	Tanzania	N. Johnson	Consulting Geologist - Hellman & Schofield Associates
		F. Clouston	Manager Project Evaluations
Camp Caiman	French Guiana	F. Clouston	Manager Project Evaluation
		E. Belzile*	Manager Mining Geology
Quimsacocha	Ecuador	F. Clouston	Manager - Project Evaluation
La Arena	Peru	F. Clouston	Manager - Project Evaluation
		R. Marchand*	General Manager, Business Development
Westwood	Québec, Canada	E. Belzile*	Manager - Mining Geology
Various	Tanzania	K. Bischoff	Project Manager – Exploration
		Richard Bray	Resource Geologist with Resolute Mining Ltd.
Industrial Minerals			
Niobec	Québec, Canada	D. Villeneuve	Chief of the Geology Department Engineering
		S. Thivierge	Superintendent

* Mr. Marchand left the Company during the second quarter of 2007 and Mr. Belzile left the Company during the first quarter of 2008.

Estimation Procedures

For each of the projects and properties it operates, the Company has established rigorous methods and procedures aimed at assuring reliable estimates of the mineral reserves and resources. For each mine and project of the Company, the relevant qualified persons verified the data disclosed, including samplings, analytical and test data underlying the information contained herein. Quality control falls under the responsibility of Elzéar Belzile, P. Eng., IAMGOLD's Manager, Mining Geology, or Francis Clouston, P. Eng., IAMGOLD's Manager, Project Evaluations, who are "qualified persons" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

In calculating mineral reserves, cut-off grades are established using the Company's long-term gold price and foreign exchange assumptions, the average metallurgical recovery rates and estimated production costs over the life of the related operation. For an underground operation, a cut-off grade is calculated for each mining method, as production costs vary from one method to another. For a surface operation, production costs are determined for each block included in the block model of the relevant operation.

The nature of mining activities is such that the extraction of ore from a mine reduces reserves. In order to renew reserves (at least partially) on most of its producing properties, the Company carries out exploration drilling at depth and laterally.

The Company's attributable share of reserves for gold operations, excluding Tarkwa and Damang at December 31, 2007, was 5.4 million ounces. A sensitivity analysis on the price of gold used to calculate the mineral reserves would impact attributable ounces as follows: a 10% increase in the gold price would increase the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 4% and, a 10% decrease in the gold price would decrease the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 11%.

The Company's attributable share of reserves for the Tarkwa and Damang gold operations at December 31, 2007 was 2.6 million ounces. A sensitivity analysis on the price of gold used to calculate the mineral reserves would impact attributable ounces as follows: a 10% increase in the gold price would increase the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 7% and, a 10% decrease in the gold price would decrease the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 8%.

6. Other Aspects of the Business

6.1 Marketing of Production

The gold market is relatively deep and liquid, with the price of gold generally quoted in US dollars. The demand for gold is primarily for jewellery fabrication purposes and bullion investment. Gold is traded on a world-wide basis. Fabricated gold has a variety of uses, including jewellery (which accounts for 80% of fabricated demand), electronics, dentistry, decorations, medals and official coins. Central banks, financial institutions and private individuals buy, sell and hold gold bullion as an investment and as a store of value.

The use of gold as a store of value (the tendency of gold to retain its value in relative terms against basic goods and in times of inflation and monetary crisis) and the large quantities of gold held for this purpose in relation to annual mine production, has meant that historically the potential total supply of gold has been far greater than demand. Thus, while current supply and demand plays some part in determining the price of gold, this does not occur to the same extent as for other commodities. Gold prices have, in addition, been significantly affected by macro-economic factors such as expectations of inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, changes in reserve policy by central banks and global or regional political and economic crises. In times of inflation and currency devaluation, gold was often seen as a refuge, which increased purchases of gold and thereby supported its market price.

Most of the Company's revenue and earnings are generated predominantly from the sale of gold. The gold price fluctuates continually due to factors beyond IAMGOLD's control.

The following table indicates fluctuations in the gold price in US dollars per troy ounce based on the London PM Fix on the London Bullion Market for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	**2006**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**
High	$841	$725	$537	$454	$416
Low	$608	$525	$411	$375	$320
Average	$695	$604	$444	$409	$363

Also, since revenue from sales of gold and ferroniobium are received in US dollars while a significant portion of operating and other expenses are incurred in other currencies, including Canadian dollars, the value of the Canadian dollar and other currencies relative to the US dollar has a direct impact on the Company's profit margin.

The following table illustrates fluctuations in the exchange rates for US dollars **expressed in Canadian dollars** for the last five calendar years, as established for customs purposes by the Bank of Canada.

	Year Ended December 31,				
$C/$	**2007**	**2006**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**
High	1.1853	1.1726	1.2704	1.3968	1.5747
Low	0.9170	1.0990	1.1507	1.1774	1.2924
Average	1.0748	1.1341	1.2116	1.3015	1.4015
End of Period	0.9913	1.1654	1.1630	1.2020	1.2965

6.2 Government Regulation

The Canadian mining industry has evolved with federal and state or provincial legislation governing the exploration, mining, processing and marketing of minerals. This legislation governs the acquisition and ownership of mining rights, mining duties and income taxes, labour, health and safety standards, exports and other related matters.

The North American mining industry is also subject to federal and state or provincial environmental protection legislation. This legislation imposes high standards in order to reduce or eliminate the effects of waste generated by ore mining and processing operations. Consequently, the construction and commercial operation of a mine necessarily entails compliance with applicable environmental legislation and the obtaining of permits for the use of land and water or other similar authorizations from various government bodies. Each mining company is under a strict obligation to comply with all applicable environmental laws.

Failure to comply with this legislation may lead to the issuance of orders suspending or curtailing operations or requiring the installation of additional equipment. IAMGOLD could be required to indemnify private parties suffering losses or damages arising from its mining activities and could be assessed fines if found guilty of penal infractions under the terms of such legislation.

In the Guiana Shield, RGM must comply, in the course of its operations, with a range of Surinamese laws similar in their effects to legislation to which IAMGOLD is subject in Canada. However, with respect to the Rosebel Gold Mine, the Mineral Agreement executed on April 7, 1994, provides exceptions to applicable Surinamese legislation in favour of RGM and its shareholders in certain instances, among which figure an alleviated tax system and, in certain cases, provisions for legislative stability. This mineral agreement provides a comprehensive legal framework that applies to the specific activities of the Rosebel Gold Mine.

The Company commissioned an environmental impact assessment for the Rosebel Gold Mine which was filed with, and approved by, the Surinamese Government in 2002 along with an updated feasibility study.

Elsewhere in South America and Africa, the Company must comply with various mining and environmental laws in force in such countries, which laws are generally similar in effect to comparable laws in North American jurisdictions.

The Company believes that it is in substantial compliance with all material current legislation, regulations and administrative standards applicable to its activities.

6.3 Environment

The Company's challenge is to integrate its economic activities with environmental integrity, social concerns and effective governance, the four pillars of sustainable mining.

With respect to environmental stewardship, IAMGOLD will focus activities to understand the interaction between activities and the environment, and seek ways to protect the environment and maximize sustainable development.

None of the environmental measures taken by the Company should impact negatively on its competitive position, as the whole of the North American mining industry is subject to substantially similar regulatory standards. The medium and long-term financial impact of these standards lies in the cost of mine site restoration during mining and once mining activities have ceased. The Company annually reviews its provision for environmental obligations, and no material adverse effect on earnings is expected in the future. IAMGOLD believes that its operations are substantially in compliance with all relevant and material laws and regulations, as well as standards and guidelines issued from the relevant regulatory authorities.

The estimates for restoration and closure costs are prepared by knowledgeable individuals and are subject to review and approval by government authorities. Site closure costs are charged against a provision accumulated during the production phase. These obligations are currently estimated as follows:

	Discounted (in millions of $)	**Undiscounted (in millions of $)**
Doyon Division	34.2	78.6
Sleeping Giant Gold Mine	4.1	4.2
Mupane Gold Mine	4.9	5.8
Tarkwa Gold Mine	3.7*	4.7*
Damang Gold Mine	0.6*	0.7*
Sadiola Gold Mine	9.5*	11.1*
Yatela Gold Mine	7.4*	8.5*
Rosebel Gold Mine	17.2	30.6
Niobec Mine	1.6	2.5
Other Sites	6.3	6.8

* Proportionate share based on ownership as at December 31, 2007.

6.4 Community Relations

As part of its strategy, the Company plays an active role in the communities in which it operates. The positive economic impacts of mining operations are often more noticeable in emerging countries. Therefore, in such countries, the Company implements development programs, which can be sustained beyond the mine life, to assist in improving the quality of life for those residents neighbouring the operations and projects. The Company has also established community outreach programs to interact

with stakeholders with respect to its activities and their impact on the local communities. Community support for mining operations is viewed as a key ingredient for a successful mining venture.

6.5 Taxes

IAMGOLD is subject to federal income tax in Canada on its worldwide earnings, although earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are not generally subject to Canadian tax until repatriated to Canada. Some of the foreign subsidiaries operate in countries which have concluded a tax treaty with Canada and, as a consequence, active business income earned in those countries would be exempt from Canadian taxes when repatriated to Canada. However, earnings of foreign subsidiaries operating in other countries could attract Canadian taxes depending on the tax rate in the relevant foreign country. The Company's Canadian operations are also subject to provincial income tax. The statutory combined corporate tax rate is approximately 36%. The Company is also subject to Québec mining duties at a statutory rate of 12%.

6.6 Mining Development and Construction

In 2007, the Company created a Project Development department, consisting of three in-house divisions to support the existing operations on specific technical issues, extraordinary capital expenditures, expansions, and the advancement of projects. The goal consists of optimizing performance of each division's activities with a view to achieving greater effectiveness in terms of costs and schedule.

The objective of the Technical Services Division is to provide technical assistance to mines operated by the Company on specific projects and to conduct technical studies.

The objective of the Camroc Mining Development Division is to form and manage specialized teams performing mining development works at various mines or projects, in accordance with corporate priorities.

The objective of the Engineering and Construction Division is to form and manage teams of professionals and technicians specialized in engineering and planning, implementing and supervising construction activities of mine facilities and infrastructure.

6.7 Intellectual Property

Operations of the Company are not dependent upon or subject to patents or intellectual property licenses or rights.

6.8 Competition

6.8.1 Gold Market

The Company is in competition with other mining companies for the acquisition of interests in precious metal mining properties. In the pursuit of such acquisition opportunities, IAMGOLD competes with several Canadian and foreign companies that

may have substantially greater financial and other resources. Although IAMGOLD has acquired many such assets in the past, there can be no assurance that its acquisition efforts will succeed in the future.

6.8.2 Niobium Market

The Niobec Mine is currently the only ferroniobium producer in North America. The Company competes on a worldwide basis against two other producers, both located in Brazil, for the sale of the mine's production. Companhia Brasilera de Metalurgia e Mineraçâo ("CBMM") is the world's largest producer of ferroniobium with an estimated market share in the range of 82%. Mineraçâo Catalâo, a member of the Anglo-American plc group, holds a market share similar to the Company's, which is estimated at approximately 9% of worldwide supply.

Niobium demand has increased significantly over the past four years due to a general increase in the use of niobium driven by the production of higher quality steels and of pipeline steels, and by an increase in steel production in China. Its price has also increased significantly since the latter part of 2006. The Company's competitiveness in certain markets may be impacted by tariffs and duties imposed by governments. Nevertheless, steady market and limited supply growth has enabled the Company to expand production and increase sales.

6.9 Sale of Production

The Company's revenues are generated predominately from the sale of gold (more than 85% of total 2006 revenues on a consolidated basis). The gold price is subject to fluctuations resulting from factors beyond the Company's control. These factors include general price inflation, changes in investment trends and international monetary systems, political events and changes in gold supply and demand on the public and private markets. The gold market is characterized by significant above-ground reserves which can dramatically affect the price should a portion of these reserves be brought to market. In 1999, the gold market felt the effects of gold reserve sales by some central banks as well as the effects of the announcement at the end of September 1999 by European central banks of a self-imposed annual limit on gold sales (the "Washington Agreement"). In 2004, the group of 15 signatories to the Washington Agreement renewed this agreement for a period of five years, with additional participants joining the original group of signatories. The renewal should provide for continued stability in the marketplace.

Gallery Gold, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and Cambior, predecessor to IMG-Qc, used in the past various instruments to reduce the volatility of their revenues and secure the cash flows from their operating mines. Said outstanding instruments impact on the price that the Company realizes on the sale of gold.

From the commencement of commercial production until the end of 1994, production from the Niobec Mine was sold in the form of concentrates to firms in Europe, India, Japan and the United States for conversion into ferroniobium and distribution in their respective markets. Commercial production of ferroniobium at the mine site commenced

in December 1994 following the construction of a plant to convert niobium pentoxide concentrates into ferroniobium grading 66% niobium using an aluminothermic process. Ferroniobium produced at the Niobec Mine is currently distributed, directly or through a distributor or an agent, mainly in North America, Europe and Asia.

A significant part of the annual production from the Niobec Mine is sold under the terms of commercial contracts with third party purchasers. However, these purchasers are not bound to purchase and take delivery of all of Niobec's production under the terms of these contracts and there can be no assurance that these contracts will be renewed upon their expiry or that the Company will be able to enter into agreements with other purchasers in the event that the existing contracts are not renewed.

6.10 Employee Relations

All of the Company's current Canadian operations are unionized. The Company's operations may be affected by legal and illegal work stoppages. In 2007, the Company successfully negotiated new collective agreements at Rosebel Gold Mine, Mupane Gold Mine, Sleeping Giant Mine and Mouska Mine.

The Company considers that it has good relations with its employees and unions. It offers a competitive compensation program, a secure and challenging working environment, and an open dialogue.

As at December 31, 2007, the Company employed approximately 2,750 individuals and approximately 700 contractor-employees.

7. Dividends

The following table outlines the dividends declared per common share of the Company ("Common Share") for the Company's Common Shares for the three most recently completed financial years:

	2007	2006	2005
Dividend per Common Share (C$/share)	$0.06	$0.07	$0.07

IAMGOLD maintains a dividend policy with the timing, payment and amount of dividends paid by IAMGOLD to shareholders to be determined by the directors of IAMGOLD from time to time based upon, among other things, the cash flow, results of operations and financial condition of IAMGOLD, the need for funds to finance ongoing operations and development, exploration and capital projects and such other business considerations as the directors of IAMGOLD may consider relevant.

8. Litigation

Reference is made to note 27(g) of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for its financial year ended December 31, 2007, on page 80 of the Company's 2007 Annual Report, for information on this matter.

Item IV Description of Capital Structure

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of First Preference Shares, an unlimited number of Second Preference Shares and an unlimited number of Common Shares, of which 295,535,529 Common Shares and no First Preference Shares or Second Preference Shares were issued and outstanding as at March 25, 2008.

Each Common Share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at all meetings of shareholders other than meetings at which only holders of another class or series of shares are entitled to vote. Each Common Share entitles the holder thereof, subject to the prior rights of the holders of the First Preference Shares and the Second Preference Shares, to receive any dividends declared by the directors of the Company and the remaining property of the Company upon dissolution.

Item V Market for Securities

The Common Shares of the Company are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") under the symbol "IMG", on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "IAG" and on the Botswana Stock Exchange.

The following table sets forth the market price range, in Canadian dollars, and the trading volume of the Common Shares on the TSX for each month during the year ended December 31, 2007.

	High (C$)	Low (C$)	Close (C$)	Volume (millions)
January	10.57	9.50	10.32	40.1
February	10.90	9.50	9.77	38.9
March	9.82	8.55	8.91	33.2
April	9.60	8.42	9.00	28.2
May	9.03	7.15	7.80	44.7
June	8.64	7.50	8.20	36.2
July	9.29	8.01	8.80	38.0
August	9.75	6.81	7.03	40.8
September	9.08	7.04	8.65	44.3
October	8.83	7.65	8.28	40.0
November	9.65	8.03	8.61	49.8
December	8.95	7.75	8.09	26.3

The following tables set forth the market price range, in Canadian dollars, and trading volume of the Company's warrants on the TSX, for each month, since their listing, of the year ended December 31, 2007.

Warrants – TSX

	C $ per Warrant			
	High	**Low**	**Close**	**Volume**
January	1.69	1.35	1.60	656,378
February	1.65	1.39	1.48	877,982
March	1.48	1.08	1.26	782,340
April	1.33	1.04	1.15	692,471
May	1.16	0.76	0.90	499,363
June	1.03	0.68	0.90	327,491
July	1.13	0.86	1.05	480,240
August	1.09	0.41	0.66	669,030
September	1.10	0.61	1.04	734,420
October	1.02	.075	0.90	602,665
November	1.04	.079	0.83	985,300
December	0.85	.054	0.70	379,100
Year	1.69	.041	0.70	7,686,780

Item VI Directors and Officers

1. Directors

As of the date hereof, the list of IAMGOLD's directors is as follows:

Name, Province and Country of Residence	***Principal Occupation***	***Director Since***
WILLIAM D. PUGLIESE [(1) (3)] *Aurora, Ontario, Canada*	*Chairman of the Company*	*1990*
DEREK BULLOCK [(1)] *Bobcaygeon, Ontario, Canada*	*Mining Consultant*	*1994*
JOHN E. CALDWELL [(2)] *Toronto, Ontario, Canada*	*President and Chief Executive Officer of SMTC Corporation Limited (electronics manufacturing service provider)*	*2006*
DONALD K. CHARTER [(1) (3)] *Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada*	*Corporate Director and President, 3Cs Corporation (private company)*	*2003*

JOSEPH F. CONWAY *Toronto, Ontario, Canada*	*President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company*	*2003*
W. ROBERT DENGLER [4] *Aurora, Ontario, Canada*	*Corporate Director*	*2005*
GUY G. DUFRESNE [4] *Boucherville, Québec, Canada*	*Engineer and Corporate Director*	*2006*
JEAN-ANDRÉ ÉLIE [2] *Town of Mount Royal, Québec, Canada*	*Lawyer and Corporate Director*	*2006*
STEPHEN FREEDHOFF [2] *Toronto, Ontario, Canada*	*Chartered Accountant, Self-Employed Consultant*	*2005*
PETER C. JONES [3] [4] *Toronto, Ontario, Canada*	*Management Consultant and Corporate Director*	*2006*
MAHENDRA NAIK [2] *Markham, Ontario, Canada*	*Chartered Accountant and Chief Financial Officer of Fundeco Inc. (private investment company)*	*2000*
JOHN SHAW [4] *Sydney, New South Wales, Australia*	*Geological Engineer and Corporate Director*	*2006*

[1] Member of the Corporate Governance Committee
[2] Member of the Audit Committee
[3] Member of the Compensation Committee
[4] Member of the Environmental, Health and Safety Committee

All of the above-mentioned directors have held their current positions or another position with their current employer or a company related thereto during the last five years, with the following exceptions. Mr. Pugliese who, prior to January 2003, was Chief Executive Officer of IAMGOLD; Mr. Caldwell who, from 2001 to 2002, was a consultant with Geac Computer Corporation Limited (a software company); Mr. Charter, who prior to December 2005 was an Executive Vice President of Dundee Corporation and Dundee Wealth Management Inc., and the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Dundee Securities Corporation and Dundee Private Investors (financial services companies); Mr. Conway who, prior to January 2003, was President and Chief Executive Officer of Repadre Capital Corporation, a mining company; Mr. Dufresne who prior to November 2006, was President and Chief Executive Officer of Québec Cartier Mining Company (iron ore extraction and manufacturing company); Mr. Élie who, from 1998 to 2002, was managing director of a Canadian bank wholly-owned by Société Générale (France); and Mr. Jones who, prior to his retirement in November 2006, was President and Chief Operating Officer of Inco Limited (a metals and mining company).

Each director will, unless he resigns or his office becomes vacant for any reason, hold office until the close of the next annual meeting of shareholders or until his successor is elected or appointed.

2. Executive Officers

The current list of Company officers is as follows:

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Occupation	Officer Since
JOSEPH F. CONWAY* Toronto, Ontario, Canada	President and CEO	2003
CAROL BANDUCCI Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	Chief Financial Officer	2007
MICHAEL DONNELLY Oakville, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Exploration	2007
ROSS GALLINGER Oakville, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Health, Safety and Sustainability	2006
JOHN McCOMBE Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Africa	2005
DENIS MIVILLE-DESCHÊNES* Candiac, Québec, Canada	Senior Vice President, Project Development	2006
PAUL B. OLMSTED* Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Development	2003
LARRY E. PHILLIPS Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Affairs and Corporate Secretary	1990
P. GORDON STOTHART Oakville, Ontario, Canada	Chief Operating Officer	2007
JANET WILKINSON Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Human Resources	2006
LINCOLN GREENIDGE Pickering, Ontario, Canada	Corporate Controller	2007

* Prior to joining the Company, the individual was an officer or held another management position with a company acquired by IAMGOLD.

All of the executive officers of the Company have held their current positions or another management position with the Company or one of its affiliates during the last five years, with the following exceptions: Mr. Donnelly who, prior to November 2006, was General Manager Copper Exploration Latin America for Falconbridge Limited (a mining company) and from November 2001 to July 2003 was General Manager Exploration Southern Hemisphere for Noranda Inc. (a mining company); Mr. Gallinger who, prior to May 2006, was Vice President, Sustainability of Placer Dome Canada (a mining company), and, prior to May 2004, was Manager, Environment of BHP Billiton, Base Metals Division (a mining company); Mr. McCombe who, prior to September 2005, was Vice President, Operations of Breakwater Resources Ltd. (a mining company); and Mrs. Wilkinson who, prior to December 2006 was Director, Employee and Labour Relations at Falconbridge Limited (a mining company).

3. Shareholdings of Directors and Officers

As at March 25, 2008, directors and executive officers of IAMGOLD as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, approximately 8 million Common Shares or 2.7% of all issued and outstanding Common Shares of IAMGOLD.

4. Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or officer of the Company is, or has been in the last ten years, a director or executive officer of an issuer that, while acting in such capacity, (a) was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemptions under Canadian securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, (b) was subject to an event that resulted, after that person ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the issuer being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemption under Canadian securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, or (c) within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, except for the following: (i) Mr. Caldwell joined the Mosaic Group Inc. in October 2002 and was serving as a director thereof when, in December 2002, it filed for protection under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangements Act* (the "CCAA"). Mr. Caldwell ceased being a director of the Mosaic Group in September 2003; Mr. Caldwell was a director of Stelco Inc. when, in January 2004, it obtained a court order under the CCAA to initiate the restructuring of its debt obligations and capital structure. Stelco Inc. emerged from CCAA on March 31, 2006. Mr. Caldwell was a director of Stelco Inc. from 1997 until March 31, 2006.

Personal Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or officer of the Company has, within the 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold his or her assets.

Penalties and Sanctions

To the best of management's knowledge, no penalties or sanctions have been imposed on a director or executive officer of the Company in relation to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflict of Interest

To the best of management's knowledge, there is no existing or potential material conflict of interest between the Company or any of its subsidiaries and any director or officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company.

Item VII Audit Committee

1. Composition and Relevant Education and Experience of Members

The directors of the Company have an audit committee (the "Audit Committee") which consists of Messrs. John Caldwell (Chairman), Jean-André Élie, Stephen Freedhoff and Mahendra Naik. The directors of the Company have determined that all members of the Audit Committee are "independent" and "financially literate" within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* and the US *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.* The directors of the Company have also determined that Mr. Freedhoff is an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" within the meaning of the US *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*. The designation of Mr. Freedhoff as an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" does not make him an "expert" for any purpose, impose any duties, obligations or liability on him that are greater than those imposed on members of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors who do not carry this designation or affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the Audit Committee.

The following is a brief summary of the education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as a member of the Audit Committee.

Name	Relevant Education and Experience
John E. Caldwell (Chairman)	Mr. Caldwell is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Carleton University, Ontario. He has over 20 years experience as a senior executive of various publicly held companies. Mr. Caldwell has obtained significant experience in analyzing and evaluating financial statements as well as exposure to accounting and financial matters as President and Chief Executive Officer of SMTC Corporation (a global provider of advanced electronic manufacturing services) since 2003, as President and Chief Executive Officer of CAE Inc. (a flight simulation and training services company) for over 6 years, as Chief Financial Officer of CAE Inc. for 4 years and 12 years in various senior financial positions at a consumer products company. Mr. Caldwell has acquired through his education and experience, an understanding of accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements and the implications of said accounting principles on the Company's results, as well as an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. Mr. Caldwell is also a member of the audit committee of a number of publicly traded companies.
Jean-André Élie	Mr. Élie holds a law degree from McGill University and an MBA from the University of Western Ontario. He has over 35 years experience as a senior executive in the pulp and paper and energy industries as well as with securities and accounting firms. Mr. Élie has obtained significant experience in analyzing and evaluating financial statements as well as exposure to accounting and financial matters as an officer of both medium and large sized companies. Since his retirement in 2002, he serves on the boards of public and private companies. Mr. Élie is a member of the Quebec Bar Association of Quebec. Mr. Élie has acquired through his education and experience an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements and the implications of said accounting principles on the Company's results as well as an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. Mr. Élie is also a member of the audit committee of a number of privately held companies.

Stephen Freedhoff	Mr. Freedhoff is a Chartered Accountant and a Certified Financial Planner. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Toronto. Mr. Freedhoff was a partner of a national Canadian accounting firm for 30 years and has extensive experience with public company financial reporting. As a Chartered Accountant, Mr. Freedhoff has experience in preparing, auditing, analyzing and evaluating financial statements, understands internal controls and procedures for financial reporting and understands the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements as well as the implications of said accounting principles on the Company's results. Mr. Freedhoff is also a member of the audit committee of other publicly traded companies.
Mahendra Naik	Mr. Naik is a Chartered Accountant with mining and investment industry experience. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Toronto. He practiced as a Chartered Accountant for nine years with a major Canadian accounting firm. As a Chartered Accountant, Mr. Naik has experience in preparing, auditing, analyzing and evaluating financial statements, understands internal controls and procedures for financial reporting and understands the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements as well as the implications of said accounting principles on the Company's results. He is also the Audit Committee Chairman for a TSX listed base-metals company and number of private companies.

2. Mandate of the Audit Committee

The general mandate of the Audit Committee is to review and, if deemed appropriate, recommend the approval of the Company's annual and quarterly financial statements to the Board of Directors, and more particularly to review the Company's financial reporting process, internal control system, management of financial risks and the audit process of financial information.

This committee reviews the general policies submitted by the Company's management in connection with financial reporting and internal control and deals with all matters relating thereto. Based on its review, this committee makes recommendations to the Board of Directors. Finally, the committee ensures that the external auditors are independent *vis-à-vis* management of the Company and makes its recommendations regarding their nomination for the ensuing year. The charter of the Audit Committee is attached hereto as Schedule A.

3. Policies and Procedures for the Engagement of Audit and Non-Audit Services

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy to pre-approve permitted non-audit services to be performed by the Company's external auditors. This policy delegates to the Chairman of the Audit Committee the power to authorize, upon request from management, the external auditors to perform services that are not Prohibited Services and for which fees are estimated not to exceed C$25,000. Management must report to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis on the non-auditing services performed by the external auditors, at which time the Audit Committee ensures that the provision of such work is compatible with maintaining the external auditors' independence.

4. External Auditor Service Fees

External Auditor Service Fees

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years for audit services were $1,210,000 in 2007 and $973,900 in 2006.

Audit-Related Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the Company's external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and that are not disclosed in the above paragraph were nil in 2007 and $145,900 in 2006.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the Company's external auditor for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning were $30,000 in 2007 and $20,800 in 2006. The nature of the services comprising these fees was advice regarding compliance and general tax matters.

Sample Chart for the above fee disclosure

The aggregate fees billed by the external auditor of the Company in each of the last two financial years of the Company are as follows:

	2007	2006
Audit Fees[(1)]	1,210,000	973,900
Audit-related fees[(2)]	Nil	145,900
Tax fees[(3)]	30,000	20,800
Total	1,240,000	1,140,600

(1) "Audit fees" include the aggregate professional fees paid to KPMG LLP for the audit of the annual consolidated financial statements and other regulatory audits and filings.

(2) "Audit related fees" include the aggregate fees paid to KPMG LLP, for the provision of technical, accounting and financial reporting advice services.

(3) "Tax fees" include the aggregate fees paid to KPMG LLP for the provision of corporate tax compliance, tax planning and other tax related services.

Item VIII Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions

Within the three most recently completed financial years and during the current 2008 fiscal year to date, none of the directors or executive officers of the Company or associates or affiliates of any such individuals has, to the best of the Company's knowledge, any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company and its subsidiaries.

Item IX Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Company's transfer agent and registrar is:
Computershare Trust Company of Canada
100 University Ave.
9th Floor, North Tower
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1
Canada

Item X Material Contracts

There are no other contracts, other than those herein disclosed in this Annual Information Form and other than those entered into in the ordinary course of the Company's business, that is material to the Company and which was entered into in the most recently completed fiscal year or before the most recently completed financial year but is still in effect as of the date of this Annual Information Form.

Item XI Interests of Experts

1. Names of Experts

The following persons and companies have prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made by the Company under National Instrument 51-102 during, or relating, to the financial year of the Company ended December 31, 2007.

KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants

The qualified persons whose names are set forth under Section 2 of Item III above being: Marcus Tomkinson, Linton Putland, Paul M. Johnson, Patrick Godin, Wayne W. Valliant, William E. Roscoe and David A. Ross.

To the knowledge of the Company, after reasonable enquiry, each of the foregoing persons and companies, except for KPMG LLP, beneficially owns, directly, or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over less than one per cent of the outstanding Common Shares.

KPMG LLP are the Company's external auditors and have reported to the shareholders on the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 in their report dated March 27, 2008. In connection with their audit, KPMG LLP has confirmed that they are independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

2. Interests of Experts

To the best of management's knowledge, the experts named above did not have any registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Company when the experts prepared their respective reports.

Item XII Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com* and the Company's website at *www.iamgold.com*. Information, including directors' and officers' remuneration, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Company's Management Information Circular pertaining to its Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, scheduled for May 15, 2008, which will involve the election of directors. Additional information is also provided in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial year ended December 31, 2007.

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. Overall Purpose and Objectives

The audit committee (the "Committee") will assist the directors (the "Directors") of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Corporation") in fulfilling their responsibilities under applicable legal and regulatory requirements. To the extent considered appropriate by the Committee or as required by applicable legal or regulatory requirements, the Committee will review the financial reporting process of the Corporation, the system of internal controls and management of the financial risks of the Corporation and the audit process of the financial information of the Corporation. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Committee should maintain an effective working relationship with the Directors, management of the Corporation and the external auditor of the Corporation as well as monitor the independence of the external auditor.

2. Authority

(a) The Committee shall have the authority to:

(i) engage independent counsel and other advisors as the Committee determines necessary to carry out its duties;

(ii) set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee;

(iii) communicate directly with the internal and external auditor of the Corporation and require that the external auditor of the Corporation report directly to the Committee; and

(iv) seek any information considered appropriate by the Committee from any employee of the Corporation.

(b) The Committee shall have unrestricted and unfettered access to all personnel and documents of the Corporation and shall be provided with the resources reasonably necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.

3. Membership and Organization

(a) The Committee will be composed of at least three members. The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Directors to serve one-year terms and shall be permitted to serve an unlimited number of consecutive terms. Every member of the Committee must be a Director

who is independent and financially literate to the extent required by (and subject to the exemptions and other provisions set out in) applicable laws, rules and regulations, and stock exchange requirements ("Applicable Laws"). In this Charter, the terms "independent" and "financially literate" have the meaning ascribed to such terms by Applicable Laws, and include the meanings given to similar terms by Applicable Laws, including in the case of the term "independent" the terms "outside" and "unrelated" to the extent such latter terms are applicable under Applicable Laws.

(b) The chairman of the Committee will be appointed by the Committee from time to time and must have such accounting or related financial management expertise as the Directors may determine in their business judgement.

(c) The secretary of the Committee will be the Secretary of the Corporation or such other person as is chosen by the Committee.

(d) The Committee may invite such persons to meetings of the Committee as the Committee considers appropriate, except to the extent exclusion of certain persons is required pursuant to this Charter or Applicable Laws.

(e) The Committee may invite the external auditor of the Corporation to be present at any meeting of the Committee and to comment on any financial statements, or on any of the financial aspects, of the Corporation.

(f) The Committee will meet as considered appropriate or desirable by the Committee. Any member of the Committee or the external auditor of the Corporation may call a meeting of the Committee at any time upon 48 hours prior written notice.

(g) All decisions of the Committee shall be by simple majority and the chairman of the Committee shall not have a deciding or casting vote.

(h) Minutes shall be kept in respect of the proceedings of all meetings of the Committee.

(i) No business shall be transacted by the Committee except at a meeting of the members thereof at which a majority of the members thereof is present.

(j) The Committee may transact its business by a resolution in writing signed by all the members of the Committee in lieu of a meeting of the Committee.

4. Role and Responsibilities

To the extent considered appropriate or desirable or required by applicable legal or regulatory requirements, the Committee shall:

(a) recommend to the Directors

(i) the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report on the annual financial statements of the Corporation or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, and

(ii) the compensation to be paid to the external auditor of the Corporation;

(b) review the proposed audit scope and approach of the external auditor of the Corporation and ensure no unjustifiable restriction or limitations have been placed on the scope of the proposed audit;

(c) meet separately and periodically with the management of the Corporation, the external auditor of the Corporation and the internal auditor (or other personnel responsible for the internal audit function of the Corporation) of the Corporation to discuss any matters that the Committee, the external auditor of the Corporation or the internal auditor of the Corporation, respectively, believes should be discussed privately;

(d) be directly responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report on the annual financial statements of the Corporation or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, including the resolution of disagreements between management of the Corporation and the external auditor of the Corporation regarding any financial reporting matter and review the performance of the external auditor of the Corporation;

(e) review judgmental areas, for example those involving a valuation of the assets and liabilities and other commitments and contingencies of the Corporation;

(f) review audit issues related to the material associated and affiliated entities of the Corporation that may have a significant impact on the equity investment therein of the Corporation;

(g) meet with management and the external auditor of the Corporation to review the annual financial statements of the Corporation and the results of the audit thereof;

(h) review and determine if internal control recommendations made by the external auditor of the Corporation have been implemented by management of the Corporation;

(i) pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or any subsidiary entities thereof by the external auditor of the Corporation and, to the extent considered appropriate: (i) adopt specific policies and procedures in accordance with Applicable Laws for the engagement of such non-audit services; and/or (ii) delegate to one or more independent members of the Committee the authority to pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or any subsidiary entities thereof by the external auditor of the Corporation provided that the other members of the Committee are informed of each such non-audit service;

(j) consider the qualification and independence of the external auditor of the Corporation, including reviewing the range of services provided by the external auditor of the Corporation in the context of all consulting services obtained by the Corporation;

(k) consider the fairness of the interim financial statements and financial disclosure of the Corporation and review with management of the Corporation whether,

  (i) actual financial results for the interim period varied significantly from budgeted or projected results,

  (ii) generally accepted accounting principles have been consistently applied,

  (iii) there are any actual or proposed changes in accounting or financial reporting practices of the Corporation, and

  (iv) there are any significant or unusual events or transactions which require disclosure and, if so, consider the adequacy of that disclosure;

(l) review the financial statements of the Corporation, management's discussion and analysis and any annual and interim earnings press releases of the Corporation before the Corporation publicly discloses such information and discuss these documents with the external auditor and with management of the Corporation, as appropriate;

(m) review and be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the public disclosure of the Corporation of financial information extracted or derived from the financial statements of the Corporation, other than the public disclosure referred to in paragraph 4(l) above, and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures;

(n) establish procedures for,

(i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and

(ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters relating to the Corporation;

(o) review and approve the hiring policies of the Corporation regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and any former external auditor of the Corporation;

(p) review the areas of greatest financial risk to the Corporation and whether management of the Corporation is managing these risks effectively;

(q) review significant accounting and reporting issues, including recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and consider their impact on the financial statements of the Corporation;

(r) review any legal matters which could significantly impact the financial statements of the Corporation as reported on by counsel and meet with counsel to the Corporation whenever deemed appropriate;

(s) institute special investigations and, if appropriate, hire special counsel or experts to assist in such special investigations;

(t) at least annually, obtain and review a report prepared by the external auditor of the Corporation describing: the firm's quality-control procedures; any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review or peer review of the firm or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, in respect of one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and (to assess the auditor's independence) all relationships between the independent auditor and the Corporation;

(u) review with the external auditor of the Corporation any audit problems or difficulties and management's response to such problems or difficulties;

(v) discuss the Corporation's earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earning guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, if applicable;

(w) review and assess annually this charter and recommend any proposed changes to the Board of Directors for approval;

(x) perform an annual evaluation of the performance of the Committee, the results of which will be reviewed by the Board of Directors; and

(y) review the selection of, and changes in the accounting policies of the Corporation.

5. Communication with the Directors

(a) The Committee shall produce and provide the Directors with a written summary of all actions taken at each Committee meeting or by written resolution.

(b) The Committee shall produce and provide the Directors with all reports or other information required to be prepared under Applicable Laws.

EXHIBIT 99.2

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), dated March 27, 2008, should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements for December 31, 2007 and related notes thereto which appear elsewhere in this report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). All figures in this MD&A are expressed in US dollars, unless stated otherwise. Additional information on IAMGOLD Corporation can be found at www.sedar.com or www.sec.gov. IAMGOLD's securities trade on the Toronto, New York, and Botswana stock exchanges.

Overview

IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD", "IMG", or the "Company") is an established gold mining and exploration company. During 2006, the Company acquired Gallery Gold Limited ("GGL") and Cambior Inc. ("Cambior") which were the main source of the Company's growth, and significantly contributed to the increases in revenues, costs, cash flows and, reserves and resources which are discussed in more detail within this MD&A. IAMGOLD's interests include eight operating gold mines, a niobium producer, a diamond royalty and exploration projects located throughout Africa and the Americas. The Company's advanced exploration and development projects include the Quimsacocha project in Ecuador, the Buckreef project in Tanzania, the Westwood project in Canada, and the Camp Caiman project in French Guiana.

Highlights

- Operating cash flow for 2007 of $117.1 million compared to $75.2 million in 2006.
- Annual revenues of $678.1 million, a 124% increase over 2006 of $303.3 million.
- Net loss for 2007 was $42.1 million or $0.14 per share. Excluding impairment charge for $99.6 million, net earnings ("Adjusted net earnings") for 2007 was $57.6 million or $0.20 per share.
- Achieved 965,000 ounces of gold production at an average cash cost of $423 per ounce.
- Strong cash and gold bullion position of $242.5 million, valuing gold bullion at market.
- Agreement completed to sell the Sleeping Giant mine on closure.
- Niobec revenues were $109.8 million for the year, and operating cash flow was $48.9 million.
- The addition of key senior personnel with international experience and proven track records in the mining industry.
- Implementation of numerous cost reduction and productivity initiatives throughout the organization
  - Mill optimization and expansion programs at Rosebel
  - New copper flotation circuit at Doyon
  - Renegotiation of the mining contract and installation of a new mill motor and oxygen plant at Mupane
  - Installation of a gravity concentrator at Sadiola
  - Process improvements to increase metallurgical recovery and new hoist installation at Niobec
- Increased resources at Westwood along with a positive scoping study estimating annual production of 200,000 ounces for approximately 15 years beginning in 2012.
- 2007 annual exploration and development spending of $74.9 million, an increase of 165% over 2006.
- Labour agreements signed at Rosebel, Sleeping Giant, Mupane and Mouska mines.

Recent events:

- On January 31, 2008, the permits necessary to commence construction of the Camp Caiman exploration project in French Guiana were not granted. This was despite the fact that the Company fulfilled all of the technical, environmental and legal requirements. On March 13, 2008, IAMGOLD met with the President of France. The implementation of a new framework for mining in French Guiana is expected to be in place for mining in 2008. The President agreed to further dialogue regarding to the Company's interests in the region and to consider all reasonable alternatives for mining projects which the Company may propose in the future. All existing exploration permits remain in effect. The Company continues to explore all development opportunities as well as available remedies.

The following table is provided to highlight IAMGOLD's percentage share of producing mines as it relates to how the Company's financial position and results of operations are included in mining operating segments.

			IAMGOLD Share		
	Operator	Segments	2007	2006	2005
Rosebel	IAMGOLD	Suriname	95%	95%[1]	-
Doyon Division	IAMGOLD	Canada	100%	100%[1]	-
Sleeping Giant	IAMGOLD	Canada	100%	100%[1]	-
Mupane	IAMGOLD	Botswana	100%	100%[2]	-
Niobec	IAMGOLD	Non-gold	100%	100%[1]	-
Joint Ventures:					
Sadiola	AngloGold Ashanti	Mali	38%	38%	38%
Yatela	AngloGold Ashanti	Mali	40%	40%	40%
Working Interests:					
Tarkwa	Gold Fields Limited	Ghana	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%
Damang	Gold Fields Limited	Ghana	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%

[1] *For the period of November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006 following the Cambior acquisition. Refer to the further acquisitions description.*

[2] *For the period of March 23, 2006 to December 31, 2006 following the GGL acquisition. Refer to the further acquisitions description.*

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL RESULTS

(in $000's except where noted)	**2007**	% Change	2006	% Change	2005
	$		$		$
Financial Position					
Cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and gold bullion					
- at fair value	**242,458**	11%	218,345	59%	137,496
- at cost	**167,247**	(4%)	173,376	57%	110,197
Financial Results					
Revenues	**678,131**	124%	303,345	134%	129,774
Mining costs	**426,487**	178%	153,325	96%	78,071
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**117,581**	135%	50,084	89%	26,445
Earnings from mining operations	**134,063**	34%	99,936	296%	25,258
Earnings from working interests	**25,392**	(12%)	28,874	87%	15,467
Total earnings from operations and working interests [(1)]	**159,455**	24%	128,810	216%	40,725
Adjusted net earnings [(2)]	**57,568**	(22%)	74,063	261%	20,494
Impairment charges	**(99,628)**		(1,582)		-
Net earnings (loss)	**(42,060)**	(158%)	72,481	254%	20,494
Adjusted basic and diluted net earnings [(2)] per share	**0.20**	(49%)	0.39	179%	0.14
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share	**(0.14)**	(136%)	0.39	179%	0.14
Cash flows					
Operating cash flow	**117,129**	56%	75,211	96%	38,298
Dividend declared per share (US$)	**0.06**		0.06		0.06
Production					
Average realized gold price ($/oz)	**693**	14%	607	36%	446
Gold produced (000 oz – IMG share)	**965**	50%	642	44%	446
Cash cost ($/oz – IMG share) [(3)]	**423**	32%	321	17%	274
Gold Proven and Probable reserves (000 oz contained – IMG share) [(4)]	**7,975**	(18%)	9,696	150%	3,871
Gold Measured and Indicated resources (000 oz contained – IMG share)	**22,669**	5%	21,519	94%	11,111
Gold Inferred resources (000 oz contained – IMG share)	**7,087**	(28%)	9,880	131%	4,272

(1) Total earnings from operations and working interests is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to consolidated statement of earnings for reconciliation to GAAP.

(2) Adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share are non-GAAP measures and represent net earnings (loss) before impairment charges. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

(3) Cash cost is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

(4) Refer to detailed information in the reserves and resources section of the IAMGOLD website.

IAMGOLD Attributable Production and Costs

The table below presents the production attributable to the Company's ownership in operating gold mines along with the weighted average cash cost of production.

	Production			Cash Cost[3]		
	2007 (000 oz)	2006 (000 oz)	2005 (000 oz)	**2007 $/oz**	2006 $/oz	2005 $/oz
IMG Operator						
Rosebel (95%)	**263**	38[1]	-	**452**	415[1]	-
Doyon (100%)	**131**	23[1]	-	**528**	444[1]	-
Sleeping Giant (100%)	**67**	8[1]	-	**358**	433[1]	-
Mupane (100%)	**86**	65[2]	-	**548**	483[2]	-
	547	134	-	**474**	454	-
Joint venture and Working interests						
Sadiola (38%)	**140**	190	168	**401**	273	265
Yatela (40%)	**120**	141	98	**217**	224	265
Tarkwa (18.9%)	**124**	136	137	**395**	336	268
Damang (18.9%)	**34**	41	43	**533**	396	347
	418	508	446	**357**	286	274
Total	**965**	642	446	**423**	321	274

(1) For the period of November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006 following the Cambior acquisition. Refer to further acquisitions description.

(2) For the period March 23, 2006 to December 31, 2006 following the GGL acquisition. Refer to further acquisitions description.

(3) Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

Financial Results

Adjusted net earnings before impairment charges were $57.6 million or $0.20 per share, compared to adjusted net earnings of $74.1 million or $0.39 per share in 2006, and $20.5 million or $0.14 per share in 2005. Including impairment charges, the net loss for 2007 was $42.1 million or $0.14 per share compared to net earnings of $72.5 million or $0.39 per share in 2006. During 2007, impairment charges of $93.7 million in the value of the Mupane mine was recognized as a result of the decline in the cash flows expected to be generated over the life of the mine. In addition, during the fourth quarter, a $5.9 million impairment charge was also recorded relating to resource development costs incurred at the Doyon division which, to date, have been unsuccessful in increasing the division's resource profile.

Adjusted net earnings were 22% lower than in 2006 due to numerous cost pressures faced by the Company and throughout the mining industry. Industry-wide increases of mining costs related to costs of supplies, fuel, labour and the weakening of the US dollar. In 2007, the Company successfully completed the transition from non-operator to operator, and assumed the required costs to support its multi-national operations. Exploration expenditures increased to support future growth and maximize value from organic exploration activities.

The increase in net earnings in 2006 from 2005 was mainly a result of higher gold prices and both increased production at the Sadiola and Yatela mines in Mali and from the inclusion of results from the Cambior operations from November 8, 2006.

Operating cash flow for 2007 was $117.1 million compared to $75.2 million in 2006 and $38.3 million in 2005. The increase in operating cash flow is a result of higher gold prices and increased production following the inclusion of results from the Cambior operations from November 8, 2006.

IAMGOLD's policy has been to invest in gold bullion to increase shareholder value through the appreciation of gold. During 2007, the appreciation in the Company's holding of gold bullion equated to approximately $0.12 per share. The Company continues to maintain a strong balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and gold bullion position totaled $242.5 million as at December 31, 2007 with gold bullion valued at market compared to $218.3 million at the end of 2006. For accounting purposes, gold bullion is valued at cost in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

Revenues

IAMGOLD's consolidated mining revenues in 2007 were $678.1 million, 124% higher than the $303.3 million in 2006. The increase in 2007 compared to 2006 was attributable to the rise in the average realized gold price of $693 per ounce compared to $607 per ounce in 2006, increasing revenues by $67.4 million. The increase in attributable gold sales also increased revenues by $204.7 million. The additional contribution of the Niobec mine of $97.1 million as well as higher royalty revenues also generated higher revenues. The production increases in 2007 were a result of the full year impact of the acquisition of the Rosebel, Doyon, Sleeping Giant, Mupane and Niobec mines in 2006 partially offset by a decrease in Sadiola and Yatela mines. Revenues in 2006 were 134% higher than in 2005 mainly due to the acquisitions stated above, and the increase in the realized gold price from $446 per ounce in 2005 to $607 per ounce in 2006.

Mining Costs and Production

Mining costs were $426.5 million for 2007, an increase of $273.2 million compared to $153.3 million in 2006. The increase was mainly due to the inclusion of the GGL and Cambior operations for the full year in 2007. The Company faced cost increases on supplies, fuel and labour which added approximately $20.0 million to mining costs in 2007.

Consolidated production gold cash costs increased from $321 per ounce in 2006 to $423 per ounce in 2007, an increase of 32% and in line with market guidance from the third quarter. Please refer to the supplemental information attached to the MD&A for the summarized calculation and reconciliation to GAAP. In 2007, the gold mining industry experienced a challenging year facing cost pressures related to higher labour, fuel and maintenance costs. According to the GFMS's 2007 Gold Survey, a precious metal consultant, worldwide cash costs have increased 24% over the first nine months of 2007, and reached over $400 per ounce in the third quarter of 2007. The Company faced increases in 2007 mainly due to lower production in some mines and to higher cost of supplies, fuel and labour used in production. The increase in gold price was favorable to the mining industry in terms of higher revenues reported, but such a rise in gold price also had a $13 per ounce impact on royalty expenses which are included in mining costs. The weakening of the US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar also increased cash costs by approximately $7 per ounce.

Total attributable production reached 965,000 ounces in 2007, a 50% increase from 2006. The increase is mainly a result of additional production at the Company's operating gold mines; Rosebel, Doyon, Sleeping Giant, and Mupane, which were all acquired during 2006. The Company's joint ventures, Sadiola and Yatela and equity interests, Tarkwa and Damang, produced 18% less than in 2006, largely attributable to declines in grade and recovery, heavy rainfall, and other planned changes in production output.

The production of 965,000 ounces was in line with the revised guidance for the year but lower than the original guidance of 1,000,000 ounces. The primary reasons for the shortfall were the heavier than normal rainfall levels in Mali and Ghana, lowering recovery and total tonnage processed at the Sadiola mine, fewer tonnes stacked and processed at Tarkwa and equipment availability at the Mupane mine. This was partially offset by gains at the Sleeping Giant, Yatela and Rosebel mines.

With 2007 being the first full year for IAMGOLD being a mine operator, the following analysis separates the mines operated by IAMGOLD and the mines held through joint ventures and working interests.

Cash costs, at the mines operated by IAMGOLD, increased 4% from the 2006 level of $454 per ounce to $474 per ounce in 2007. The increase can be attributed to royalty expense of $15 per ounce and the weakening of the US dollar of approximately $10 per ounce, both of which are driven by market conditions. The Company also faced increases to cash costs due to the labour dispute at Rosebel in the first quarter of 2007, challenging ground conditions at Doyon and equipment availability at the Mupane facility, which has since been rectified. The cost pressures were partially mitigated by cost improvement programs throughout the Company's operations.

The Company is proceeding with the expansion of the mill and the mill optimization at Rosebel. This will have an estimated favourable impact of $35 per ounce on cash costs over the life of the mine. For more details, refer to the Rosebel mine analysis. At the Mupane mine, a review of the mining operations resulted in renegotiating the mining contract with the third party contractor which should reduce costs in 2008. In addition, a larger mill motor was commissioned in 2007, which should allow for increase throughput in the Mupane plant, and therefore increased efficiency. Significant efforts continue to contain and lower operating costs at the IAMGOLD operated sites.

The Company's joint ventures, Sadiola and Yatela, and working interests, Tarkwa and Damang, saw their cash costs increase from $286 per ounce in 2006 to $357 per ounce in 2007, representing a 25% increase during the year. These cost increases were mainly due to an 18% reduction in production in 2007 compared to 2006 and higher input costs discussed earlier. After taking the production reduction into account, the costs were controlled due to various improvement initiatives at each of the sites.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

In 2007, depreciation, depletion and amortization of $117.6 million was 135% higher than in 2006 mainly as a result of production activities related to the acquisitions. Depreciation recorded in the first quarter of 2007 for Mupane and the first nine months of 2007 for the acquired Cambior mines reflected the preliminary purchase price allocation. The effect of the adjustments from the preliminary allocations on depreciation calculations was prospectively applied. Similarly, the impact of the impairment charge recorded for the Mupane mine at the end of the second quarter of 2007, on depreciation calculations was also prospectively applied. Depreciation, depletion and amortization recorded in the fourth quarter of 2007 of $38.1 million included the prospective application of the final purchase price equation from November 8, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and is a better representation of depreciation expense for future periods.

Reserves and Resources

Please refer to the Reserves and Resources section of the Company's website for more details. A summary of changes from 2006 follows.

At the end of 2007, proven and probable reserves were 165.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 1.5 g/t Au, indicating 8.0 million ounces, an 18% decrease from 2006, mainly as a result of a net decrease in attributable reserves at Sadiola and Tarkwa. Decreases in Rosebel reserves, for reasons noted above, were mostly offset by gains from the Company's remaining mines. Reserves were evaluated at $600 per ounce at the end of 2007.

Proven and probable reserves of niobium were 101,600 tonnes of niobium oxide, a 23% decrease compared to the end of 2006, mainly due to the production of the year and following an update on rock mechanic studies to evaluate the percentage of horizontal pillars that can be recovered. The technical study on the possible use of paste backfill at Niobec, to be completed during 2008, is expected to have a positive impact on the mining recovery of resources and therefore on future reserves.

At the end of 2007, Measured and Indicated Resources were 562.7 tonnes with an average grade of 1.3 g/t Au, indicating 22.7 million ounces, a 5% increase over 2006. The increase is a result of the conversion of inferred resources to measured and indicated resources and an increase in the gold price assumption from $500 to $700. This was partially offset by general increases in cost assumptions at all mines, as well as pit design changes at Sadiola and Mupane. At Rosebel, marginal ore was eliminated from the mine plan to reduce the overall strip ratio.

Quarterly Financial Review

(in $000's except where noted)

2007	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Revenues	**146,358**	**167,306**	**170,221**	**194,246**	**678,131**
Adjusted net earnings[(1)]	**11,285**	**12,355**	**19,527**	**14,401**	**57,568**
Net earnings (loss)	**11,285**	**(81,370)**	**19,527**	**8,498**	**(42,060)**
Adjusted basic and diluted adjusted net earnings per share[(1)]	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.07**	**0.05**	**0.20**
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share	**0.04**	**(0.28)**	**0.07**	**0.03**	**(0.14)**
Operating cash flow	**16,652**	**14,062**	**29,788**	**56,627**	**117,129**

2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	44,481	71,955	65,659	121,250	303,345
Net earnings from continuing operations	19,851	29,838	13,425	9,274	72,388
Net earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	-	93	93
Adjusted net earnings[(1)]	19,851	29,838	13,625	10,749	74,063
Net earnings	19,851	29,838	13,425	9,367	72,481
Basic and diluted net earnings from continuing operations per share	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.04	0.39
Basic and diluted adjusted net earnings per share	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.04	0.39
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.04	0.39

(1) *Adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share are non-GAAP measures. Please refer to the Supplemental Information for a reconciliation to GAAP.*

During the fourth quarter of 2007, adjusted net earnings were $14.4 million or $0.05 per share, compared to adjusted net earnings of $10.7 million or $0.04 per share for the fourth quarter of 2006. Net earnings during the fourth quarter of 2007 were $8.5 million or $0.03 per share compared to $9.4 million or $0.04 per share during the fourth quarter of 2006. Results in the fourth quarter of 2007 were affected by higher operating costs at the mining operations primarily due to higher labour, fuel costs and maintenance costs, royalty payments, and foreign exchange rate movements and partially offset by stronger gold prices. Results were also positively impacted by the contribution of the Niobec mine.

Operating cash flow for the fourth quarter was $56.6 million compared to a cash outflow of $4.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2006. The increase is a result of higher earnings due to higher revenues partially offset by higher mining cost during the fourth quarter of 2007.

Acquisitions

In 2006, IAMGOLD proceeded with the acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited ("GGL") and Cambior Inc. ("Cambior").

Gallery Gold Limited

On March 22, 2006, IAMGOLD acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of GGL in exchange for the issuance of 26,221,468 common shares. At the time, GGL, through its subsidiaries, owned a 100% interest in the Mupane gold mine in Botswana and a controlling interest in the Buckreef project in Tanzania. The purchase price was $202.3 million, including the purchase of GGL common share options for $2.4 million and transaction costs of $2.5 million. The value was determined based on the average closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the two days prior to and two days after the announcement on December 5, 2005, after market closed, and on an exchange ratio of one IAMGOLD share for each 22 GGL shares.

Cambior Inc.

On November 8, 2006, IAMGOLD acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Cambior, an international gold producer with operations, development projects and exploration activities throughout the Americas (Rosebel mine, Doyon Division, Sleeping Giant mine, Niobec mine, Westwood and Camp Caiman projects). As consideration for the transaction, the Company issued 116,258,765 common shares along with options and warrants exercisable for 10.8 million common shares of IAMGOLD. The purchase price was $1.1 billion, including transaction costs of $5.1 million. The value was determined based on the daily weighted average price on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the two days prior to, the day of, and the two days after the public announcement on September 14, 2006 before market opened, and an exchange ratio of 0.42 IAMGOLD share for each Cambior share.

Purchase Price Allocations—Final Fair Value

In 2007, independent specialists were retained to assist the Company in determining the final allocations of the fair values for GGL and Cambior. Business acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting whereby, the purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on fair value of the consideration paid at the closing date of acquisition. The fair value of the consideration paid is then allocated to the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities. The excess purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is goodwill. The determination of fair value requires management to make assumptions and estimates about the fair values. The assumptions and estimates generally require a high degree of judgement and include estimates of mineral reserves and resources acquired, future commodity prices, discount rates and foreign exchange rates. Changes in any of the assumptions of estimates used in determining the fair values could have an impact on the allocation of the fair value to balance sheet items and on future results.

The principal valuation methods for major classes of assets and liabilities were:

- Inventories—gold and niobium production inventories and ore stockpiles were valued at estimated selling prices less disposal costs, costs to complete and a reasonable profit allowance for the completing and selling effort.

- Plant and equipment—replacement cost or market value for current function and service potential, adjusted for physical, functional and economic obsolescence.

- Mining properties at producing sites (including proven and probable reserves and value beyond proven and probable reserves)—Multi-period excess earnings approach considering the prospective level of cash flows and fair value of other assets at each mine. A market approach by comparison to other publicly traded entities in similar lines of business with analysis of the market multiples of entities engaged in similar businesses was then used to corroborate the values derived.

- Development projects—discounted future cash flows considering the prospective level of cash flows from future operations and necessary capital expenditures, and/or based on a market approach as noted above.

- Exploration properties—appraised values considering costs incurred, earn-in agreements and comparable market transactions, where applicable.

- Long-term debt and derivative instruments—estimated fair values consistent with the methods disclosed under the Company's note disclosure on accounting policies.

- Asset retirement obligations—estimated fair values consistent with the methods disclosed under the Company's note disclosure on asset retirement obligations.

During 2007, the Company completed the final purchase price equation for the GGL and Cambior acquisition and updated the calculations of amortization expense prospectively.

Revised allocations of the fair values of the consideration paid, for both transactions, to the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the respective closing dates are set out below.

Final Fair Value ($000's)	GGL	Cambior	Total
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	971	7,183	8,154
Mining assets	123,874	787,486	911,360
Exploration and development	99,775	207,887	307,662
Other assets	20,472	114,393	134,865
Net assets held for sale	-	26,343	26,343
Goodwill	62,837	269,660	332,497
Other intangible assets	-	16,150	16,150
Current liabilities	(11,186)	(98,123)	(109,309)
Long-term debt	(16,589)	(33,716)	(50,305)
Forward sales liability and gold call option	(59,711)	(16,205)	(75,916)
Asset retirement obligations	(2,791)	(50,138)	(52,929)
Accrued benefit liabilities	-	(11,393)	(11,393)
Future income and mining tax liabilities	(15,323)	(107,766)	(123,089)
Non-controlling interest	-	(6,604)	(6,604)
	202,329	1,105,157	1,307,486
Consideration paid:			
Issue of 26,221,468 common shares of the Company	197,448	-	197,448
Issue of 116,258,765 common shares of the Company	-	1,062,605	1,062,605
Settlement of GGL common share options	2,402	-	2,402
Issue of 2,428,873 IAMGOLD equivalent options [(a)]	-	13,062	13,062
Issue of warrants equivalent to 8,400,000 IAMGOLD shares	-	24,403	24,403
Transaction costs	2,479	5,087	7,566
	202,329	1,105,157	1,307,486

(a) *The equivalent options granted upon the acquisition of Cambior were valued at their fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.*

OUTLOOK

	Projections 2007	Revised Projections 2007	**Actual 2007**	Projections 2008
Attributable share of gold production (000 oz)	1,000	970	**965**	920
Cash cost ($/oz)	395	410-420	**423**	455-470
Realized gold price ($/oz)	600	650	**693**	700
Oil ($/barrel)	66	66	**71**	90
Foreign exchange rate (C$/US$)	1.15	1.15	**1.07**	1.05

IAMGOLD's attributable share of gold production in 2008 from the actual operating mines is expected to be 920,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost between $455 and $470 per ounce, including royalties based on a gold price of $700 per ounce, a forecast of $90 per barrel of oil and a Canadian/US dollar exchange rate of 1.05.

Cash cost estimates are based on the assumptions noted above. Changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on cash costs, financial position, and overall results of operations. The sensitivity to a $100 per ounce rise in the gold price would increase royalty expenses included in cash costs by approximately $10 per ounce. Fuel is a key cost driver as it is used in production during extraction and processing of ore, and in some cases, to generate electric power for operations in whole or in part. Since fuel is produced by the refinement of crude oil, changes in the price of oil directly impact fuel costs. A $10 per barrel change in oil prices could cause a change in cash costs of approximately $6 per ounce. The Company operates three gold mines in Canada and therefore a change in the Canadian/US exchange rate by 10% would have an impact on cash costs of approximately $8 per ounce. The investment planned in 2008 at Rosebel will improve production and costs beginning in 2009.

The decrease in the 2008 estimated gold production compared to the actual production of 2007 is primarily due to a planned decrease at Rosebel, Doyon, Sleeping Giant, and Yatela partially offset by an increase at Mupane and Sadiola. Cash costs per ounce are expected to be higher mainly due to the increase in royalty expenses, higher expected oil prices and further cost pressures which are being seen throughout the mining industry, as well as lower production.

In the Company's niobium mine, demand for ferroniobium, a strengthening element used in the manufacturing of specialty steel alloys, continues to increase, supported by growth in China, high demand for pipeline steels, and favourable economic conditions. Demand is expected to remain strong for at least the next two years. Ferroniobium prices, like demand, have increased to record levels during 2007 and continue to rise.

Gross margin for 2008 is expected to be approximately $300.0 million compared to $277.0 million in 2007 and is dependent on market conditions for the price of gold and ferroniobium and input costs. The gross margin is a non-GAAP measure and represents total revenues and earnings from working interests less mining costs excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization. This is additional information which should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. In 2007, the Company incurred a net loss of $42.1 million.

The Company will continue to focus on increasing reserves and production organically and through acquisitions, as well as focusing on containing and reducing cash costs at existing operations.

Acquisition opportunities will focus on economic return, including the ability to decrease the Company's long-term cost structure. The criteria will also increase production by at least 75,000 ounces per annum, a demonstrated exploration upside, and a geographic fit with the Company's existing profile.

Market Trends

Gold Market

The performance of IAMGOLD's gold mines is closely related to the price of gold which is determined by the gold market. The gold market is characterized by substantial above-ground reserves that can affect the price should a portion of these reserves be brought to market. Factors mainly affecting the gold price are the US dollar, inflation expectations, oil prices, and interest rates.

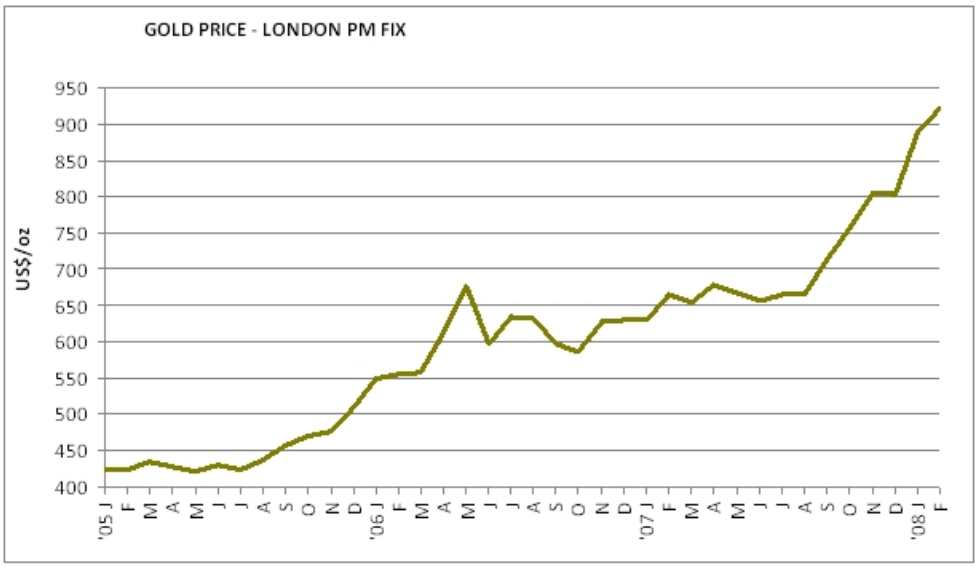
During 2007, the gold price displayed considerable volatility. Spot gold prices rose more than 30% in 2007, its largest annual gain since 1979. Gold price averaged $695 per ounce in 2007 but traded between $608 and $841 per ounce throughout the year compared to an average price of $604 per ounce in 2006. The closing price for 2007 was $834 per ounce.

Gold was impacted by record high oil prices, depreciation of the US dollar, credit market turmoil initiated by the collapse of the US sub-prime mortgage market, falling US interest rates and inflation worries. Continued political tensions in the Middle East also helped to increase its safe-haven appeal.

The jewellery demand suffered as a consequence of the high price, but has been more than offset by global investor demand for gold.

In the first quarter of 2008, gold reached a record level exceeding $1,000 per ounce. The following graph shows the monthly gold price movement over the past three years.

GOLD PRICE—LONDON PM FIX (US$/OZ)



NIOBIUM MARKET

Niobium is a strengthening element used in the manufacture of specialty steel alloys. Small additions of niobium increase the strength and durability of steel used in pipelines, the automobile industry and construction.

IAMGOLD is one of three producers worldwide, and has held a market share between 10% and 15% over the past five years. The niobium market is led by a Brazilian producer whose operations can impact market conditions. The Company's competitiveness in certain markets is also impacted by tariffs and duties imposed by governments.

In 2007, demand continued to rise, supported by growth in China, high demand for pipeline steels, and favourable economic conditions. Demand is expected to remain strong for at least the next two years. The final product resulting from mining, concentration and conversion at Niobec is ferroniobium, an alloy containing iron and niobium. Ferroniobium prices, like demand, have increased to record levels during 2007 and continue to rise. Steady market growth has enabled production and sales to expand.

CURRENCY

The Company's reporting currency is the US dollar. Movement of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar has a direct impact on the Company's Canadian mines and corporate costs. The Canadian dollar continued to strengthen during 2007 compared to the US dollar and reached 0.9913 as at December 31, 2007 with an average rate of 1.0748 in 2007 compared to 1.1341 in 2006 and 1.2116 in 2005.

OIL PRICE

Fuel is a key input to extract tonnage and in some cases, to wholly or partially power operations. Since fuel is produced by the refinement of crude oil, changes in the price of oil can have a direct impact on changes in fuel costs. The Company consumes approximately 0.6 million barrels of fuel across our mines every year. Oil prices averaged $72 per barrel in 2007 compared to $66 per barrel in 2006, an increase of 9%. Oil price closed at $96 per barrel at the end of 2007, an increase of 57% compared to the end of 2006. In the first quarter of 2008, the price per barrel reached over $100.

Suriname—Rosebel Mine (IAMGOLD interest—95%)

Summarized Results

100% Basis

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	**2007**	% Change	2006[a]
Total operating material mined (000t)	7,205	8,167	10,518	10,073	**35,963**	568%	5,382
Strip ratio[b]	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	**3.6**	(5%)	3.8
Ore milled (000t)	1,522	1,949	2,076	1,958	**7,505**	540%	1,173
Head grade (g/t)	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	**1.2**	9%	1.1
Recovery (%)	90	93	93	93	**93**	1%	92
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	48	71	75	82	**276**	590%	40
Gold production – 95% (000 oz)	46	69	71	77	**263**	590%	38
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	48	71	74	74	**267**	521%	43
Gold revenue ($/oz) [c]	652	660	668	819	**705**	13%	625
Cash cost ($/oz) [d]	505	466	458	403	**452**	9%	415

[a] For the period of November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006, following the Cambior acquisition.

[b] Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full grade ore.

[c] Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.

[d] Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

Rosebel was acquired through the acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006. During 2007, the Rosebel mine produced 276,000 ounces compared to 40,000 ounces included in the Company's 2006 consolidated results. The production for 2007 was 8% lower from the full year production in 2006 of 300,000 ounces. The decrease is due to fewer tonnes milled as a result of the change in the zones mined resulting in an ore mix containing additional hard rock which also decreased grade and recovery in 2007 relative to the full year of 2006. Production was also affected by the labour interruption in the first quarter of 2007. Actual production in 2007 exceeded the forecast of 255,000 ounces by 8% due to higher tonnes mined and milled than expected.

Cash costs were $452 per ounce for 2007 compared to $415 per ounce for the two month period in 2006, an increase of 9%. Royalty expenses contributed a $16 per ounce increase resulting from the rise in gold prices and represented 26% of the overall increase in cash costs. The increase can also be attributed to the three week labour dispute in the first quarter of 2007, higher fuel prices, tire and maintenance costs. Notwithstanding an increase in 2007 compared to the two-month period in 2006, over the past three quarters of 2007 cash costs have declined by approximately 10% due to the resolution of the labour dispute and continuous review of the operation reducing costs and improving processes.

During the first quarter of 2007, the labour dispute was settled and the mine workers accepted a three year labour agreement.

Capital expenditures amounted to $39.3 million in 2007 and were related to plant equipment and capitalized local exploration within the Rosebel concession. A significant portion of the capital expenditures in the fourth quarter of 2007 was related to the expansion of the mill optimization approved in July 2007. Further mine engineering work is also ongoing for an expansion in mine production capacity through an increase in the size of the mining fleet.

For 2008, Rosebel's attributable production is expected to be 254,000 ounces. Rosebel capital expenditures should be $71.7 million for the expansion and optimization of the mill, replacement of some mining equipment, tailings dam expansion and, capitalized exploration and development.

On February 6, 2008, the Company announced an $18.4 million investment to expand the Rosebel mill. This expansion allows for an increase in the annual IAMGOLD attributable gold production from approximately 275,000 ounces per year to 300,000 to 305,000 ounces per year and a reduction in direct cash costs of approximately $35 per ounce over the life of mine. This is expected to increase the annual mill throughput from 8 million tonnes of ore to 8.9 million tonnes while adding sufficient operational flexibility to increase throughput by a further 15% to 25% should mine site and economic conditions support the use of the excess capacity. The mill expansion eliminates the need for stockpiles, and through the installation of extra leach tanks to increase residence time, will boost metallurgical recovery from 94% to 95%.

The $26.0 million Rosebel mill optimization, announced in July 2007, is expected to be completed in November 2008. This optimization will enable production rates to be maintained as more hard rock is fed into the mill. In 2008, $15.0 million remains to be spent on the optimization program in addition to the $18.4 million mill expansion investment mentioned above and to be completed by the end of 2008.

Concurrent with mill expansion, is the redesign of the existing mine plan which will eliminate marginal ore and reduce the life of mine strip ratio from 4.0 to 3.5 while maintaining the mine reserve grade at 1.2 gram per tonne. The lower strip ratio and the reduction of marginal material in the mine plan will reduce the current mine life by one year, but the significant increase in profitability will offset the potential loss of production. Other capitalized expenditures planned in 2008 will also be related to mine, tailings dam and exploration.

Canada—Doyon Division (IAMGOLD interest—100%)

Summarized Results

100% Basis

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	**2007**	% Change	2006[(a)]
Total operating material mined (000t)	162	166	148	167	**643**	530%	102
Ore milled (000t)	147	173	154	168	**642**	463%	114
Head grade (g/t)	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	**6.6**	(1%)	6.7
Recovery (%)	85	106	96	96	**96**	-	96
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	31	34	32	34	**131**	470%	23
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	33	28	29	31	**121**	426%	23
Gold revenue ($/oz) [(b)]	655	664	692	792	**701**	11%	629
Cash cost ($/oz) [(c)]	509	533	541	529	**528**	19%	444

(a) For the period of November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006, following the Cambior acquisition.

(b) Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.

(c) Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

The Doyon division was acquired with the acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006. In 2007, the Doyon division produced 131,000 ounces of gold compared to the attributed production of 23,000 ounces included in the Company's consolidated results for 2006. The production for 2007 was 14% lower than the full year production in 2006 of 153,000 ounces. The reduction is primarily due to the maturity of the mines, challenging ground conditions, narrower ore zones, and hoisting approximately 20% less material in 2007 compared to 2006. Ounces produced in 2007 fell slightly short of the forecast of 140,000 ounces mainly due to lower grades than expected.

A new copper flotation circuit was commissioned at the Doyon mill and was fully operational during the second quarter of 2007 with metallurgical results exceeding expectations.

Cash costs were $528 per ounce for 2007 compared to $444 per ounce for the two-month period of ownership in 2006, an increase of 19%. The increase in cash costs for 2007 was due to lower production and poor ground conditions at the Doyon mine. Cash costs were also adversely affected by the weakening US dollar throughout 2007, increasing cash costs by approximately $33 per ounce, and the increase in the gold price, raising royalty costs by $5 per ounce.

Capital expenditures for the Doyon division in 2007 were $17.7 million, mainly related to the development and purchase of equipment for the Westwood project, with the remaining related to underground infrastructure. Capital expenditures were also related to capitalized resource development expenditures for which an impairment charge of $5.9 million was recorded, at the end of 2007, following unsuccessful results in increasing the division's resource profile.

For 2008, Doyon production is expected to be approximately 107,000 ounces as the mine reaches the end of production. Capitalized expenditures of $13.0 million for 2008 will be related to exploration and development of the Westwood project.

Westwood Project

The Westwood project is located 2.5 kilometers east of the Doyon mine within the Cadillac belt in the Abitibi region of northwest Quebec.

In 2007, over $3.7 million was spent on the project to advance the exploration drift and develop the resource. In June 2007, results from the underground exploration program were announced and confirmed the existence of three mineralized zones. The inferred resources identified totaled 14.1 million tonnes at an average grade of 7.3 g/t Au for 3.3 million ounces of gold.

According to the scoping study completed in September 2007, the project has the potential to produce 200,000 ounces of gold per year for approximately 15 years beginning in 2012. It confirmed the potential of the project to significantly contribute to the growth of the Company's long term production profile.

Exploration efforts will continue in 2008. In March 2008, the Company issued 928,962 flow-through shares for the amount of C$8.5 million which will have to be spent during the year. Current plan is to accelerate the project and $12.9 million of exploration costs have been budgeted for 2008. The work program includes the completion of the exploration drift and further development in the ore zone at the 850 meter level to check for grade and continuity. Exploration drilling will continue beyond the current resource area. Metallurgical, rock mechanic and hydrological studies are on-going. An advanced scoping study is expected to be completed for internal review by the end of 2008 and the shaft sinking is anticipated to begin in 2009.

Canada—Sleeping Giant Mine (IAMGOLD interest—100%)

Summarized Results

100% Basis

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	**2007**	% Change	2006[(a)]
Total operating material mined (000t)	45	44	37	44	**170**	710%	21
Ore milled (000t)	45	43	37	45	**170**	673%	22
Head grade (g/t)	12.0	13.1	12.1	12.8	**12.5**	13%	11.1
Recovery (%)	97	98	97	98	**97**	-	97
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	17	18	14	18	**67**	738%	8
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	17	16	14	18	**65**	829%	7
Gold revenue ($/oz) [(b)]	655	666	692	789	**702**	12%	629
Cash cost ($/oz) [(c)]	330	298	386	418	**358**	(17%)	433

(a) For the period of November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006, following the Cambior acquisition.

(b) Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.

(c) Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

The Sleeping Giant mine was acquired with the acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006. Sleeping Giant produced 67,000 ounces of gold during 2007 compared to the attributed production of 8,000 ounces included in consolidated results for 2006. The production for 2007 was approximately 45% higher than the full year production of 46,000 ounces in 2006, due to improved productivity attributed to training programs, lower dilution in certain areas of the mine, better grade and improved sequencing of mining activities. The production for 2007 was 34% higher than forecast production of 50,000 ounces mainly due to higher grade and higher tonnes mined in 2007.

Cash costs were $358 per ounce in 2007 compared to $433 per ounce for the two-month period of ownership in 2006, a decrease of 17% due to higher production slightly offset by the weakening of the US dollar which increased costs by approximately $22 per ounce during 2007. Cash costs for 2007 were also lower than forecast of $380 per ounce for the same reasons.

Unionized employees of the Sleeping Giant mine voted in 2007 for the renewal of their collective agreements for a period of three years.

Capital expenditures were $0.2 million in 2007 due to the mine winding down operations. An agreement to sell this property at the end of production was signed in 2007.

For 2008, Sleeping Giant will wind down and production's forecasts are 54,000 ounces of gold. No capital expenditure is expected in 2008.

Agreement to Sell the Sleeping Giant Mine

On October 9, 2007, an option agreement has been signed with Cadiscor Resources Inc. ("Cadiscor"), granting them the right to purchase the Sleeping Giant mine after the completion of mining and processing, for total consideration of up to C$7.0 million.

As part of the agreement with Cadiscor, IAMGOLD will continue to mine and process reserves at Sleeping Giant until the end of its current reserve life at which time, Cadiscor will purchase the property and all the related infrastructure assets. Upon the formal closing of the agreement in December 2007, Cadiscor paid C$0.3 million in cash and issued to IAMGOLD 0.6 million common shares and 1.0 million common share purchase warrants, each warrant entitling IAMGOLD to purchase one common share at a price of C$1.00 until April 1, 2009. These shares and warrants were valued at $0.5 million. The total proceeds have been accounted for as an offset to mining assets until the sale is completed. Upon exercise of the option to purchase Sleeping Giant, expected late in 2008 but no later than April 1, 2009, Cadiscor will pay C$5.0 million in cash or Cadiscor common share equivalent less the maximum allowable discount permitted by the TSX Venture Exchange. IAMGOLD will also receive C$1.0 million in cash or Cadiscor common share equivalent after 300,000 tonnes of ore from any source are processed through the mill, and will retain a net smelter return royalty on future production from Sleeping Giant.

Botswana—Mupane Mine (IAMGOLD interest—100%)

Summarized Results

100% Basis

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	**2007**	% Change	2006[(a)]
Total operating material mined (000t)	2,075	2,424	1,588	1,393	**7,480**	22%	6,152
Strip ratio [(b)]	10.8	6.8	3.9	2.8	**5.4**	(27%)	7.4
Ore milled (000t)	183	233	238	255	**909**	32%	687
Head grade (g/t)	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	**3.5**	6%	3.3
Recovery (%)	86	87	86	84	**85**	(4%)	89
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	17	24	22	23	**86**	32%	65
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	19	23	25	19	**86**	32%	65
Gold revenue ($/oz) [(c)]	606	617	635	621	**621**	4%	598
Cash cost ($/oz) [(d)]	650	499	591	482	**548**	13%	483

(a) For the period of March 23, 2006 to December 31, 2006, following the GGL acquisition.

(b) Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.

(c) Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.

(d) Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

The Mupane mine was acquired with the acquisition of GGL on March 23, 2006. Gold production for 2007 was 86,000 ounces of gold compared to the attributed gold production of 65,000 ounces included in consolidated results for 2006. The production for 2007 was 32% higher than the full year production of 2006. The production for 2007 was lower than forecast production of 100,000 ounces due to lower throughput in the plant resulting from problems with the SAG motor which have since been resolved. Production also decreased due to lower recovery.

Cash costs of $548 per ounce were higher than 2006 and forecast by 13% and 42% respectively due to lower production, higher mill consumables such as cyanide and grinding balls, fuel, tire and maintenance costs, and longer haulage distances. In addition, higher mining contract costs, related to fuel price increases, experienced with the third party contractor contributed to increased overall costs for 2007. During the third quarter of 2007, a review of the mining operations resulted in renegotiating the mining contract with the third party contractor, which will reduce the costs going forward. A larger mill motor was commissioned in the fourth quarter of 2007 allowing higher throughputs in the plant, which increased efficiency.

Capital expenditures in 2007 were $1.1 million, mainly for the purchase of a new oxygen plant and to raise the tailings dam.

Production is expected to increase in 2008 to 100,000 ounces of gold. Capital expenditures in 2008 are expected to be $1.2 million.

As at December 31, 2007, the remaining Mupane forward sales contracts acquired on acquisition of GGL were as follows:

Year	Forward Sales oz	Average Forward Price (US$)	Liability ($000)
2008	77,776	402	17,874
2009	43,888	407	10,472
Total	121,664	404	28,346

The Mupane forward sales contracts are accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices. On delivery of gold into the Mupane forward contracts, the related acquired liability is amortized and recorded into gold revenue. In 2007, 77,776 ounces of gold were delivered under forward sales contracts (2006 - 58,332 ounces) and 8,580 ounces were sold on a spot basis (2006 - 6,780 ounces).

Revenues were comprised of the following:

(in $000)	**2007**	2006[(a)]
	$	$
Gold forward sales contracts	**31,293**	23,470
Gold spot sales	**5,857**	4,171
Gold forward sales liability amortization	**16,439**	11,322
Silver sales	**225**	-
	53,814	38,963

[(a)] *For the period of March 23 to December 31, 2006*

As part of the due diligence process for the acquisition of GGL, the Company reviewed the Mupane Life of Mine Plan (LOM Plan) and the exploration programs in the Botswana area. The LOM Plan was determined to be reasonable and appropriate and that exploration potential for the area was considered to be good and increases to the resource base were considered likely. Exploration programs were continued by the Company upon acquisition of GGL. Exploration results were unsuccessful in achieving an increase to the mine's resource base. This resulted in a decision to significantly reduce the exploration program, including termination of the majority of the region's exploration personnel. Furthermore, the mine significantly diverged from the LOM Plan used during the initial valuation, with the largest variation occurring when the mine changed from softer oxide ore to harder primary sulphide ore. Operating costs had also risen substantially, mainly due to higher labour costs in Botswana, sharply rising consumables prices and higher mining costs. This under performance resulted in a full review of the mine operations and an update to the LOM Plan, which was completed during the second quarter of 2007. This review considered the exploration potential of the area, the current mineral resources, the projected operating costs, metallurgical performance and gold price. These served as inputs into pit optimizations to determine which resources could be economically mined and be considered as mineable mineral reserves. A mine schedule was developed and cash flows calculated. The carrying value exceeded the sum of undiscounted cash flows resulting in an impairment charge to the Mupane operations of $93.7 million.

The $93.7 million charge consisted of a reduction of goodwill of $32.8 million, a reduction of $8.0 million to other long-term assets (stockpiles) and a reduction of $52.9 million in the carrying value of the Mupane mine. Net estimated future cash flows from the Mupane mine were calculated, on an undiscounted basis, based on best estimates of future gold production, which were estimated using long-term gold prices from $550 to $700 per ounce, gold recovery of 87% to 91% depending on the rock type and pit source and expected continuation of operations to mid 2010 including the processing of stockpiled ore. Future expected operating costs, capital expenditures, and asset retirement obligations were based on the updated LOM plan. The fair value was calculated by discounting the estimated future net cash flows using a 5% interest rate, commensurate with the risk. Management's estimate of future cash flows is subject to risks and uncertainties, therefore changes could occur.

The decrease in estimated production did not have any impact on the accounting treatment for the Mupane forward sales contracts which are accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts, whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices.

Mali—Sadiola Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 38%)
Summarized Results

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	**2007**	% Change	2006	% Change	2005
Total operating material mined (000t)	2,887	2,942	1,795	2,834	**10,458**	17%	8,904	21%	7,344
Strip ratio [(a)]	4.6	3.1	4.1	3.5	**3.7**	12%	3.3	32%	2.5
Ore milled (000t)	391	398	373	418	**1,580**	(14%)	1,832	(4%)	1,910
Head grade (g/t)	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.5	**3.7**	(5%)	3.9	11%	3.5
Recovery (%)	78	79	75	80	**78**	(9%)	86	-	86
Gold production (000 oz)	31	34	35	40	**140**	(26%)	190	13%	168
Gold sales (000 oz)	34	35	35	40	**144**	(23%)	188	11%	169
Gold revenue ($/oz) [(b)]	652	666	681	800	**704**	16%	607	36%	446
Cash cost ($/oz) [(c)]	409	406	385	406	**401**	47%	273	3%	265

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.

(c) Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

Gold attributable production for 2007 was 140,000 ounces, a decrease of 26% from the 190,000 ounces produced in 2006, and a 17% decrease from the 2007 forecast of 169,000 ounces. The decrease in production was due to a lower recovery as a result of processing more soft sulphide material which required a longer retention time, and was therefore processed at a reduced throughput in 2007. Gold production in 2006 was 13% higher than the 168,000 ounces produced in 2005, due to better equipment availability, a mild rainy season, and the processing of higher grades.

Cash costs were $401 per ounce, a 47% increase compared to the 2006 cash costs of $273 per ounce, and 11% higher than the $360 per ounce targeted for 2007. The increase is mainly attributable to the reduction in gold production as noted above and the processing of soft sulphide material which reduced recovery, increased retention time and required additional reagents, and the increase in operating tonnes mined due to higher strip rates. Cash costs in 2006 increased by 3% from $265 per ounce in 2005 mainly due to inflation consumable price in 2006.

The Company's attributable portion of capital expenditures of $5.8 million was mainly for drilling of the deep sulphide zone, additional pit dewatering infrastructure and installing a gravity concentrator in the mill circuit.

Dividend distributions were made during 2007, the Company's share being $8.6 million.

Attributable production is expected to increase in 2008 to 170,000 ounces of gold due to an increase in ore milled, head grade and recovery. The Company's attributable capitalized expenditures planned in 2008, of $3.3 million, will be mainly related to infrastructures and exploration.

Mali—Yatela Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 40%)
Summarized Results

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	**2007**	% Change	2006	% Change	2005
Total operating material mined (000t)	351	312	599	1,254	**2,516**	(17%)	3,041	(47%)	5,754
Capitalized waste mined pit cutback (000t)	1,339	1,391	652	120	**3,502**	30%	2,699	100%	-
Strip ratio [(a)]	1.0	0.5	2.1	8.3	**2.6**	4%	2.5	(64%)	6.9
Ore crushed (000t)	287	337	259	349	**1,232**	(4%)	1,282	2%	1,259
Head grade (g/t)	3.3	5.0	2.3	2.5	**3.3**	(20%)	4.1	37%	3
Gold stacked (000 oz)	30	54	19	28	**131**	(21%)	165	36%	121
Gold production (000 oz)	35	33	30	22	**120**	(15%)	141	44%	98
Gold sales (000 oz)	36	32	31	22	**121**	(15%)	142	45%	98
Gold revenue ($/oz) [(b)]	651	666	679	796	**688**	14%	606	35%	449
Cash cost ($/oz) [(c)]	180	227	241	231	**217**	(3%)	224	(15%)	265

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.

(c) Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

Gold attributable production for 2007 was 120,000 ounces, a decrease of 15% from 2006 and a 9% increase from the forecasted 110,000 ounces for 2007. The decrease in 2007 compared to 2006 is due to less tonnes being stacked due to increased hardness of the ore and lower stacked grade. In addition, an increase in the hardness of the crushed material, a decrease in head grade, and an abnormally heavy rainy season contributed to lower gold production in 2007. The increase compared to the 2007 forecast was a result of slightly higher tonnes being stacked. Gold produced in 2006 was 44% higher than in 2005 due to more tonnes stacked, higher grade and fewer rain-associated delays during the rainy season.

Cash costs in 2007 were $217 per ounce compared to $224 per ounce in 2006, a decrease of 3% mainly due to lower mining costs resulting from a reduction in reagent consumption. The lower operating tonnes are a result of more mining activity being focused on the pit cutback. As a result of the recent guidance under Canadian GAAP (see Changes in Canadian Accounting Policies), stripping costs associated with the pit cutback of the main pit, which will extend the life of the mine to 2010 rather than closing in 2007 as previously planned, are now being capitalized and prior deferred stripping balances are being amortized over the units of production to be exposed by that stripping. For ore accessed prior to the main body of ore, stripping costs based on the average stripping ratio of the cutback is charged to mining costs with remaining costs being capitalized. Amortization will be recorded based on units-of-production when the main body of ore is accessed, which is expected to be in the third quarter of 2008. The reduction of 37% from $335 per ounce forecasted for 2007 is mainly a result of the required change in accounting policy for stripping costs. Cash costs per ounce in 2006 were 15% lower than the $265 per ounce in 2005 as a result of higher gold production in 2006 and process improvements.

The Company's attributable portion of capital expenditures of $12.4 million was related to capitalized waste stripping and the construction of leach pads.

Dividend distributions were made during 2007, IAMGOLD's share being $32.0 million.

Attributable production is expected to decrease to 72,000 ounces of gold in 2008 due to lower head grade. The attributable portion of capitalized expenditures planned in 2008, of $10.4 million, will be mainly related to the pit cutback, construction of leach pads, and to exploration.

Ghana—Tarkwa Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 18.9%)
Summarized Results

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	**2007**	% Change	2006	% Change	2005
Total operating material mined (000t)	4,567	4,128	4,053	4,313	**17,061**	1%	16,813	(1%)	16,911
Capitalized waste mined (000t)	864	1,262	1,188	1,459	**4,773**	114%	2,235	2383%	90
Strip ratio [(a)]	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	**3.2**	-	3.2	(3%)	3.3
Heap Leach:									
Ore crushed (000t)	827	796	738	788	**3,149**	(2%)	3,225	4%	3,109
Head grade (g/t)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	**1.0**	(17%)	1.2	-	1.2
Gold stacked (000 oz)	27	27	24	26	**104**	(13%)	120	(1%)	121
Recovery (%)	73	73	74	71	**73**	(4%)	76	(3%)	78
Gold production (000 oz)	20	19	17	18	**74**	(15%)	87	(6%)	93
Mill:									
Ore milled (000t)	287	271	247	268	**1,073**	12%	962	10%	871
Head grade (g/t)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	**1.5**	(12%)	1.7	-	1.7
Recovery (%)	97	97	98	98	**97**	-	97	(1%)	98
Gold production (000 oz)	13	13	12	12	**50**	2%	49	11%	44
Total gold production (000 oz)	33	32	29	30	**124**	(9%)	136	(1%)	137
Total gold sales (000 oz)	33	32	28	31	**124**	(9%)	136	(1%)	137
Gold revenue ($/oz) [(b)]	650	669	679	784	**695**	15%	602	36%	443
Cash cost ($/oz) [(c)]	375	329	433	452	**395**	18%	336	25%	268

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales, adjusted for hedge accounting, divided by ounces of gold sold.

(c) Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

Total gold attributable production for 2007 was 124,000 ounces, a decrease of 9% from 2006 (decrease of 8% compared to the forecast) due to an unusually high seasonal rainfall which resulted in fewer tonnes stacked and a reduction in the stacked grade. Total gold produced in 2006 was essentially unchanged with a 1% decrease from 2005.

Cash costs per ounce were $395 compared to $336 in 2006 and $268 in 2005. The increase over 2006 and over the forecast for 2007 was a result of higher fuel, maintenance, cyanide, cement and power generation costs. Cash costs in 2006 were 25% higher than in 2005 as a result of higher mining fleet maintenance and rising fuel, cyanide and cement costs. Rising fuel costs in 2007 and 2006 included increased consumption of fuel due to the need to generate power as the government of Ghana began to require companies to reduce their power consumption from the Ghanaian power grid by up to 50%, beginning mid-2006.

The Company's attributable portion of capital expenditures of $32.0 million was for capitalized waste stripping, expansion of the CIL plant and the north heap leach expansion, which will continue in 2008.

In 2007, Tarkwa did not make any cash distributions. Future cash distributions are not expected until the completion of the expansion leave and the north heap leach facility, planned in 2008.

Attributable production is expected to increase to 127,000 ounces of gold in 2008.

Ghana—Damang Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 18.9%)
Summarized Results

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	**2007**	% Change	2006	% Change	2005
Total operating material mined (000t)	826	876	914	1,105	**3,721**	(4%)	3,579	30%	2,750
Capitalized waste mined - Pit cut back (000t)	712	519	433	412	**2,076**	7%	1,934	189%	669
Strip ratio [(a)]	4.4	6.1	5.1	5.0	**3.4**	(24%)	4.5	2%	4.4
Ore milled (000t)	262	235	212	208	**917**	(9%)	1,006	3%	977
Head grade (g/t)	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	**1.2**	(14%)	1.4	(7%)	1.5
Recovery (%)	92	91	94	94	**93**	-	93	1%	92
Gold production & sales (000 oz)	9	7	9	9	**34**	(17%)	41	(5%)	43
Gold revenue ($/oz) [(b)]	649	669	679	789	**696**	16%	601	35%	445
Cash cost ($/oz) [(c)]	466	584	472	628	**533**	35%	396	14%	347

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales, adjusted for hedge accounting, divided by ounces of gold sold.

(c) Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.

Gold attributable production for 2007 was 34,000 ounces, a decrease of 17% from 2006 and 15% from forecast due to fewer tonnes milled and lower head grade. Mechanical problems with the primary crusher resulted in the tonnage reduction, while the decrease in head grade was caused by the reduction in higher grade fresh ore associated with completion of the Amoanda pit in 2006 and delays in accessing higher grade ore in the main Damang pit. An unusually high seasonal rainfall also resulted in fewer tonnes mined from some pits which also contributed to fewer ounces of gold produced. Gold produced in 2006 was 5% lower than 2005 due to lower head grade.

Cash costs were $533 per ounce compared to $396 per ounce in 2006 and $347 per ounce in 2005. The increase over 2006 and the forecast for 2007 was a result of higher fuel, maintenance, cyanide, consumable and on-site power generation costs, as well as lower production. Cash costs in 2006 were 14% higher than 2005 as a result of increased waste mined and on-site power generation costs. Rising fuel costs in 2007 and 2006 included increased consumption of fuel due to the need to generate power as the government of Ghana began to require companies to reduce their power consumption from the Ghanaian power grid by 50%, beginning mid-2006.

The Company's portion of capital expenditures of $6.2 million was related to the Damang pit cutback, raising the East tailings storage facility and the construction of a seventh CIL tank. Capitalized expenditures planned in 2008 will mainly relate to the Damang pit cutback and tailing storage facility.

In 2007, Damang did not make any cash distributions. Future cash distributions are not expected until the completion of the pit deepening planned in 2008.

Production is expected to increase to 40,000 ounces of gold in 2008 due to higher grade and lower expected strip ratio.

Niobec Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 100%)

The Niobec mine was acquired by IAMGOLD on November 8, 2006 through the acquisition of Cambior. Niobium revenues for 2007 were $107.8 million, an increase of 44% compared to forecast of $75.0 million. The increase in revenues is due to a 4% increase in volume and a 38% increase in the realized Niobium price. Niobium production increased by 3% to 4,300 tonnes compared to the full year of 2006.

Operating costs have increased by approximately 12% compared to the full year of 2006. The Company acquired Niobec with the purchase of Cambior and has been included in earnings as of November 8, 2006. The increase was mainly due to the strengthening of the Canadian dollar increasing costs by approximately 5%, and cost pressures on consumables and processing costs.

The Niobec mine contribution to operating cash flow was $48.9 million in 2007.

Capital expenditures totaling $20.4 million for 2007 were mainly attributed to investments in a new hoist and headframe extension, underground infrastructure, equipment and deferred development.

For 2008, the Niobec mine's production is expected to increase marginally, following improved metallurgical recovery, increased mill tonnage and tailing reprocessing, with slightly higher costs due to higher input costs. Revenues are forecasted at $123.0 million.

Capital expenditures planned for in 2008 of $22.9 million will include the shaft deepening program, a study regarding a paste backfill plant which has the potential to double the resources, processing improvements, and a scoping study on expansion. The paste backfill could extend the mine life beyond 20 years.

Royalty Interests

Revenues from royalty interests were $9.5 million in 2007 compared to $7.4 million in 2006 and $10.4 million in 2005. Royalty revenues are primarily derived from the Diavik royalty interest. The Diavik Diamond property is based in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories with an expected mine life in excess of 15 years. Minor amounts are also received from the Magistral mine in Mexico from production from the rinsing of the leach pads. Royalty revenues increased in 2007 compared to 2006 due to an increase of the diamond sales. The decrease in 2006 compared to 2005 because of the divestiture of most of the gold royalties.

On April 25, 2006, the majority of the Company's gold royalty interests were sold to Battle Mountain Gold Exploration Corp. ("BMGX") for consideration of $21.9 million consisting of cash, 12 million shares of BMGX and a $2.0 million convertible debenture. In accordance with the sale agreement, all royalty revenues accruing from the beginning of the year and attributable to the sold royalties were for the benefit of the purchaser. On completion of the sale, the book value of royalty interests was reduced by $7.8 million and goodwill by $12.9 million. The common shares and the debenture have been recorded in marketable securities included in other long-term assets, and were sold in 2007.

Exploration and Development

IAMGOLD's exploration team began 2007 with exploration projects in 12 countries within Africa and the Americas. The Company assumed programs as a result of the acquisitions of Cambior and GGL in 2006. Throughout the year, the exploration group refocused and prioritized its efforts, and rationalized the portfolio of projects and programs where warranted. Four offices were closed as a consequence, providing a more balanced and strategic fit for the Company. Moving forward into 2008, the Company is concentrating on nine countries within South America and Africa, including portions of the Guiana Shield of northern South America which it views as important areas for future growth.

The Company has a significant exploration and development program. In 2007, $74.9 million was spent on exploration and development compared to $28.2 million in 2006 and $11.3 million in 2005.

Exploration and development expenditures were as follows:

($000s)	**2007**	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Capitalized exploration & development			
Operating mines – segment[1]			
Suriname	**9,770**	776	-
Canada[2]	**11,354**	505	-
Mali	**2,058**	827	973
Non-gold	**75**	81	-
	23,257	2,189	973
Exploration & development			
South America			
Ecuador-Quimsacocha	**3,371**	5,015	962
French Guiana-Camp Caiman	**10,939**	3	-
Peru-La Arena	**3,156**	491	-
Africa			
Tanzania-Buckreef	**5,511**	4,144	-
Botswana	**202**	1,149	-
	23,179	10,802	962
Total Capitalized	**46,436**	12,991	1,935
Expensed Exploration			
Operating mines - segment			
Canada	**832**	886	-
Botswana	**552**	278	-
Mali	**1,482**	221	369
Other	**2,801**	1,763	-
	5,667	3,148	369
Exploration & development			
South America	**13,526**	7,573	8,806
Africa	**7,958**	3,807	268
Canada	**(229)**	75	(73)
Australia	**1,524**	610	-
	22,779	12,065	9,001
Total Expensed	**28,446**	15,213	9,370
Total Capitalized & Expensed	**74,882**	28,204	11,305

(1) *Exploration and development costs related to activity within a mine area are included in mines segments, where as exploration projects which are distinct from mines activities and not within mines areas are included in exploration and development expenditures. Capitalized and expensed exploration and development expenditures related to operating mines segment are discussed in the results of operations section of this MD&A.*

(2) *An impairment of $5.9 million was accounted for in 2007 in relation with capitalized resource development costs, incurred at the Doyon division which to date have been unsuccessful in increasing the division's resource profile.*

Capitalized Development Projects

South America - Ecuador—Quimsacocha

Work in Ecuador was directed entirely at the Company's 100% owned Quimsacocha project, located 40 kilometres southwest of the city of Cuenca in southern Ecuador. Quimsacocha is an advanced exploration project with an identified indicated resource of 33 million tonnes at an average grade of 3.2 g/t Au, indicating 3.3 million ounces of gold. Drilling resumed on the main Quimsacocha resource area late in 2007 for purposes of metallurgical, geotechnical, and geo-hydrological test work. Twenty-four diamond drill holes totaling 4,310 metres were completed within the resource area during this campaign. Earlier in the year, two satellite target areas, Rio Falso Sur and Loma Tasqui, were drill tested with a total of 9,742 metres of diamond drilling in thirty-six holes. In November, 2007, the Company agreed to relinquish 3,220 hectares of the Quimsacocha property position in cooperation with the Government's request to protect a regional watershed. The relinquished lands represented about 25% of the Quimsacocha concession block, and were located outside of the known resource area. Work is currently in progress on a scoping study, and a pre-feasibility study is planned for the end of the second quarter of 2008. Community relations and public consultation programs are on-going and well advanced.

South America – French Guiana - Camp Caiman Project

Camp Caiman is a development project, located about 45 kilometres southeast of Cayenne, the capital city of French Guiana. The Company holds a 30 kilometre square mining concession for the project, valid for a period of 25 years. The feasibility study for the project was completed in August 2005 and updated in 2007. The Camp Caiman deposit hosts approximately 1.1 million ounces of gold. Throughout the permitting process, the Company has fulfilled all legal, technical and environmental obligations required; including full and open public hearings and consultations. The project received a positive response from the relevant authorities, as well as a positive recommendation from the CODERST, a government appointed committee designed to review such projects. On January 31, 2008, the President of France announced that he would not grant the permits necessary to commence construction of the Camp Caiman project. This occurred despite the fact that the Company fulfilled all of the technical, environmental and legal requirements.

On March 13, 2008, IAMGOLD met the President of France. The President agreed to further dialogue with regards to the Company's interests in the region and to consider all reasonable alternatives for mining projects which the Company may propose in the future. All existing exploration permits remain in effect.

The project was acquired with the Cambior acquisition on November 8th, 2006. It was valued in accordance with GAAP requiring that the valuation to be based on the information known and knowable on that date. Based on information currently available the Company believes there is insufficient evidence to cause the Company to record an impairment. The Company will continue to monitor the situation.

South America – Peru – La Arena

In 2007, IAMGOLD announced its intention to divest the La Arena development project in northern Peru. This renewed project generative activities, and three new projects were added to the Peruvian portfolio during the year.

Africa - - Tanzania

Work in Tanzania was directed almost entirely to exploration and evaluation of the Buckreef Project located in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of northern Tanzania and contains a measured and indicated resource of 15.9 million tonnes, at an average grade of 2.0 g/t Au, indicating 1 million ounces of gold. IAMGOLD controls 259 square kilometres at Buckreef, covering 40 kilometres of strike of the Rwamagaza Greenstone belt. The Company continued with exploration and development work on the known resources, and completed more than 325 RC drill holes totaling 32,700 metres, and 1,896 metres in 26 diamond drills in further evaluation and study of the known resources. In July, 2007, the Company announced a revised resource estimate for the Buckreef Project that incorporated the results of 37,734 metres of RC drilling and 1,876 metres of diamond drilling that had been completed over the preceding 11 months. Portions of the belt have seen little modern exploration, and are considered highly prospective for early stage exploration. To aid in the regional evaluation, more than 41,800 metres of aircore drilling in 1,191 holes were completed in 2007 on ten regional targets. An internal review of project economics is ongoing and a related scoping document is currently being revised as more information is provided. The objective is to progress the project to pre-feasibility status once positive economics are established.

Follow-up exploration is planned for 2008 on two of the targets, together with additional early stage work. In addition to Buckreef, the Company holds four large concessions blocks elsewhere in northern Tanzania, and a minority interest in the Nyakafuru Joint Venture with Resolute Mining Limited (Tanzania). The Nyakafuru project was sold in February 2008 for $6.0 million in addition to a royalty of $10 per ounce for each additional resource ounce of gold attributable to IAMGOLD's interest that is discovered on the project, up to $3.75 million.

Africa - - Botswana

IAMGOLD controls a large land package surrounding the Mupane mine operation and a total of 12,693 metres of RC drilling were completed on six targets excluding brownfields work carried out near the Mupane mine. The Company's exploration effort outside the Mupane lease area was discontinued at the year end, and the regional exploration office closed. The Company successfully completed the sale of three large concession blocks. At year-end, the Company was engaged in discussions with third parties concerning the possibility of additional exploration joint ventures.

Greenfields Exploration Expenses

South America - Brazil

Exploration was directed at several early stage exploration projects located principally in the southernmost State of Rio Grande do Sul, and in the historically important Minas Gerais mining district. Both projects will be drill tested in 2008. The Tocantins joint venture project, located in central Brazil, is jointly held by IAMGOLD (55%) and Anglogold Ashanti (45%). The joint venture lands are currently under option to joint venture with Australian-based Mundo Minerals Limited (Brazil).

South America - Guyana

The Company's field activities were directed principally at the Eagle Mountain Project, located about 200 kilometres south southwest of the coastal Capital city of Georgetown. A diamond drill program was implemented on a large gold anomalous trend last drill tested in 1999 and that campaign will carry over into 2008.

South America - Suriname

IAMGOLD is engaged on a multi-year exploration effort on the Rosebel concession holdings. Numerous large soil geochemistry surveys are on-going to evaluate the concessions. Diamond drilling was completed on the Rosebel land position independent of the capitalized exploration and development drilling described previously under Rosebel mine.

The Sarakeek project is situated in Brokopondo province about 80 kilometres southeast of Rosebel Gold Mine, and 170 kilometres south of the capital of Paramaribo. IAMGOLD completed its earn-in obligations under an exploration option agreement, and holds an 87.5% interest in the project. The first drill test of the area was successfully carried out with the completion of a 3,370 metre diamond drilling program. The program is expected to continue into 2008 in conjunction with regional assessment of the 1,718 square kilometre project area.

South America - French Guiana

Limited field surveys were carried out on the Company's concessions located about 20-25 kilometres southwest of the Camp Caiman development project. The field work, in conjunction with compilation and re-interpretation of earlier exploration results, was done in anticipation of ramping up exploration programs in 2008.

Africa - - Senegal

IAMGOLD maintains an exploration office in Dakar that serves as a regional exploration office for West Africa. The Bambadji project, located in eastern Senegal near the international border with Mali, was joint ventured to Randgold Resources Limited (Senegal). Elsewhere, the Company carried out a 10,680 metre RC and 2,389 metre diamond drill program on the Boto Project. The drill program will carry over into 2008.

North America – Canada - Quebec

The Val-d'Or regional exploration office was closed in mid-2007. The majority of the greenfields exploration portfolio was rationalized with the Company retaining a royalty or option for a future participation interest. Property positions were retained on the wholly owned Rouyn-Merger, Porcupine and Gemini-Turgeon projects located in the Abitibi region of northwest Quebec. The Company maintains an interest in numerous joint ventures and inactive royalty interests in Quebec. Future brownfield exploration in Quebec will be carried out from the Company's mine sites.

Australia – Perth Office

The Perth office was closed early in 2007, and all corporate and exploration functions relocated to the Company's corporate office in Toronto.

Outlook

IAMGOLD intends to search for new opportunities and pursue the discovery of new deposits in 2008. Total capitalized and expensed exploration and development budget for 2008 is $87.3 million and is summarized as follows:

$000	Capitalize	Expense	Total
	$	$	$
Operating mines - segment	32,800	3,317	36,117
Exploration and development projects	22,811	28,356	51,167
	55,611	31,673	87,284

Capitalized expenditures for operating mines and development projects include underground development and drilling at the Rosebel gold mine, the Doyon property including the Westwood project, and the Buckreef and Quimsacocha projects.

The budget for exploration and development projects is for programs and offices in nine countries of South America and Africa.

Financing for exploration expenditures is from internal cash resources and the Company also benefits from financial assistance from the Quebec government for some Quebec programs through the issuance of flow-through shares.

ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Bauxite

Cambior was a bauxite producer in Guyana since December 2004. In mid-2006, Cambior made the strategic decision to sell its Bauxite facilities. Following the acquisition of Cambior in November, 2006, the process was continued. An agreement was reached on February 13, 2007 with Bosai Minerals Group Co. Ltd. ("Bosai") with an effective date of December 31, 2006 whereby Bosai purchased the bauxite assets in a transaction that included the assumption of $17.7 million of third party debt by Bosai. The net proceeds from the sale of $28.5 million were received on March 21, 2007, with the value being reflected in the purchase price allocation.

In 2006, assets and liabilities related to this sale were classified as assets and liabilities held for sale. The consolidated statement of earnings discloses the results of these operations separately as net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax, totaling $0.1 million for the 54 day period from November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

Corporate administration expenses in 2007 were $33.5 million (2006 - $18.1 million and 2005 - $9.2 million). The increase is primarily due to the acquisitions of GGL and Cambior in 2006 and represents a full year impact in 2007. Expenses in 2007 also included the impact of the weakening of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, increasing costs by approximately $1.7 million. Expenses in 2007 include $2.9 million ($2.9 million in 2006 and $1.2 million in 2005) of non-cash charges related to stock-based compensation granted to employees.

INCOME AND MINING TAXES

The Company is subject to income and mining taxes in the jurisdictions where it operates. The calculation of these taxes is based on profitability and may, in some cases, include minimum taxes such as tax on capital in Canada. It should be noted that taxes are calculated at the entity level and cumulated for consolidated financial reporting purposes. During 2007, income and mining taxes totaled $41.4 million compared to $24.8 million in 2006 and $1.7 million in 2005. The increase is mainly due to the Yatela mine which became taxable on July 1, 2006 upon expiration of a tax holiday, and to the acquisition of Cambior in November 2006 and, is partially offset by lower income tax at the Sadiola mine primarily due to lower earnings and the tax benefit on higher general and administration expenses at the head office. We have significant cumulative tax losses and unrecognized tax valuation allowances. The realization of these unrecorded tax benefits is subject to the generation of profit in the jurisdictions and/or corporations in which these losses were incurred.

On finalization of the purchase price equation for the Cambior acquisition, the Company recorded a future tax asset relating to the value of the tax losses acquired. During 2007, the Company utilized these tax losses to reduce otherwise taxable income. The utilization of these tax losses resulted in the recognition of a non-cash future tax expense and a reduction of the related tax asset with no cash taxes to be paid by the Company.

Cash Flow

Operating cash flow was $117.1 million for 2007 compared to $75.2 million and $38.3 million for 2006 and 2005 respectively. The increase in operating cash flow is a result of higher gold prices and increased production following the inclusion of results from the Cambior operations from November 8, 2006. The Niobec mine contribution to operating cash flow was $48.9 million. This increase is partially offset by the fact that no dividends were received in 2007 for Tarkwa and Damang.

Cash flow used in investing activities in 2007 was $115.3 million compared to cash flow from investing activities of $12.3 million in 2006 and cash flow used in investing activities of $14.2 million in 2005. The higher cash flow used in 2007 is mainly due to increases in mining and exploration activities resulting from the acquisitions. The increase in cash flow from investing activities for 2006 is mainly a result of loan repayments received from Tarkwa of $25.1 million ($10.5 million in 2005) and proceeds from the sale of royalties and marketable securities of $14.8 million in 2006.

Cash flow used in financing activities was $41.4 million in 2007 compared to $18.0 million in 2006 and $4.8 million in 2005. The 2007 figure was primarily attributable to $36.7 million in net debt repayments, and the payment of dividend, partially offset by issuance of common shares.

Balance Sheet

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposit and bullion position totaled $242.5 million as at December 31, 2007 with bullion valued at the year end market price.

Working Capital

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Working Capital ($000's)	**155,971**	102,056
Current Ratio	**1.9**	1.5

Working capital increased by $53.9 million mainly due to increases in gold bullion, receivables and other current assets, and inventories and decreases in current portion of long-term debt.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Deposits

($000's)	**December 31, 2007**	December 31, 2006
Discretionary cash and cash equivalents, and short-term deposits	**95,693**	93,975
Joint venture cash	**17,572**	30,389
Total	**113,265**	124,364

Joint venture cash represents the Company's proportionate share of cash at the Sadiola and Yatela mines and forms part of the working capital at those operations.

Cash balances exclude the Company's proportionate share of cash balances held at the Tarkwa and Damang mines accounted for as working interest which totaled $5.1 million as at December 31, 2007 and $7.2 million as at December 31, 2006.

Long-Term Debt

Following the acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006, a credit facility consisting of a non-revolving term loan and a revolving credit facility was assumed. The term loan balance outstanding as at November 8, 2006 was $21.5 million. Subsequently, the Company made scheduled repayments of $3.5 million in 2006 and $14.0 million in 2007 for a balance outstanding of $4.0 million as at December 31, 2007. The non-revolving term loan was repaid in March 2008.

The revolving credit balance outstanding as at November 8, 2006 was $5.0 million. Subsequently, the Company borrowed an additional $9.0 million in 2006 mainly for use towards employer's contribution to the defined benefit pension plan, and $7.5 million in 2007. The balance outstanding was fully repaid in 2007. As at December 31, 2007, the $30.0 million revolving portion of the credit facility was not drawn upon except for $11.7 million in letters of credit issued to guarantee asset retirement obligations.

The Company's interests in the Doyon, Mouska, Sleeping Giant, Niobec and Rosebel mines have been pledged as security for the credit facility. The Company is also subject to various covenants, financial ratios and prepayments in the event of future financings.

The interest margin on this credit facility is calculated at LIBOR plus a premium of 1.50%-2.25%, with the premium being determined based on a ratio of net debt to EBITDA.

On acquisition of Mupane, the Company assumed a debt of $16.6 million which was repaid in June 2006. The Yatela debt of $6.9 million outstanding at the end of 2005, was repaid in 2006.

The Company is in the process of securing a new credit facility to replace the current facility.

Asset Retirement Obligations

IAMGOLD's mining activities are subject to various laws and regulations regarding the environmental restoration and closure provisions for which future costs are estimated. These provisions may be revised on the basis of amendments to such laws and regulations and the availability of new information such as changes in reserves corresponding to a change in the mine life, acquisition or construction of new mines. According to management's estimate, the cash flows provided by the Company's operations and expected from the sale of residual equipment will be sufficient to meet the payment obligations. As at December 31, 2007, the Company had $1.8 million in deposits restricted for settling its obligations as well as letters of credit in the amount of $11.7 million to guarantee asset retirement obligations.

In 2007, the Company reevaluated in detail the asset retirement obligation for each site particularly for the mines acquired in 2006. This revaluation resulted in increases of estimated amounts of cash flows required to settle these obligations. These changes were reflected in the purchase price equation.

At December 31, 2007, estimated undiscounted amounts of cash flows required to settle the obligations, expected timing of payments and the average credit-adjusted risk-free rate assumed in measuring the asset retirement obligations were as follows:

	Undiscounted amounts required	Expected timing of payments	Average credit-adjusted risk-free rate
	$		
Rosebel mine	30,575	2008-2025	7.71%
Doyon mine	78,636	2021-2120	5.94%
Sleeping Giant mine	4,191	2009-2013	6.06%
Mupane mine	5,750	2008-2012	6.14%
Sadiola mine (38%)	11,061	2008-2015	6.30%
Yatela mine (40%)	8,514	2008-2015	5.88%
Niobec mine	2,535	2008-2025	6.63%
Omai mine	5,233	2008-2009	7.32%
Other mines	1,567	2008-2010	5.64% - 6.37%
	148,062		

The schedule of estimated future disbursements for rehabilitation and for security deposits is as follows:

($000's)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 onwards	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Outlays/year	8,123	5,943	2,216	6,497	12,984	112,299	148,062

At December 31, 2007, a liability of $85.3 million (2006 - $47.5 million), representing the discounted value of these obligations was accounted for in the Company's balance sheet.

Each of the Company's mines, except Mupane, are certified under ISO 14001 standard for environmental management.

Employee Future Benefits

On acquisition of Cambior, in 2006, the Company assumed several defined contribution and final-pay defined benefit pension plans, as well as other post-retirement benefit plans for its employees. Values of defined benefit plans are subject to estimates compiled by professional advisors based on market assumptions and in accordance with accepted practices. The accrued benefit assets/liabilities are subject to change as these assumptions are modified.

At December 31, 2007, the Company had a funded status surplus of $2.5 million for pension benefit plans and a deficit of $6.8 million for post-retirement benefit plans.

On December 31, 2006, the two final-pay defined benefit pension plans were terminated and replaced with a defined contribution plan, triggering a curtailment in both plans as at December 31, 2006. A settlement for the pension plan for designated employees occurred in 2007 and was reflected in the purchase price equation.

Shareholders' Equity

At the end of 2007, IAMGOLD announced an annual dividend payment of $0.06 per share totaling $17.6 million which was paid on January 11, 2008.

As at December 31, 2007, the Company had 293,763,672 shares issued and outstanding, 5,741,858 outstanding share options and 19,991,000 outstanding warrants. As at March 26, 2008, the number of shares issued and outstanding of the Company was 295,535,529. In addition, there were 19,991,000 warrants exercisable for 8,396,000 shares and 4,823,278 share options outstanding. The increase in the number of shares issued and outstanding is due to the issuance of flow-through shares and the exercise of options since December 31, 2007.

Gold Sales and Commitments

The Company's gold sales commitments assumed following the acquisition of Cambior were completely delivered in 2006 and 2007. These commitments were recognized on the balance sheet as they were treated as non-hedge instruments. The change in market value in 2007 was included in the statement of earnings as a non-hedge derivative loss totalling $2.1 million. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related marked-to-market value was amortized into gold revenue.

As at December 31, 2007, the Mupane sales contracts totalling 121,664 ounces of gold at a price of $404 per ounce, are accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related acquired liability is amortized and recorded into gold revenue. During 2007, 77,776 ounces of gold (58,332 ounces in 2006) were delivered under these forward sales contracts.

(in $000)	December 31, 2007		December 31, 2006	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	$	**$**	$	$
Non-hedge derivatives (Cambior)	**-**	**-**	(16,409)	(16,409)
Normal sales contracts (Mupane)	**(28,346)**	**(53,720)**	(44,785)	(53,040)
	(28,346)	**(53,720)**	(61,194)	(69,449)

Gold Bullion

At December 31, 2007, the accumulated gold bullion balance was 154,954 ounces at an average cost of $348 per ounce for a total cost of $54.0 million. The market value of the bullion was $129.2 million using a December 31, 2007 gold price of $834 per ounce (as at December 31, 2006: 148,704 ounces of gold, cost of $49.0 million and market value of $94.0 million). In 2007, the increase in the number of ounces was due to the receipt of 6,250 ounces of gold related to gold receivable following a prior disposal of a project. Gold bullion is required to be held in the accounts of reputable and authorized counterparties, which includes Canadian Chartered Banks, refineries, metals dealers, and foreign banks as reviewed and approved by senior management on a continual basis.

(in $000)	December 31, 2007		December 31, 2006	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	$	**$**	$	$
Gold Bullion	**53,982**	**129,193**	49,012	93,981

Ounces of Gold Receivable

As at December 31, 2007, IAMGOLD had 18,750 ounces of gold receivable, valued at $15.4 million related to the prior disposal of a project (as at December 31, 2006: 25,000 ounces valued at $15.3 million). These ounces will be received in three equal quarterly deliveries starting March 31, 2008.

Non-controlling Interests

The non-controlling interest relates to the minority partners' interests in Rosebel Gold Mines N.V.

Contractual Obligations

Contractual obligations as at December 31, 2007, are presented in tabular form below. These will be met through available cash resources and operating cash flows.

		Payments due by period			
(in $000's)	**Total**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**4-5 years**	**After 5 years**
	$	$	$	$	$
Capital commitments	11,131	11,131	-	-	-
Purchase obligations	16,579	16,579	-	-	-
Operating leases	4,883	861	1,089	838	2,095
Long-term debt, including interest	10,796	4,773	5,579	423	21
Asset retirement obligations	148,062	8,123	8,159	19,481	112,299
Accrued benefit liabilities	7,193	611	1,234	1,349	3,999
Termination benefits	2,132	2,132	-	-	-
Total contractual obligations	200,776	44,210	16,061	22,091	118,414

Capital commitments relate to contractual commitments to complete facilities at some of IAMGOLD's mines. Purchase obligations relate to agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding to the Company. Operating leases refer to total payment obligations related to operating lease agreements.

The asset retirement obligations indicated in the table above are the Company's attributable share of the estimated decommissioning and rehabilitation costs that will be incurred at the Company's mines. The timing of the expenditures is dependant upon the actual life of mine achieved.

Accrued benefit liabilities represent the estimated benefit payment for the next ten years. Termination benefits were accounted for Sleeping Giant mine in Canada which will be closing according to mine plans at the end of 2008 following the depletion of reserves and resources.

The Company also holds gold forward sales contracts that are described above. In addition, the Company has a comprehensive share option plan for its full-time employees, directors and self-employed consultants, and a share bonus plan as well as warrants. A summary of the status of these plans and warrants is disclosed in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Production from mining operations is subject to third party royalties and management fees as described in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Related Party Transactions

During 2006 and 2005, IAMGOLD obtained management services from companies controlled by a Company's director and significant shareholder of the Company in the amount of $0.4 million and $0.2 million respectively. These amounts are included in corporate administration. In 2007, there were no related party transactions.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls

Disclosure Controls

Pursuant to regulations adopted by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and those of the Canadian Securities Administrators, IAMGOLD's management evaluates the effectives of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. This evaluation is done under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

As at the end of the period covered by this MD&A and accompanying financial statements, IAMGOLD's management has reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures were effective to consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures would be made known to them by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report was being prepared.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company, with the participation of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

As of December 31, 2007, management of the Company is responsible for evaluating the design of internal control over financial reporting. An evaluation was performed under the supervision of, and with the participation of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Based on this assessment, management determined that the Company maintained effective design of internal control over financial reporting. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, there were no charges in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that have occurred that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The accounting policies for the purposes of Canadian GAAP are described in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions. The Company considers the following estimates to be the most critical in understanding the uncertainties that could impact its results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

The unique feature of the mining industry is the need to replace mineral reserves to maintain metal production levels.

Mineral reserve and resource estimates have been estimated by the Company's technical personnel for each property in accordance with definitions and guidelines adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum (CIM "Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves"). A mineral reserve is a technical estimate of the amount of metal or mineral that can be economically extracted from a mineral deposit. Mineral reserve and resource estimates include numerous uncertainties and depend heavily on geological interpretations and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and other data. Reserve statements also require an estimate of the future price for the commodity in question and an estimate of the future cost of operations. The mineral reserve and resource estimates are subject to uncertainty and may be inaccurate. Results from drilling, testing and production, as well as material changes in metal prices subsequent to the date of an estimate, may justify revision of such estimates.

The key operating parameters to determine mineral reserves are summarized as follows. For more details, refer to the detailed presentation of reserves and resources included in the 2007 annual report and at IAMGOLD's website (www.iamgold.com).

	2007	2006	2005
Gold ($/oz)	600[(a)]	500-550	400
Copper ($/lb)	1.50	1.50	-
Niobium ($/kg Nb)	27.42	20.69	-
Cdn$ / US$	1.0500	1.2500	-

(a) $550 per ounce for Tarkwa and Damang, and $425 per ounce for Camp Caiman project as per feasibility study.

Actual production costs may be greater than estimated production costs due to many factors like increasing fuel costs or low production. Level of production may also be affected by different factors like weather or supply shortage. A decrease of $50 per ounce in the price of gold would decrease reserves by 8%, and an increase of the gold price to $650 per ounce would have a positive impact of 7% on reserves.

A number of accounting estimates, as described below, are formulated from the reserve estimate.

Working Interests, Royalty Interests, Mining Assets and, Exploration and Development

Costs of a mining property are capitalized when the Company believes it has mineral resources with the potential to be economically recoverable.

Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion

Depreciation, amortization and depletion of working and royalty interests and mining assets (other than equipment) is provided over the economic life of the mine or royalty interest on a units-of-production basis. Equipment at the mining operations is usually depreciated the same way unless its expected life is less than the life of the deposit where it will be amortized over its estimated useful life on a straight-line basis. The reserve and resource estimates for the operation in question are the prime determinants of the life of that mine. In estimating the units-of-production, the nature of the orebody and the method of mining the orebody are taken into account. In general, an orebody where the mineralization is reasonably well defined is amortized over its proven and probable mineral reserves. Changes in the estimate of mineral reserves will result in changes to the depreciation and amortization charges over the remaining life of the operation.

Amounts relating to values beyond proven and probable reserves (VBPP) are not amortized until resources are converted into reserves.

Impairment

The carrying amounts shown on the balance sheet for working and royalty interests, mining assets and, exploration and development are regularly tested for impairment of value. An impairment loss must be recognized if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In that event, the asset must be written down to its fair value and an impairment loss recorded in earnings. Net estimated future cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, from each long-lived asset are calculated based on proven and probable reserves as well as VBPP reserves, estimated realized metal prices, operating, capital and site restoration expenses and estimated future foreign exchange rates. The fair value is based on the present value of the estimated cash flows. Management's estimate of future cash flows is subject to risk and uncertainties. Therefore, it is reasonably possible that changes could occur which may affect the recoverability of the Company's long-lived assets.

Impairment of Goodwill

The carrying value of goodwill on the balance sheet is tested at least annually for impairment and when there is evidence of impairment. Fair values of reporting units are compared to the total carrying amount (including goodwill) of the respective reporting unit. If the total fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not considered to be impaired. If the total fair value is less than the carrying value, the fair values of the assets and liabilities within each reporting unit are estimated. The difference between the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities within the reporting unit and the fair value of the entire reporting unit represents the implied fair value of the goodwill of the reporting unit. When the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value, the excess is charged to earnings in the period in which the impairment is determined. The fair value is based on the present value of the estimated cash flows. The Company's estimate of future cash flows is subject to risk and uncertainties. Therefore, it is reasonably possible that future impairment charges could occur.

Purchase Price Allocation

Business acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting whereby, the purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on fair value of the consideration paid at the closing date of acquisition. The fair value of the consideration paid is then allocated to the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities. The excess purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is goodwill. The determination of fair value requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The Company also retains outside specialists to assist in determining the final allocations of the fair values for certain assets. The assumptions and estimates with respect to determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed generally require a high degree of judgement, and include estimates of mineral reserves and resources acquired, future commodity prices, discount rates and foreign exchange rates. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities assumed could have an impact on the allocation of the fair value to balance sheets items and on future results.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company establishes estimates for future restoration costs following the depletion of ore reserves. These estimates are dependent on labour costs, known environmental impacts, the effectiveness of remedial and restoration measures, inflation rates and average credit-adjusted risk-free interest rates. The Company also estimates the timing of the outlays, which is subject to change depending on continued exploitation or newly discovered reserves. These estimates are made by personnel at the operations and are regularly reviewed and updated.

Income and Mining Taxes

At the close of each accounting period, future income and mining taxes are estimated. These taxes arise from the difference between the book and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. As mining is capital intensive with long-lived assets, these future tax provisions can be significant. Future income and mining taxes are provided at expected future rates for such tax. In addition, Canadian GAAP requires the calculated liability for future income and mining taxes to be translated to the Company's reporting currency of US dollars at current rates of exchange for each reporting period. There is no certainty that future income and mining tax rates and exchange rates will be consistent with current estimates. Changes in tax and exchange rates increase the volatility of the Company's earnings.

Employee Future Benefit Plans

The value of defined benefit plans are subject to estimates compiled by professional advisors based on market assumptions and in accordance with accepted practices. The accrued benefit assets/liabilities are subject to change as these assumptions are modified. Assumptions are mainly with respect to accrued benefit obligations' discount rate and rate of compensation increase, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, assumed health care trend used to measure the expected cost covered by the plans, and the average remaining service period of active employees covered by the plans.

Litigation

The Company is subject to various litigation actions, whose outcome could have an impact on its valuation should it be required to make payments to the plaintiffs. In-house counsel and outside legal advisors assess the potential outcome of the litigation and we establish provisions for future disbursements required.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company may grant options as part of employee remuneration or as part of consideration in the acquisition of assets. The Company utilizes the recognized Black-Scholes model to value these options. The model requires certain inputs that require management estimates.

Changes in Canadian Accounting Policies

Financial Instruments, Comprehensive Income and Hedges

Effective January 1, 2007, IAMGOLD adopted the new Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") accounting standards related to: Section 1530, "Comprehensive Income", Section 3855, "Financial Instruments—Recognition and Measurement", and Section 3865, "Hedges".

Section 3855 "Financial Instruments—Recognition and Measurement"

One of the basic principles of Section 3855 is that fair value is the most relevant measure for financial instruments.

Financial assets, which include trade and loans receivable and investments in debt and equity securities, must be classified into one of four categories:

- Held-to-maturity investments (measured at amortized cost);
- Loans and receivables (measured at amortized cost);
- Held for trading assets (measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings immediately);
- Available-for-sale assets, including investments in equity securities, held-to-maturity investments that an entity elects to designate as being available for sale and any financial asset that does not fit into any other category (measured at fair value with changes in fair value accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income until the asset is sold, impaired or matured).

Financial liabilities, which include long-term debt and other similar instruments, must be accounted for at amortized cost, except for those classified as held for trading, which must be measured at fair value.

Section 1530 "Comprehensive Income"

According to Section 1530, Comprehensive income is defined as net earnings/loss and other comprehensive income and represents all changes in equity during a period from transactions and events from non-owners sources. Accumulated other comprehensive income will include the cumulative translation adjustment account and unrealized gains/losses on financial assets which are classified as available-for-sale net of tax.

Impact

On January 1, 2007, these changes in accounting policies required the following adjustments:

	Balance December 31, 2006	Adjustments	Balance January 1, 2007
($000)	$	$	$
Assets			
Other long-term assets—			
Debenture receivable	2,000	280	2,280
Marketable securities	9,379	1,365	10,744
Gold receivable	15,281	106	15,387
Liabilities			
Future income and mining tax liability	185,015	173	185,188
Shareholders' equity			
Retained earnings	108,932	306	109,238
Cumulative translation adjustment	(4,836)	4,836	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	-	(3,564)	(3,564)

Marketable securities and debenture receivable are classified as available-for-sale assets and are measured at fair value using the closing quoted market price. Unrealized gains or losses related to changes in market value as well as the related tax impact are accounted for in other comprehensive income (OCI) until the marketable security and debenture receivable are sold or impaired. When the assets are sold, impaired or matured, the accumulated change in OCI is reversed and the actual gain or loss on disposal is accounted for in the statement of earnings.

The Company also owns warrants included in marketable securities. These warrants were measured at fair value using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Unrealized gains or losses related to changes in market value are reported under "non-hedge derivative gain or loss" in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Gold receivable is considered a hybrid instrument composed of a receivable and an embedded derivative that must be accounted for separately. The receivable is accounted for as an interest bearing receivable, with accrued interest reported in earnings. The embedded derivative is marked-to-market at each balance sheet date based on the change in gold price with the variation charged to earnings under "non-hedge derivative gain or loss".

Long-term debt is accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest method which did not have any impact on its carrying value on the adoption date.

Adjustments to future income and mining tax liability reflect the tax impact of the previous adjustments.

During 2007, a decrease, net of income tax, in the fair value of marketable securities, debenture and warrants totaling $4.8 million was reflected in "accumulated other comprehensive loss" for $3.6 million (net of income tax) and in non-hedge derivative loss for $1.2 million. The debenture receivable and some marketable securities were sold during the year. Their respective unrealized losses net of income tax totaling $1.4 million were reversed to net earnings. An unrealized gain on translation of the net investment in self-sustaining foreign operations totaling $29.9 million for 2007 was classified under other comprehensive income. The increase of the gold receivable embedded derivatives totaling $3.9 million for 2007 was accounted for as a non-hedge derivative gain in the statement of earnings.

Stripping Costs

On March 2, 2006, the CICA issued EIC-160 – "Stripping Costs Incurred in the Production Phase of a Mining Operation" which requires that stripping costs be expensed unless the stripping activity can be shown to represent a betterment to the mineral property which requires such costs be capitalized. Retroactive treatment may be applied. However, if not applied on a retroactive basis, any existing balance sheet amount relating to stripping costs represents the opening balance for the year of initial year of application. Any capitalized stripping costs or any opening existing balance should be amortized over the reserves that directly benefit from the stripping activity on a units-of-production basis. The Company applied this accounting recommendation on a prospective basis, effective January 1, 2007.

There are capitalized stripping costs related to the Yatela mine for which a pit cutback of the main pit was approved in 2006. As a result, the life of Yatela will be extended to 2010 rather than closing in 2007 as previously planned. Amortization is based on the estimated additional reserves of the pit deepening using the units-of-production method.

Reconciliation of capitalized stripping costs in 2007 is as follows:

($000)	2007
	$
Beginning balance	9,459
Stripping costs capitalized	10,216
Amortization	(1,854)
Ending balance	17,821

Future Accounting Changes

Financial instruments—disclosures and presentation:

The CICA issued new accounting standards: Section 3862—Financial instruments – disclosures, and Section 3863—Financial instruments – presentation, which will be effective for IAMGOLD on January 1, 2008. The new sections replace Section 3861—Financial instruments – disclosure and presentation. Section 3862 require the disclosure of additional qualitative and quantitative information that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance and the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the balance sheet date, and how the entity manages those risks. Section 3863 establishes standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives and provides additional guidance for the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, between liabilities and equity, and the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains. The Company is assessing the impact of these sections and will adopt these standards commencing in the 2008 year.

Capital disclosures:

On December 1, 2006, the CICA issued the new accounting standard: Section 1535—Capital disclosures which will be effective for IAMGOLD on January 1, 2008. Section 1535 specifies the disclosure of information that enables users of the Company's financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital such as qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, summary quantitative data about what the entity manages as capital, whether the entity has complied with any capital requirements and, if it has not complied, the consequences of non-compliance. The Company is assessing the impact of this new section and will adopt these standards commencing in the 2008 year.

Inventories:

In June 2007, the CICA issued Section 3031-Inventories which replaces Section 3030 and establishes standards for the measurement and disclosure of inventories. This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2008. The main features of the new section are:

- Measurement at the lower of cost and net realizable value;

- Cost of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable, and goods and services produced and segregated for specific projects, assigned by using a specific identification of their individual costs;
- Consistent use of either first-in first-out or weighted average cost formula to measure the cost of other inventories;
- Reversal of previous write-downs to net realizable value when there is a subsequent increase in the value of inventories.

This new section also provides for additional disclosure. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of Section 3031 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition and will adopt these standards prospectively commencing in the 2008 year.

Goodwill and intangible assets

In February 2008, the CICA replaced Section 3062 by Section 3064 – Goodwill and intangible assets and adopted relevant parts of International Financial Reporting Standard IAD 38 – Intangible Assets. This section gives the definition of goodwill and intangible assets, and instruction for recognition and measurement. This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. The Company is assessing the impact of this new section and will adopt these standards in 2009.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In January 2006, the AcSB adopted its strategic plan, which includes the decision to move financial reporting for Canadian publicly accountable enterprises to a single set of globally accepted high-quality standards, namely, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). This document outlines the AcSB's implementation plan for incorporating IFRS into Canadian GAAP, including identifying key decisions that the AcSB will need to make as it implements the strategic plan for publicly accountable enterprises. The Company will follow the key events timeline proposed by the AcSB to obtain training and thorough knowledge of IFRS, finalize assessment of accounting policies with reference to IFRS and plan for convergence to be ready for the changeover planned in 2011.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to various financial and operational risks that could have a significant impact on profitability and levels of operating cash flow, as described below. For a more comprehensive discussion of the risks faced by IAMGOLD, please refer to IAMGOLD's Annual Information Form filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities at www.sedar.com, and filed under Form 40-F with the United States Securities Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml, which risks described in the Annual Information Form are incorporated by reference into this Management's Discussion & Analysis.

Financial Risks

Commodity Prices

Revenues depend on the market prices for the mine production. The gold market is highly volatile and is subject to various factors including political stability, general economic conditions, mine production, and intent of governments who own significant above-ground reserves.

The niobium marketplace is characterized by a dominant producer whose actions may affect the price. New entrants may affect the stability of the marketplace by engaging in a price discounting practice to gain initial market share.

Oil prices also affect costs, particularly at Rosebel due to the oil cost components of the power supply and fuel for the open-pit mining fleet.

All of the factors that determine commodity prices are beyond the Company's control. The Company does not take any particular measures to protect itself against fluctuations in the commodities market.

Currency

Metal sales are mainly transacted in US dollars. Movement in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar therefore has a direct impact on the Company's Canadian divisions and executive office cost base. International operations have exposure to currency however a significant portion of each international operation's cost base is denominated in US dollars. From time to time, the Company may enter into foreign exchange contracts to fix the exchange rate.

The Euro is the functional currency for the Company's activities in French Guiana. The capital and production cost of the Camp Caiman project can be impacted by a change in the Euro exchange rate.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Short-term Deposits

IAMGOLD treasury management objectives are to protect shareholders' value and ensure sufficient liquidity to meet its financial obligations.

Financing and Interest Rates

A portion of the Company's activities is directed to the search for and the development of new mineral deposits. There is a risk in obtaining financing as and when required for exploration and development. The Company is subject to movements in interests rates and the actual credit facility was negotiated with interest rates based on the LIBOR.

Taxation

Mining tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions are subject to change and may include fiscal stability guarantees.

Access to Capital Markets

To fund growth, the Company may depend on securing the necessary capital through loans or permanent capital. The availability of this capital is subject to general economic conditions and lender and investor interest in the Company and its projects. To ensure the availability of capital, IAMGOLD maintains a relationship with key financial participants and has an investor relations program to communicate with and inform institutional and retail investors, as well as other stakeholders.

Insurance

Where economically feasible and based on availability of coverage, a number of operational and financial risks are transferred to insurance companies. The availability of such insurance is dependent on the Company's past insurance loss and records and general market conditions. The Company utilizes the services of its insurance advisors and insurance underwriters to identify potential risks and mitigation measures.

Operational Risks

Mineral Reserves and Extractions

Reserves are statistical estimates of mineral content and ore based on limited information acquired through drilling and other sampling methods and require judgemental interpretations of geology. Successful extraction requires safe and efficient mining and processing. To minimize the risks, reserves are estimated in accordance with accepted guidelines and standards within the mining industry, quality control programs are established, and competent personnel are employed. The Company also employs experienced mining engineers and a trained workforce to extract the ore from deposits. Level of production may also be affected by weather or supply shortages.

Safety and Other Hazards

Mines may suffer rockbursts, groundfalls or slope failures and other natural or man-provoked incidents that could affect the mining of the ore. Mills and other infrastructure are industrial workplaces. To minimize risks in these areas, the Company provides training programs for employees and has joint management-worker committees to review work practices and environment.

Energy

Operations consume significant amounts of energy, and are dependent on suppliers to meet these energy needs. In some cases, no alternative source of energy is available.

Labour and Strikes

The Company is dependent on its workforce to extract and process minerals. A prolonged labour disruption at any of its material properties could have a material adverse impact on its operations as a whole. The Company has programs to recruit and train the necessary manpower for its operations, and endeavour to maintain good relations with its workforce in order to minimize the possibility of strikes, lockouts and other stoppages at its work sites.

Communities

Surrounding communities may affect the mining operations through the restriction of access of supplies and workforce to the mine site. Active community outreach and development programs are maintained to mitigate the risk of blockades or other restrictive measures by the communities.

Environmental Hazard

Various environmental incidents can have a significant impact on operations. To mitigate these risks, an ISO 14001-certified environmental management system that covers all aspects of the mining cycle is in place. In high-risk areas, such as the design and operation of tailings dams, the Company contracts independent review boards to oversee design and ongoing operating practices and has emergency plans to deal with any incidents.

Political Risk

Operations, particularly those located in emerging countries, are subject to a number of political risks. Political risk insurance is maintained for some jurisdictions.

Operations in Mali, Guyana and Suriname are governed by mineral agreements that establish the terms and conditions under which affairs are conducted. These agreements are subject to international arbitration and cover a number of items, including: duration of mining licenses/operating permits; right to export production; labour matters; right to hold funds in foreign bank accounts and foreign currencies; taxation rates; and right to repatriate capital and profits.

The Company maintains active communications programs with host governmental authorities and the Canadian government.

Legislation

The Company is subject to continuously evolving legislation in the areas of labour, environment, land titles, mining practices and taxation. New legislation may have a negative impact on operations. IAMGOLD is unable to predict what legislation or revisions may be proposed that might affect its business or when any such proposals, if enacted, might become effective. Such changes, however, could require increased capital and operating expenditures and could prevent or delay certain operations by the Company. The Company participates in a number of industry associations to monitor changing legislation and maintains a good dialogue with governmental authorities in that respect.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information included in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, including any information as to the Company's future financial or operating performance and other statements that express management's expectations or estimates of future performance, constitute "forward-looking statements". The words "expect", "will", "intend", "estimate" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The Company cautions the reader that such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual financial results, performance or achievements of IAMGOLD to be materially different from the Company's estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements and the forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to: changes in the worldwide price of gold, niobium, copper or certain other commodities (such as silver, fuel and electricity); changes in US dollar and other currencies, interest rates or gold lease rates; risks arising from holding derivative instruments; ability to successfully integrate acquired assets; legislative, political or economic developments in the jurisdictions in which the Company carries on business; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; employee relations; availability and increasing costs associated with mining inputs and labour; the speculative nature of exploration and development, including the risks of diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, adverse changes in the Company's credit rating, contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties; and the risks involved in the exploration, development and mining business. IAMGOLD's ability to sustain or increase its present levels of gold production is dependent in part on the success of its projects. Risks and unknowns inherent in all projects, include: the accuracy of reserve estimates; metallurgical recoveries; capital and operating costs of such projects; and the future of the relevant minerals.

Projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flow. The capital expenditures and time required to develop new mines or other projects are considerable and changes in costs or construction schedules can affect project economics. Actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from IAMGOLD's estimates or that IAMGOLD could fail to obtain the governmental approvals necessary for the operation of a project, in which case, the project may not proceed, either on its original timing, or at all.

These factors are discussed in greater detail in the Company's most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities.

The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by applicable law.

US Investors Should Note

The US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") permits mining companies, in their filings with the SEC to disclose only those mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. The Company may use certain terms in its publications such as "measured", "indicated" and "inferred" "resources" that are prescribed by Canadian regulatory policy and guidelines but are prohibited by the SEC from use by US registered companies in their filings with the SEC.

Supplemental Information to the Management's Discussion and Analysis

Non-GAAP Performance Measures

Adjusted Net Earnings

Adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share are non-GAAP financial measures and represents net earnings (loss) before impairment charges. Management believes that these measures better reflect the Company's performance for the current period and are a better indication of its expected performance in future periods. Adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share are intended to provide additional information, but do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. These measures are not necessarily indicative of net earnings (loss) or cash flows as determined under GAAP. The following table provides a reconciliation of adjusted net earnings to net earnings (loss) as per the consolidated statement of earnings.

	2007	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Adjusted net earnings	**57,568**	74,063	20,494
Impairment charge - Mupane	**(93,725)**	-	-
Impairment charge - Doyon development costs	**(5,903)**	-	-
Impairment charge - Other	**-**	(1,582)	-
Net earnings (loss)	**(42,060)**	72,481	20,494

Cash Costs

The Company's MD&A often refers to cash costs per ounce, a non-GAAP performance measure in order to provide investors with information about the measure used by management to monitor performance. This information is used to assess how well the producing gold mines are performing compared to plan and prior period, and also to assess the overall effectiveness and efficiency of gold mining operations. "Cash cost" figures are calculated in accordance with a standard developed by The Gold Institute, which was a worldwide association of suppliers of gold and gold products and included leading North American gold producers. The Gold Institute ceased operations in 2002, but the standard is still an accepted standard of reporting cash costs of gold production in North America. Adoption of the standard is voluntary and the cost measures presented herein may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. Costs include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration, royalties and production taxes, but are exclusive of amortization, reclamation, capital, development and exploration costs. These costs are then divided by ounces of gold produced to arrive at the total cash costs per ounce. The measure, along with sales, is considered to be a key indicator of a company's ability to generate operating earnings and cash flow from its mining operations.

These gold cash costs differ from measures determined in accordance with GAAP. They 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. These measures are not necessarily indicative of net earnings or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP.

The following table provides a reconciliation of total cash costs per ounce produced for gold mines to the mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization as per the consolidated statement of earnings.

	Operating Gold Mines							Others	
	Rosebel	Doyon Division	Sleeping Giant	Mupane	Sadiola	Yatela	Total	(1)	Total (2)
Year ended December 31, 2007									
Mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization	124,762	67,761	24,650	49,554	59,279	29,787	**355,793**	70,694	**426,487**
Adjust for:									
By-product credit	(149)	(2,504)	(794)	(225)	(99)	(67)	**(3,838)**		
Stock movement	1,757	6,104	857	(1,199)	(1,382)	(304)	**5,833**		
Accretion expense	(1,208)	(1,645)	(950)	(506)	(272)	(261)	**(4,842)**		
Foreign exchange, interest and other	(446)	(437)	135	(686)	(1,195)	(3,004)	**(5,633)**		
Cost attributed to non-controlling interest	(6,236)	-	-	-	-	-	**(6,236)**		
	(6,282)	1,518	(752)	(2,616)	(2,948)	(3,636)	**(14,716)**		
Cash costs - operating mines	118,480	69,279	23,898	46,938	56,331	26,151	**341,077**		
Cash costs - working interests (3)							**67,155**		
Total cash costs including working interests							**408,232**		
Attributable gold production - operating mines (000 oz)	263	131	67	86	140	120	**807**		
Attributable gold production - working interests (000 oz) (3)							**158**		
Total attributable gold production (000 oz)							**965**		
Total cash costs ($/oz)	452	528	358	548	401	217	**423**		

	Operating Gold Mines							Others	
	Rosebel	Doyon Division	Sleeping Giant	Mupane	Sadiola	Yatela	Total	(1)	Total (2)
Year ended December 31, 2006									
Mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization	20,290	10,787	3,528	30,998	49,925	29,560	**145,088**	8,237	**153,325**
Adjust for:									
By-product credit	(51)	(162)	(95)	-	-	-	**(308)**		
Stock movement	(3,084)	80	(110)	419	467	(226)	**(2,454)**		
Accretion expense	(22)	(214)	(24)	-	608	742	**1,090**		
Foreign exchange, interest and other	(530)	(90)	(47)	(184)	709	1,448	**1,306**		
Cost attributed to non-controlling interest	(830)	-	-	-	-	-	**(830)**		
	(4,517)	(386)	(276)	235	1,784	1,964	**(1,196)**		
Cash costs - operating mines	15,773	10,401	3,252	31,233	51,709	31,524	**143,892**		
Cash costs - working interests (3)							**62,042**		
Total cash costs including working interests							**205,934**		
Attributable gold production - operating mines (000 oz)	38	23	8	65	190	141	**465**		
Attributable gold production - working interests (000 oz) (3)							**177**		
Total attributable gold production (000 oz)							**642**		
Total cash costs ($/oz)	415	444	433	483	273	224	**321**		

	Operating Gold Mines							Others	
	Rosebel	Doyon Division	Sleeping Giant	Mupane	Sadiola	Yatela	Total	(1)	Total (2)
Year ended December 31, 2005									
Mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization	-	-	-	-	50,717	27,354	**78,071**	-	**78,071**
Adjust for:									
Stock movement	-	-	-	-	(153)	(81)	**(234)**		
Foreign exchange, interest and other	-	-	-	-	(6,042)	(1,156)	**(7,198)**		
	-	-	-	-	(6,195)	(1,237)	**(7,432)**		
Cash costs operating mines	-	-	-	-	44,522	26,117	**70,639**		
Cash costs - working interests (3)							**51,789**		
Total cash costs including working interests							**122,428**		
Attributable gold production - operating mines (000 oz)	-	-	-	-	168	98	**266**		
Attributable gold production - working interests (000 oz) (3)							**180**		

Total attributable gold production (000 oz)							**446**
Total cash costs ($/oz)	-	-	-	-	265	265	**274**

(1) Non-gold, Exploration and development, and Corporate segments.
(2) As per consolidated statement of earnings
(3) Related to working interests: Tarkwa and Damang mines.

Exhibit 99.3

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2007

Management's responsibility for financial reporting	2
Auditors' report	3
Financial statements	
Consolidated balance sheets	4
Consolidated statements of earnings	5
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss)	6
Consolidated statements of retained earnings	6
Consolidated statements of cash flows	7
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	8 to 42

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

To the Shareholders and Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of IAMGOLD Corporation, their presentation and the information contained in the annual report, including information determined by specialists, are the responsibility of the management of the Company. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. The financial information on the Company presented elsewhere in the annual report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements.

The integrity of the consolidated financial report process is the responsibility of management. Management maintains systems of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded, and reliable financial information is produced. Management selects accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, and makes certain determinations of amounts reported in which estimates or judgments are required.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the management fulfills its responsibility for financial reporting. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee which consists of outside directors. The Board of Directors has also designated the Chairman of the Audit Committee as the Company's financial expert. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and the external auditors to discuss internal controls, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Audit Committee satisfies itself that each party is properly discharging its responsibilities; reviews the quarterly and annual consolidated financial statements and any reports by the external auditors; and recommends the appointment of the external auditors for review by the Board and approval by the shareholders.

The external auditors audit the consolidated financial statements annually on behalf of the shareholders. The external auditors have full and free access to management and the Audit Committee.

Joseph F. Conway
Chief Executive Officer
March 27, 2008

Carol Banducci
Chief Financial Officer
March 27, 2008

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of IAMGOLD Corporation

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation ("the Company") as at December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income (loss), retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. With respect to the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, we also 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 an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Toronto, Canada
March 27, 2008

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

At December 31,	Note	2007	2006
ASSETS		**$**	$
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	**6**	**113,265**	124,325
Short-term deposits		**-**	39
Gold bullion (market value $129,193; 2006: $93,981)	**7**	**53,982**	49,012
Receivables and other current assets		**77,221**	65,942
Inventories	**8**	**89,230**	61,325
Current assets held for sale	**4**	**-**	17,924
		333,698	318,567
Other long-term assets	**9**	**88,416**	83,844
Working interests	**10**	**112,478**	87,086
Royalty interests	**11**	**34,835**	39,786
Mining assets	**12**	**1,023,961**	1,050,664
Exploration and development	**13**	**225,473**	200,588
Goodwill	**14**	**361,648**	464,975
Other intangible assets	**15**	**15,103**	-
Long-term assets held for sale	**4**	**-**	33,166
		1,861,914	1,960,109
		2,195,612	2,278,676
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**127,672**	119,741
Dividends payable		**17,625**	17,570
Current portion of long-term liabilities	**16**	**32,430**	69,960
Current liabilities relating to assets held for sale	**4**	**-**	9,240
		177,727	216,511
Long-term liabilities:			
Long-term debt	**17**	**5,696**	9,625
Future income and mining tax liability	**18**	**157,956**	185,015
Asset retirement obligations	**19**	**77,506**	39,933
Accrued benefit liability	**20**	**6,360**	6,321
Long-term portion of forward sales liability	**27**	**10,472**	28,346
Long-term liabilities relating to assets held for sale	**4**	**-**	15,862
		257,990	285,102
Non-controlling interest		**8,579**	3,712
Shareholders' equity:			
Common shares	**22**	**1,633,119**	1,625,994
Stock-based compensation		**20,034**	19,153
Warrants	**22**	**24,391**	24,403
Share purchase loans	**23**	**-**	(295)
Retained earnings		**49,553**	108,932
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**24**	**24,219**	(4,836)
		1,751,316	1,773,351
		2,195,612	2,278,676

Commitments and contingencies (note 27)
Subsequent events (note 22 (h), 30)
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

William D. Pugliese
Director

Joseph F. Conway
Director

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31,	Note	2007	2006	2005
		$	$	$
Revenues		**678,131**	303,345	129,774
Expenses:				
Mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization		**426,487**	153,325	78,071
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**117,581**	50,084	26,445
		544,068	203,409	104,516
		134,063	99,936	25,258
Earnings from working interests	**10**	**25,392**	28,874	15,467
		159,455	128,810	40,725
Other:				
Corporate administration		**33,513**	18,119	9,248
Exploration		**28,446**	15,213	9,370
Impairment charges	**5**	**99,628**	1,582	-
Interest expense		**1,309**	727	478
Foreign exchange		**1,911**	(55)	187
Non-hedge derivative loss (gain)	**27(b)**	**(549)**	76	-
Investment income		**(5,884)**	(4,219)	(710)
		158,374	31,443	18,573
Non-controlling interest		**1,764**	210	-
		160,138	31,653	18,573
Earnings (loss) before income and mining taxes		**(683)**	97,157	22,152
Income and mining taxes (recovery):	**18**			
Current taxes		**26,958**	22,504	5,907
Future taxes		**14,419**	2,265	(4,249)
		41,377	24,769	1,658
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations		**(42,060)**	72,388	20,494
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	**4**	**-**	93	-
Net earnings (loss)		**(42,060)**	72,481	20,494
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (000's)	**22(g)**			
Basic		**293,284**	186,485	146,650
Diluted		**293,284**	187,655	147,893
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) from continuing operations per share		**(0.14)**	0.39	0.14
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share		**(0.14)**	0.39	0.14

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

Years ended December 31,	Note	2007	2006	2005
		$	$	$
Net earnings (loss)		**(42,060)**	72,481	20,494
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Cumulative translation adjustment				
Unrealized gain on translating financial statements of net investment in self-sustaining foreign operations		**29,883**	(4,836)	-
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available- for-sale financial assets				
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets		**(3,544)**	-	-
Reclassificaiton adjustment for gains and losses included in net earnings/loss		**1,444**	-	-
		(2,100)	-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	**24**	**27,783**	(4,836)	-
Comprehensive income (loss)		**(14,277)**	67,645	20,494

Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

Years ended December 31,	Note	2007	2006	2005
		$	$	$
Retained earnings, beginning of year		**108,932**	54,021	42,397
Change in accounting policies, related to financial instruments	**2**	**306**	-	-
Restated balance, beginning of year		**109,238**	54,021	42,397
Net earnings (loss)		**(42,060)**	72,481	20,494
Dividends		**(17,625)**	(17,570)	(8,870)
Retained earnings, end of year		**49,553**	108,932	54,021

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

Years ended December 31,	Note	2007	2006	2005
		$	$	$
Operating activities:				
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations		**(42,060)**	72,388	20,494
Disbursement to defined benefit plans		**(2,285)**	(7,168)	-
Items not affecting cash:				
Impairment charges		**99,628**	1,582	-
Earnings from working interests, net of dividends		**(25,392)**	(19,424)	(10,743)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**117,581**	50,084	26,445
Amortization of forward sales liabliilty		**(34,935)**	(11,322)	-
Future income and mining taxes		**14,419**	2,265	(4,249)
Stock-based compensation		**2,855**	3,016	1,237
Non-hedge derivative losses (gains)		**(549)**	76	-
Gain on sales of assets		**(1,527)**	(1,284)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)		**2,735**	(622)	585
Accretion expenses - asset retirement obligations, net of disbursements		**8,002**	609	127
Future benefit expense		**340**		
Non-controlling interest		**1,764**	210	-
Change in non-cash working capital		**(23,447)**	(15,119)	4,402
		117,129	75,211	38,298
Investing activities:				
Short-term deposits		**39**	4,897	(4,708)
Mining assets		**(96,959)**	(15,012)	(9,919)
Exploration and development		**(23,179)**	(10,802)	(962)
Long-term ore stockpiles		**(9,586)**	(11,219)	(9,484)
Other assets		**(653)**	(2,829)	(229)
Note receivable		**-**	4,475	2,136
Distributions received from working interests		**-**	25,100	10,457
Gold bullion royalties and gold receivable		**-**	3,718	(784)
Proceeds from sale of assets		**15,251**	14,849	-
Transaction costs and settlement of options, net of cash acquired from GGL and Cambior	**3**	**(173)**	(877)	(740)
		(115,260)	12,300	(14,233)
Financing activities:				
Proceeds from loan	**17**	**7,500**	9,031	-
Repayment of long-term debt	**17**	**(36,694)**	(26,350)	(3,960)
Issue of common shares, net of issue costs	**22(a)**	**5,089**	11,524	6,440
Share purchase loan	**23**	**295**	-	-
Dividends paid		**(17,570)**	(8,870)	(7,276)
Repurchase of call options		**-**	(3,363)	-
		(41,380)	(18,028)	(4,796)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations		**(39,511)**	69,483	19,269
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations	**4**	**28,451**	(1,579)	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(11,060)**	67,904	19,269
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**6**	**124,325**	56,421	37,152
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**6**	**113,265**	124,325	56,421
Supplemental cash flow information:				
Interest paid		**1,400**	665	78
Income and mining taxes paid		**43,992**	25,240	5,907

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD" or "the Company") is engaged in the exploration, development and operation of gold mining properties and of a niobium mine. The consolidated financial statements of IAMGOLD are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Summarized below are those policies considered significant to the Company. Reference to the Company included herein means the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures.

(a) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for by the proportionate consolidation method. The Company applies the equity method of accounting for its working interests. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Use of estimates:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported year. The most significant estimates relate to mineral reserves and resources, asset valuations, carrying values of working interests, royalty interests, mining assets, goodwill, depreciation and amortization rates, receivables, employee future benefit costs, fair value of derivative instruments and asset retirement obligations, future income and mining taxes and contingent liabilities. Actual results could be materially different from those estimates.

(c) Foreign currency translation:

The US dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Company.

The functional currency of Canadian mining activities is the Canadian dollar. Assets and liabilities of Canadian mining activities are translated into US dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and revenues and expenses are translated at the average rate in effect during the year. Within the Canadian operations, translation adjustments arising from changes in exchange rates are deferred and included in "cumulative translation adjustment" within accumulated other comprehensive income.

The US dollar is the functional currency for the Company's activities in Guyana, Suriname, Ecuador, Peru and Africa as all proceeds from the sale of production and a significant portion of disbursements are in US dollars.

The Euro is the functional currency for the Company's activities in French Guiana as the majority of disbursements are in Euro. Since activities are related to a development project, the temporal method is used to translate from the Euro to US dollars as follows: monetary items at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date, non-monetary items at historical exchange rates, revenues and expenses at the average exchange rate in effect on the dates they occur and, depreciation and amortization at historical exchange rates as the assets to which it relates.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, Restricted cash, and Short-term deposits:

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are accounted for at cost.

Short-term deposits consist of investments in money market instruments with an original term of three months or more, but no longer than one year, are carried at fair value. Prior to January 1, 2007, they were carried at the lower of cost and fair value.

(e) Gold bullion:

Investments in gold bullion are valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value.

(f) Receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

Receivables (excluding gold receivable), and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are recorded at amortized cost.

(g) Inventories:

Gold production inventory (gold doré and gold in process), niobium production inventory, and concentrate inventory (by-product), are valued at the lower of average production cost and net realizable value. Production costs include the cost of materials, labour, mine site overheads and depreciation to the applicable stage of processing. Ore stockpiles are segregated between current and long-term inventory.

Ore stockpiles are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs are increased based on the current mining cost, and decreases are charged back to mining costs using the weighted average cost per tonne.

Mine supplies are costed on an average purchase cost basis with appropriate provisions for redundant and slow-moving items.

(h) Marketable securities:

Investments in marketable securities designated as available-for-sale are accounted for at their fair value which is determined based on the last quoted market price. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market are measured at cost unless they are held for trading.

Changes in market value as well as the related tax impact are accounted for in other comprehensive income (OCI) until the marketable security is sold or other than temporarily impaired. When it is sold or other than temporarily impaired, the accumulated change in OCI is reversed and the actual gain or loss on disposal is accounted for in the statement of earnings. When there is a loss in the value of an investment in marketable securities that is determined to be other than a temporary decline, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in OCI is reversed from accumulated OCI and is recognized in earnings.

Warrants included in marketable securities are measured at fair value using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value are reported under “non-hedge derivative gain or loss” in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Prior to January 1, 2007, investments in marketable securities were recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Opening retained earnings has been restated to reflect the fair value of the marketable securities as at January 1, 2007 (Note 2).

(i) Gold receivable:

Gold receivable is considered a hybrid instrument composed of a receivable and an embedded derivative that must be accounted for separately. The receivable is accounted for as an interest bearing receivable, with accrued interest charged to earnings. The embedded derivative is marked-to-market at each balance sheet date based on the change in gold price with the variation charged to earnings under “non-hedge derivative gain or loss”. Opening retained earnings has been restated to reflect the fair value of the embedded derivative as at January 1, 2007 (Note 2).

(j) Capital assets:

Corporate assets include the following categories of assets: Furniture and equipment, Computer equipment, Software, Scientific instruments and equipment, Vehicles, Land and Leasehold improvements. Depreciation is calculated based on estimated useful lives of the assets and in the case of leasehold improvements, over the remaining lease term determined at the time of acquisition.

(k) Working interests:

Working interests are accounted for using the equity method. Any fair value increment related to the original acquisition of the working interests is amortized on a units-of-production basis over the estimated economic life of the mine corresponding to the proven and probable reserves. Working interests include changes in the investment as a result of income or loss reported by the company in which IAMGOLD has invested. This change is accounted for in the statement of earnings as earnings from working interests (Note 1(y)). Cash received from the working interest is accounted for as a decrease of working interests in the balance sheet.

(l) Royalty interests:

The Company records its royalty interests at cost. Amortization of producing royalty interests is calculated using the units-of-production method with an estimated economic life of mine corresponding to the property's reserves and resources.

(m) Mining assets and Stripping costs:

Mining assets represent the capitalized expenditures related to the operation of mineral properties including plant and equipment. Upon commencement of commercial production, related capital expenditures for any given mining assets are amortized on a straight line basis or using the units-of-production method over the estimated economic life of the mine which refers to proven and probable reserves. If a property is abandoned or deemed economically unfeasible, the related project balances are written off.

Mining costs associated with stripping activities in an open pit mine are expensed unless the stripping activity can be shown to represent a betterment to the mineral property which requires such costs be capitalized. Any capitalized stripping costs or any opening existing balance is amortized over the reserves that directly benefit from the stripping activity on a units-of-production basis. The Company's accounting policy is applied in accordance with EIC-160.

(n) Exploration and development:

Exploration expenses incurred to the date of establishing that a property has mineral resources with the potential of being economically recoverable are charged against earnings. Development costs incurred subsequent to this date are capitalized until such time as the projects are brought into production or are deemed economically unfeasible. All administrative costs that do not directly relate to specific exploration and development activity are expensed as incurred. Interest costs are not capitalized until the decision to develop a property is made.

(o) Impairment of long-lived assets:

Long-lived assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment periodically or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss must be recognized if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In that event, the asset must be written down to its fair value and an impairment loss recorded in earnings. Net estimated future cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, from each long-lived asset (mining assets-mine and mining project, working interests and royalty interests) are calculated based on anticipated future metal production (proven and probable reserves as well as value beyond proven and probable reserves), estimated realized metal prices, operating, capital and site restoration expenses and estimated future foreign exchange rates. The fair value is based on the present value of the estimated cash flows. Management's estimate of future cash flows is subject to risk and uncertainties. Therefore, it is reasonably possible that changes could occur which may affect the recoverability of the Company's long-lived assets and may have a material effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

(p) Goodwill:

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually or when there is evidence of potential impairment. The fair value of each reporting unit that includes goodwill is compared to the total carrying amount (including goodwill) of that reporting unit. If the fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not considered to be impaired. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, the fair values of the assets and liabilities within the reporting unit are estimated. The difference between the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities within the reporting unit and the fair value of the entire reporting unit represents the implied fair value of the goodwill of the reporting unit. When the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value, the excess is charged to earnings in the period in which the impairment is determined.

(q) Other intangible assets:

Other intangible assets are related to the fair value of favorable supply contracts accounted for following the purchase of Cambior. Fair value was determined using a differential cost method based on the costs expected to be saved due to the favorable terms of the supplier contracts. Other intangible assets are amortized under the straight-line method based on the terms of each contract.

(r) Long-term debt:

Long-term debt is accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

(s) Income and mining taxes:

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, future income and mining 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. Future income and mining tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is recorded against any future income and mining tax asset if it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized. The effect on future income and mining tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the year that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. Mining taxes represent Canadian provincial taxes levied on mining operations and are classified as income taxes since such taxes are based on a percentage of mining profits.

(t) Asset retirement obligations:

The Company recognizes, when the legal obligation is incurred, the fair value of an estimated liability for the future cost of restoring a mine site upon termination of the operation with a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the related long-lived asset. The Company amortizes the amount added to the asset using the depreciation method established for the related asset. An accretion expense in relation with the discounted liability over the remaining life of the mining properties is recorded in mining costs. The liability is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. Environmental and on-going site reclamation costs at operating mines are charged to operations in the period during which they occur.

(u) Employee future benefit plans:

The Company accrues its obligations under employee future benefit plans and the related costs, net of plan assets. The cost and accrued benefit obligations are actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service and management's best estimate of expected plan investment performance, salary escalation, retirement ages of employees and health care costs. For the purpose of calculating the expected return on plan assets, those assets are valued at fair value.

Actuarial gains/losses arise from the difference between actual long-term rate of return on plan assets for that period and the expected long-term rate of return of plan assets for that period or from changes in actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation. The excess of the net actuarial gain (loss) over 10% of the greater of the accrued benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets is amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees. The average remaining service periods are summarized in note 20.

The Company's contributions to defined contributions plans are expensed as incurred. No actuarial valuation is required to measure the liability or the cost.

(v) Commodity and foreign exchange contracts:

The forward sales contracts, assumed through the acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited, are accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related acquired liability is amortized and recorded into gold revenue.

The forward sales contracts and the foreign exchange contracts, assumed through the acquisition of Cambior, are accounted at their fair value on the balance sheet date. This market valuation is based on forward rates and considers the market price, rate of interest, gold lease rate and volatility. The fair value of these non-hedge derivative instruments is included on the balance sheet and the change in market value from the previous reporting period is included in the statement of earnings as a non-hedge derivative gain or loss. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related marked-to-market value is amortized and recorded into gold revenue.

The Company, from time to time, may enter into transactions in order to manage exposure to price fluctuations in foreign exchange and commodities. The Company reviews each contract at the time it is entered into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment.

(w) Flow-through shares:

The Company recognizes future income tax liability for flow-through shares, and reduces the shareholders' equity, on the date that the tax credits associated with the expenditures are renounced, provided there is reasonable assurance that the expenditures will be made.

(x) Stock-based compensation plans:

The Company has three stock-based compensation plans, which are described in note 22 and costs are included in corporate administration expenses in the statement of earnings.

(i) Share options:

Compensation costs, measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the options and recognized over the related service period, are accounted for as an expense in the statement of earnings and credited to stock-based compensation within shareholders' equity. Consideration paid by employees when the options are exercised, as well as the fair value at the grant date of options exercised, is added to common shares.

(ii) Share bonus plan:

The Company expenses share bonuses granted to employees over the three-year or five-year vesting period and share bonuses to directors when they are issued.

(iii) Share purchase plan:

Prior to January 1, 2007, the Company expensed its contribution to the employees' share purchase plan when the shares were issued or issuable. Effective January 1, 2007, the Company initiated a new share purchase plan where the Company contributes towards the purchase of shares on the open market. The Company's contribution vests on December 31 of each year and is charged to earnings in the year of contribution.

(y) Revenue recognition:

Revenues include gold, silver, copper and niobium sales as well as royalty revenue.

Revenue from the sale of gold bullion and by-products (silver and copper concentrate) is recognized when the metal is delivered and title transfers to the counterparties to the transaction.

Revenue for the sale of niobium in the form of ferroniobium, is recognized when legal title (rights and obligations) to the ferroniobium is transferred to buyers depending on the terms of each specific contract. IAMGOLD has three types of contractual terms based on individual customer agreements. The first type of contract includes terms where title transfers once the product is shipped from the Company's facility. The second type of contract includes terms where title transfers once the product is delivered to the customer's location. The third type of contract includes terms where title transfers when the customer gets the product directly from the plant.

Royalty revenue is recognized when the Company has reasonable assurance with respect to measurement and collectability. The Company holds two types of royalties:

(i) Revenue based royalties such as Net Smelter Return ("NSR") or Gross Proceeds Royalties:

Revenue based royalties are based on the proceeds of production paid by a smelter, refinery or other customer to the miner and upon the sale or other disposition of minerals recovered from the property on which the royalty interest is held. The form, manner and timing of the receipt of any specific royalty payment by the Company are governed by the corresponding royalty agreement with the owner of the royalty property.

(ii) Profits based royalties such as Net Profits Interests ("NPI"):

A NPI is a royalty based on the profit after allowing for costs related to production. The expenditure that the operator deducts from revenues is defined in the relevant royalty agreements. Payments generally begin after pay-back of capital costs. The royalty holder is not responsible for providing capital nor covering operating losses or environmental liabilities. Revenue is recognized in accordance with the relevant agreement.

Earnings from working interests are calculated based on the Company's percentage ownership in each investee of profits or loss. Working interests are similar to a NPI except working interest holders have an ownership position and, to prevent ownership dilution, are liable for their share of capital and operating costs. The Company records its 18.9% interests in Gold Fields Ghana Limited and the Tarkwa mine ("Tarkwa") and in Abosso Goldfields Limited and the Damang mine ("Damang") as working interests.

(z) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The calculation of diluted earnings per share uses the treasury stock method which adjusts the weighted average number of shares for the dilutive effect of share options and warrants.

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

(a) Financial Instruments, Comprehensive Income and Hedges

Effective January 1, 2007, IAMGOLD adopted the new Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") accounting standards related to: Section 1530, "Comprehensive Income", Section 3855, "Financial Instruments—Recognition and Measurement", and Section 3865, "Hedges".

Section 3855 "Financial Instruments—Recognition and Measurement"

One of the basic principles of "Section 3855" is that fair value is the most relevant measure for financial instruments. Financial assets must be classified into one of the four following categories:

- Held-to-maturity investments (measured at amortized cost);
- Loans and receivables (measured at amortized cost);
- Held for trading assets (measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings immediately);
- Available-for-sale assets, including investments in equity securities, held-to-maturity investments that an entity elects to designate as being available for sale and any financial asset that does not fit into any other category (measured at fair value with changes in fair value accumulated in other comprehensive income until the asset is sold, impaired or matured).

Financial liabilities, which include long-term debt and other similar instruments, must be accounted for at amortized cost, except for those classified as held for trading, which must be measured at fair value.

Section 1530 "Comprehensive Income"

According to Section 1530, comprehensive income is defined as net earnings and other comprehensive income and represents all changes in equity during a period, from transactions and events from non-owners. Accumulated other comprehensive income will include the unrealized gains/losses on the translation of self-sustaining foreign operations and unrealized gains/losses on financial assets which are classified as available-for-sale.

Impact on the January 1, 2007 balance sheet:

On January 1, 2007, these changes in accounting policies required the following adjustments:

	Opening Balance January 1, 2007	Adjustments	Revised Balance January 1, 2007
($000)	$	$	$
Assets			
Other long-term assets— Debenture receivable	2,000	280	2,280
Marketable securities	9,379	1,365	10,744
Gold receivable	15,281	106	15,387
Liabilities			
Future income and mining tax liability	185,015	173	185,188
Shareholders' equity			
Retained earnings	108,932	306	109,238
Cumulative translation adjustment [(1)]	(4,836)	4,836	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	-	(3,564)	(3,564)

[(1)] *Retroactively restated prior periods as presented.*

Marketable securities and debenture receivable are classified as available-for-sale assets and are measured at fair value using the closing quoted market price. Unrealized gains or losses related to changes in market value as well as the related tax impact are accounted for in other comprehensive income (OCI) until the marketable security and debenture receivable are sold, impaired or mature. When the assets are sold, impaired or mature, the accumulated unrealized gain or loss in OCI is reversed and the actual gain or loss on disposal is accounted for in the statement of earnings.

The Company also owns warrants included in marketable securities. These warrants were measured at fair value using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Unrealized gains or losses related to changes in market value are reported under "non-hedge derivative gain or loss" in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Gold receivable is considered a hybrid instrument composed of a receivable and an embedded derivative that must be accounted for separately. The receivable is accounted for as an interest bearing receivable, with accrued interest reported. The embedded derivative is marked-to-market at each balance sheet date based on the change in gold price with the variation charged to earnings under "non-hedge derivative gain or loss".

Long-term debt is accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest method which did not have any impact on its carrying value on the adoption date.

Adjustments to future income and mining tax liability reflect the tax impact of the previous adjustments.

Reconciliation of capitalized stripping costs in 2007 is as follows:

(b) Future Accounting Changes

Financial instruments—disclosures and presentation:

The CICA issued new accounting standards: Section 3862—Financial instruments – disclosures, and Section 3863—Financial instruments – presentation which will be effective for IAMGOLD on January 1, 2008. The new sections replace Section 3861—Financial instruments – disclosure and presentation. Section 3862 require the disclosure of additional qualitative and quantitative information that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance and the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the balance sheet date, and how the entity manages those risks. Section 3863 establishes standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives and provides additional guidance for the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, between liabilities and equity, and the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains. The Company is assessing the impact of these sections and will adopt these standards commencing in 2008.

Capital disclosures:

On December 1, 2006, the CICA issued the new accounting standard: Section 1535—Capital disclosures which will be effective for IAMGOLD on January 1, 2008. Section 1535 specifies the disclosure of information that enables users of the Company's financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital such as qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, summary quantitative data about what the entity manages as capital, whether the entity has complied with any capital requirements and, if it has not complied, the consequences of non-compliance. The Company is assessing the impact of this new section and will adopt these standards commencing in the 2008 year.

Inventories:

In June 2007, the CICA issued Section 3031-Inventories which replaces Section 3030 and establishes standards for the measurement and disclosure of inventories. This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2008. The main features of the new section are:

- Measurement at the lower of cost and net realizable value;
- Cost of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable, and goods and services produced and segregated for specific projects, assigned by using a specific identification of their individual costs;
- Consistent use of either first-in first-out or weighted average cost formula to measure the cost of other inventories;
- Reversal of previous write-downs to net realizable value when there is a subsequent increase in the value of inventories.

This new section also provides for additional disclosure. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of Section 3031 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition and will adopt these standards prospectively commencing in the 2008 year.

Goodwill and intangible assets

In February 2008, the CICA replaced Section 3062 by Section 3064 – Goodwill and intangible assets and adopted relevant parts of International Financial Reporting Standard IAD 38 – Intangible Assets. This section gives the definition of goodwill and intangible assets, and instruction for recognition and measurement. This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. The Company is assessing the impact of this new section and will adopt these standards in 2009.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In January 2006, the AcSB adopted its strategic plan, which includes the decision to move financial reporting for Canadian publicly accountable enterprises to a single set of globally accepted high-quality standards, namely, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). This document outlines the AcSB's implementation plan for incorporating IFRS into Canadian GAAP, including identifying key decisions that the AcSB will need to make as it implements the strategic plan for publicly accountable enterprises. The Company will follow the key events timeline proposed by the AcSB to obtain training and thorough knowledge of IFRS, finalize assessment of accounting policies with reference to IFRS and plan for convergence to be ready for the changeover planned in 2011.

3. Acquisitions:

In 2006, IAMGOLD completed the acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited ("GGL") and Cambior Inc. ("Cambior").

In 2007, independent specialists were retained to assist in determining the final allocations of certain fair values for GGL and Cambior. The valuation is based on known or knowable information available at the date of the acquisition. Business acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting whereby, the purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on fair value of the consideration paid at the closing date of acquisition. The fair value of the consideration paid is then allocated to the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities. The excess purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is goodwill. The determination of fair value requires management to make assumptions and estimates about the fair values. The assumptions and estimates generally require a high degree of judgment, and include estimates of mineral reserves and resources acquired, future commodity prices, discount rates and foreign exchange rates. Changes in any of the assumptions and estimates used in determining the fair values could have an impact on the allocation of the fair value to balance sheet items and on future results.

The principal valuation methods for major classes of assets and liabilities were:

- Inventories—gold and niobium production inventories and ore stockpile were valued at estimated selling prices less disposal costs, costs to complete and a reasonable profit allowance for the completing and selling effort.

- Plant and equipment—replacement cost or market value for current function and service potential, adjusted for physical, functional and economic obsolescence.

- Mining properties at producing sites (including proven and probable reserves and value beyond proven and probable reserves)—Multi-period excess earnings approach considering the prospective level of cash flows and fair value of other assets at each mine. A market approach by comparison to other publicly traded entities in similar lines of business with analysis of the market multiples of entities engaged in similar businesses was then used to corroborate the values derived.

- Development projects—discounted future cash flows considering the prospective level of cash flows from future operations and necessary capital expenditures, and/or based on a market approach as noted above.

- Exploration properties—appraised values considering costs incurred, earn-in agreements and comparable market transactions, where applicable.

- Long-term debt and derivative instruments—estimated fair values consistent with the methods disclosed under the Company's note disclosure on accounting policies for these items.

- Asset retirement obligations—estimated fair values consistent with the methods disclosed under the Company's note disclosure on asset retirement obligations.

Gallery Gold Limited:

On March 22, 2006, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of GGL in exchange for the issuance of 26,221,468 common shares. GGL, through its subsidiaries, owns a 100% interest in the Mupane gold mine in Botswana and a controlling interest in the Buckreef project in Tanzania. The purchase price was $202,329,000, including the purchase of GGL common share options for $2,402,000 and acquisition expenses of $2,479,000. The value was determined based on the average closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the two days prior to, the day of, and two days after the announcement on December 5, 2005, after market closed, and on an exchange ratio of one IAMGOLD share for each 22 GGL shares.

The purchase price allocation has been adjusted from that disclosed in 2006 as a result of the final analysis by outside specialists retained by the Company. Goodwill was related to exploration potential and is allocated to reporting units based on a pro-rata basis of each unit's fair value.

GGL's activities have been accounted for in IAMGOLD's results since the closing date of the transaction.

GGL	Preliminary Purchase Equation	Revisions	Final Purchase Equation
	$	$	$
Assets acquired:			
Cash and cash equivalents	971	-	971
Mining assets	135,668	(11,794)	123,874
Exploration and development	96,582	3,193	99,775
Other assets	18,873	1,599	20,472
Goodwill	72,405	(9,568)	62,837
	324,499	(16,570)	307,929
Liabilities assumed:			
Current liabilities	(11,186)	-	(11,186)
Long-term debt	(16,589)	-	(16,589)
Forward sales liability and gold call option	(59,711)	-	(59,711)
Asset retirement obligations	(2,506)	(285)	(2,791)
Future income and mining tax liabilities	(32,178)	16,855	(15,323)
	(122,170)	16,570	(105,600)
	202,329	-	202,329
Consideration paid:			
Issue of 26,221,468 common shares of the Company	197,448	-	197,448
Settlement of GGL common share options [(a)]	2,402	-	2,402
Transaction costs	2,479	-	2,479
	202,329	-	202,329

(a) The GGL common share options were valued using their intrinsic value and were repurchased immediately.

Cambior Inc.:

On November 8, 2006, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Cambior, an international gold and niobium producer with operations, development projects and exploration activities throughout the Americas (Rosebel mine, Doyon division, Sleeping Giant mine, Niobec mine, Westwood and Caiman projects). As consideration for the transaction, the Company issued 116,258,765 common shares along with options and warrants exercisable for 10,829,000 common shares of IAMGOLD. The purchase price was $1,105,157,000, including acquisition costs of $5,087,000. The value of shares and warrants was determined based on the daily weighted average price on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the two days prior to, the day of, and the two days after the public announcement on September 14, 2006, and an exchange ratio of 0.42 IAMGOLD share for each Cambior share.

The purchase price has been adjusted from that disclosed in 2006 as a result of the final analysis by outside specialists retained by the Company.

Cambior's activities have been accounted for in IAMGOLD's results since the closing date of the transaction.

Cambior	Preliminary Purchase Equation	Revisions	Final Purchase Equation
	$	$	$
Assets acquired:			
Cash and cash equivalents	7,183	-	7,183
Mining assets	784,601	2,885	787,486
Exploration and development	189,049	18,838	207,887
Other assets	99,807	14,585	114,392
Net assets held for sale	24,219	2,124	26,343
Goodwill	330,638	(60,977)	269,661
Other intangible assets	-	16,150	16,150
	1,435,497	(6,395)	1,429,102
Liabilities assumed:			
Current liabilities	(94,010)	(4,113)	(98,123)
Long-term debt	(33,716)	-	(33,716)
Forward sales liability and current option	(16,205)	-	(16,205)
Asset retirement obligations	(38,380)	(11,758)	(50,138)
Accrued benefit liabilities	(8,897)	(2,496)	(11,393)
Future income and mining tax liabilities	(135,827)	28,061	(107,766)
Non-controlling interest	(3,502)	(3,102)	(6,604)
	(330,537)	6,592	(323,945)
	1,104,960	197	1,105,157
Consideration paid:			
Issue of 116,258,765 common shares of the Company	1,062,605	-	1,062,605
Issue of 2,428,873 IAMGOLD equivalent options [(a)]	13,062	-	13,062
Issue of warrants equivalent to 8,400,000 IAMGOLD shares	24,403	-	24,403
Transaction costs	4,890	197	5,087
	1,104,960	197	1,105,157

(a) The equivalent options granted upon the acquisition of Cambior were valued at their fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model taking into account the remaining expected life, a risk free interest rate of 4%, a volatility of 37% and a dividend yield of 0.7%.

4. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Bauxite Operations

On February 13, 2007, the Company announced that it had completed an agreement for the sale of its 70% equity interest in Omai Bauxite Mining Inc. ("OBMI") and its 100% equity interest in Omai Services Inc. ("OSI"). The effective date of the agreement was December 31, 2006. Assets and liabilities related to OBMI and OSI were classified as assets and liabilities held for sale and the statement of earnings separately presented the results from discontinued operations as well as the statement of cash flows, to separately disclose the operating, investing and financing portions of the cash flows attributable to discontinued operations. The fair value of OBMI and OSI of $26,343,000, as at November 8, 2006, was considered in the purchase equation of Cambior (note 3). The transaction was completed on March 21, 2007 with the receipt from the purchaser of $28,451,000 and the assumption of third party debt of $17,724,000.

Net earnings for discontinued operations from November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006 were as follows:

	2006
	$
Revenues	6,359
Investment income	3
Mining costs	(6,312)
Corporate and administration	(115)
Financial expenses	(312)
Income and mining taxes	(14)
Non-controlling interest	484
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	93

The statement of cash flows discloses the total cash flow from (used in) discontinued operations summarized as follows:

	2007	2006
	$	$
Operating activities	**-**	(1,897)
Financing activities	**-**	42
Investing activities	**28,451**	276
Increase (Decrease) in cash flows from discontinued operations	**28,451**	(1,579)

5. Impairment Charges

Mupane Mine

During 2007, the Company continued exploration programs from GGL indicated that the exploration results were unsuccessful in achieving an increase to the mine's resource base. This resulted in a decision to significantly reduce the exploration program including the termination of the majority of the region's exploration personnel. Furthermore, the mine significantly diverged from the Life of Mine (LOM) Plan used during the initial valuation, with the largest variation occurring when the mine changed from softer oxide ore to harder primary sulphide ore. Operating costs had also risen substantially, mainly due to higher labour costs in Botswana, sharply rising consumables prices and higher mining costs. This under performance resulted in a full review of the mine operations and an update to the LOM Plan, which was completed during the second quarter of 2007. This review considered the exploration potential of the area, the current mineral resources, the projected operating costs, metallurgical performance and gold price. These served as inputs into pit optimizations to determine which resources could be economically mined and be considered as mineable mineral reserves. A mine schedule was developed and cash flows calculated, resulting in an impairment charge to the Mupane operations of $93,725,000.

This impairment charge consisted of a reduction of goodwill of $32,782,000, a reduction of $8,038,000 to other long-term assets (stockpiles) and a reduction of $52,905,000 in the carrying value of the Mupane mine. Net estimated future cash flows from the Mupane mine were calculated, on an undiscounted basis, based on best estimates of future gold production, which were estimated using long-term gold prices from $550 to $700 per ounce, increased cost estimates based on revised operating levels, gold recovery of 87% to 91% depending on the rock type and pit source and expected continuation of operations to mid 2010, including the processing of stockpiled ore. Future expected operating costs, capital expenditures, and asset retirement obligations were based on the updated life of mine plan. The fair value was calculated by discounting the estimated future net cash flows using a 5% interest rate, commensurate with the risk. Management's estimate of future cash flows is subject to risks and uncertainties, therefore future impairments could occur.

The decrease in estimated production did not have any impact on the accounting treatment for the Mupane forward sales contracts which were accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts, whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices.

Doyon division—Exploration

The Company also recorded an impairment charge of $5,903,000 related to resource development costs incurred at the Doyon division which, to date, has been unsuccessful in increasing the division's resource profile.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31	2007	2006
	$	$
Cash	**93,215**	101,500
Cash equivalents: Short-term deposits with initial maturities of less than three months	**20,050**	22,825
Cash and cash equivalents	**113,265**	124,325

7. Gold Bullion:

At December 31		2007	2006
Ounces held	(oz)	**154,954**	148,704
Weighted average acquisition cost	($/oz)	**348**	330
Acquisition cost	($)	**53,982**	49,012
December 31 spot price for gold	($/oz)	**834**	632
December 31 market value	($)	**129,193**	93,981

8. Inventories:

At December 31	Note	2007	2006
		$	$
Gold production inventory (Gold doré and Gold in process)		**20,004**	14,545
Niobium production inventory		**7,644**	6,455
Concentrate inventory		**12**	-
Ore stockpiles – current		**20,640**	2,648
Mine supplies		**40,930**	37,677
Inventories		**89,230**	61,325
Long-term ore stockpiles	**9**	**53,128**	44,483
		142,358	105,808

9. Other long-term assets:

At December 31	Note	2007	2006
		$	$
Amounts due from the Government of Mali [(a)]		**19,888**	9,990
Debenture receivable [(b)]		**-**	2,000
Marketable securities		**2,974**	9,379
Long-term portion of gold receivable [(c)]		**-**	7,581
Restricted cash deposit per closure cost guarantees	**19**	**1,790**	1,179
Accrued benefit asset	**20**	**3,163**	3,040
Long-term ore stockpiles	**8**	**53,128**	44,483
Capital assets		**6,294**	5,669
Other assets		**1,179**	523
		88,416	83,844

(a) Amounts due from the Government of Mali represent fuel tax, value added tax and stamp duties receivable which are not expected to be repaid within one year. In addition, receivables and other current assets include an additional $10,221,000 (2006 - $18,447,000) relating to similar items.

(b) Upon the sale of a royalty portfolio interest on April 25, 2006, the Company received a debenture from a 100% owned subsidiary of Battle Mountain Gold Exploration Corp. ("BMGX") with a par value of $2,000,000, with a term of two years, an interest rate of 6%, convertible into common shares of BMGX at a rate of $0.50 per share (note 11). In 2007 interest received of $102,100 has been recognized in earnings (2006 - $61,000). The debenture receivable was sold in 2007 and a gain on disposal of assets totaling $200,000 was recorded.

(c) In December 2005, Cambior completed the sale of the Carlota copper project. As part of the consideration, the buyer was to deliver 50,000 ounces of gold to Cambior. As at December 31, 2006, 25,000 ounces of gold receivable were outstanding for an amount totaling $15,281,000, to be delivered in four equal quarterly deliveries. In December 2007, the Company received 6,250 ounces of gold valued at $795 per ounce, totaling $4,970,000, which were added to the gold bullion balance (note 7). As at December 31, 2007, there were 18,750 remaining ounces of gold receivable which will be received in three equal quarterly deliveries starting in March 2008 and are classified within receivables and other current assets amounting to $15,448,000.

As security regarding the gold deliveries, the buyer:

(i) pledged all shares of Cambior USA and of Carlota Copper Company ("CCC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cambior USA and the direct owner of the Carlota copper project; and

(ii) granted first rank security interests in all moveables and immoveables of Cambior USA and of CCC, in IAMGOLD's favor, such first ranking being subject to existing royalties on Carlota and security interests to be granted in connection with project financing for Carlota, if and when applicable, which shall rank *pari passu* with IAMGOLD's security.

10. WORKING INTERESTS:

The Company holds an 18.9% working interest in Gold Fields Ghana Limited ("Tarkwa"), an unlisted Ghanaian company holding 100% of the Tarkwa gold mine in Ghana. The carrying value of this asset was recorded on the balance sheet on January 7, 2003 at its fair value of $42,742,000. This amount included a fair value increment of $4,617,000 which is amortized on a units-of-production basis over the life of the mine corresponding to the proven and probable reserves.

The Company also holds an 18.9% working interest in Abosso Goldfields Limited ("Damang"), an unlisted Ghanaian company holding 100% of the Damang gold mine in Ghana. The carrying value of this asset was recorded on the balance sheet on January 7, 2003 at its fair value of $15,298,000. This amount included a fair value increment of $6,261,000 which is amortized on a units-of-production basis over the life of the mine corresponding to the proven and probable reserves.

	Tarkwa	Damang	Total
	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2005	78,845	13,917	92,762
Earnings from working interests in 2006	23,466	5,408	28,874
Cash dividends received in 2006	(28,880)	(5,670)	(34,550)
Balance, December 31, 2006	**73,431**	**13,655**	**87,086**
Earnings from working interests in 2007	**22,118**	**3,274**	**25,392**
Balance, December 31, 2007	**95,549**	**16,929**	**112,478**

11. Royalty Interests:

Investments in net royalty interests are:

At December 31	2007		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Royalty Interest
	$	$	$
Revenue producing royalties			
Diavik *(a)*	**49,446**	**17,218**	**32,228**
Magistral *(b)*	**3,109**	**502**	**2,607**
	52,555	**17,720**	**34,835**

At December 31	2006		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Royalty Interest
	$	$	$
Revenue producing royalties			
Diavik *(a)*	49,446	12,267	37,179
Magistral *(b)*	3,109	502	2,607
	52,555	12,769	39,786

On April 25, 2006, the Company closed a transaction with Battle Mountain Gold Exploration Corp. ("BMGX") whereby a portfolio of gold royalties was sold to BMGX. The portfolio included royalties on the Williams, el Limon, Don Mario and Joe Mann mines and the Dolores development project. Total consideration for the sale was $21,850,000, consisting of $13,850,000 in cash, 12 million common shares of BMGX valued at $6,000,000 and a $2,000,000 debenture of a 100% owned subsidiary of BMGX convertible into common shares of BMGX. The common shares and the debenture have been recorded in marketable securities included in other long-term assets, and were sold in 2007.

Goodwill of $12,954,000 attributable to the royalties sold was expensed in 2006, resulting in a net gain on the sale of the royalties, before and after tax of $1,111,000 and $694,000, respectively.

Revenue producing royalties:

(a) The Company owns a 1% gross proceeds royalty on certain claims in the Lac de Gras region of the Northwest Territories, including the Diavik lands controlled by Harry Winston Diamond Corporation (formerly Aber Diamond Corporation) and Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

(b) The Company owns a sliding scale NSR royalty on mineral production from the Magistral gold property in Mexico owned by US Gold Corporation since June 2007 (Nevada Pacific Gold Ltd. prior to that date). The royalty rate is 3.5% until 380,000 ounces of gold has been produced and 1% thereafter. In July 2005, mine operations were suspended.

12. Mining Assets:

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and depletion (1)	Net book value
At December 31, 2007	**$**	**$**	**$**
Plant and equipment	**604,499**	**384,228**	**220,271**
Mining property and deferred costs	**1,546,392**	**754,762**	**791,630**
Construction in progress	**12,060**	**-**	**12,060**
	2,162,951	**1,138,990**	**1,023,961**
At December 31, 2006	$	$	$
Plant and equipment	598,955	407,602	191,353
Mining property and deferred costs	1,466,067	608,417	857,650
Construction in progress	1,661	-	1,661
	2,066,683	1,016,019	1,050,664

(1) *Includes impairment charge.*

Mining assets are held through:

(a) Interest, acquired on November 8, 2006, in the Rosebel mine (95%) in Suriname, and Doyon division, and Sleeping Giant and Niobec mines (100%) in Canada.

(b) A 100% interest, acquired on March 22, 2006, in the Mupane gold mine in Botswana.

(c) A 38% interest in the Sadiola joint venture which holds a mining permit covering the Sadiola Concession. Other shareholders include AngloGold Limited ("AngloGold") (38%), the Government of Mali ("GOM") (18%) and International Financial Corporation ("IFC") (6%). The GOM interests in Sadiola and Yatela are free and carried interests.

(d) A 40% indirect interest in the Yatela joint venture which holds a mining permit and the exploration rights covering the Yatela Gold Concession. Other shareholders include AngloGold (40%) and the GOM (20%). The GOM interests in Yatela are free and carried interests.

13. Exploration and Development:

Investments in exploration and development properties are:

At December 31	2007	2006
	$	$
Ecuador—Quimsacocha	**9,348**	5,978
Tanzania—Buckreef	**97,787**	84,355
Tanzania—other	**6,041**	15,421
Botswana	**5,602**	750
French Guiana—Camp Caiman	**78,987**	68,409
Peru—La Arena	**25,746**	25,675
Peru—other	**1,962**	-
	225,473	200,588

14. Goodwill:

At December 31	Note	2007	2006
		$	$
Goodwill, beginning of year		**464,975**	74,886
Goodwill acquired in 2006, adjusted in 2007 – GGL	**3**	**(9,568)**	72,405
Goodwill acquired in 2006, adjusted in 2007 – Cambior	**3**	**(60,977)**	330,638
Goodwill impairment – GGL	**5**	**(32,782)**	-
Goodwill related to royalties sold	**11**	**-**	(12,954)
Goodwill, end of year		**361,648**	464,975

15. Other Intangible Assets:

At December 31, 2007	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	**Net book value**
	$	$	**$**
Favorable supplier contracts:			
Power contracts	8,782	450	**8,332**
Equipment purchase contracts	7,368	597	**6,771**
	16,150	1,047	**15,103**

Amortization expense in 2007 amounted to $1,047,000.

16. Current portion of long-term liabilities:

At December 31	**Note**	**2007**	2006
		$	$
Current portion of:			
Long-term debt	**17**	**4,533**	29,263
Asset retirement obligations	**19**	**7,753**	7,584
Accrued benefit liabilities	**20**	**138**	265
Forward sales liability	**27(a)**	**17,874**	16,439
Fair value of non-hedge derivatives	**27(a)**	**-**	16,409
Termination benefits	**21**	**2,132**	-
		32,430	69,960

17. Long-term debt

	Total Dec.31 2007	Scheduled payments 2008	2009	2010	2011	2012+	Total Dec.31 2006
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Credit facility[(a)]	**4,000**	4,000	-	-	-	-	18,000
Credit facility–Revolving[(a)]	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	14,028
Other	**2,301**	533	878	466	378	46	3,046
	6,301	4,533	878	466	378	46	35,074
Non-recourse debt:							
Purchase price payable - Camp Caiman[(b)]	**3,928**	-	3,928	-	-	-	3,814
Total	**10,229**	4,533	4,806	466	378	46	38,888
Current portion	**4,533**	4,533	-	-	-	-	29,263
Long-term portion	**5,696**	-	4,806	466	378	46	9,625

(a) Credit facility

On acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006, the Company assumed a Credit facility consisting of a non-revolving term loan and a revolving credit facility. The term loan outstanding was $21,500,000. Subsequent to November 8, 2006, with respect to the term loan, the Company made scheduled repayments of $14,000,000 in 2007 and $3,500,000 in 2006 and on March 6, 2008, paid the term loan in full.

The revolving credit facility was for an aggregate limit of $30,000,000 and, as of November 8, 2006, had an outstanding balance of $5,000,000. Subsequent to November 8, 2006, the Company borrowed an additional $9,028,000 in 2006 mainly for use towards employer contributions to the defined benefit plan, and $7,500,000 in 2007. The outstanding balance was fully repaid in the first quarter of 2007. As at December 31, 2007, the $30,000,000 revolving portion of the credit facility was not drawn upon except for $11,713,000 in letters of credit issued to guarantee asset retirement obligations.

The interest margin on the credit facility above LIBOR varies according to the ratio of Total Net Senior Debt to EBITDA. Total Net Senior Debt is defined as the aggregate amount of the debt less cash and subordinated debt. EBITDA is defined as the consolidated net earnings before interest expense, depreciation, amortization expense and income tax expense. Committed facilities carry a weighted average standby fee of 0.30% per annum on the unutilized portion of the Credit facility. As at December 31, 2007, the effective interest rate was 8.25%.

The Credit facility is secured by the Company's interests in the Doyon, Mouska, Sleeping Giant, Niobec and Rosebel mines, and is subject to various covenants, financial ratios and prepayments in the event of future financings.

(b) Balance of purchase price payable for Camp Caiman project

On acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006, the Company assumed a liability of $3,802,000 relating to the balance of the purchase price for the Camp Caiman project, from Asarco Incorporated, by a wholly owned subsidiary of Asarco Guyane Française S.A.R.L. ("AGF"). The balance of the purchase price payable is interest-free and is payable within 120 days of the commencement of commercial production.

The purchase price payable is subject to prepayments in the case of a subsequent issuance of equity. The AGF (renamed CBJ Caiman S.A.S.) shares have been pledged as security against the future payments, and will be released upon the full reimbursement of the debt.

Interest:

Interest related to long-term debt was as follows:

Years ended December 31	**2007**	2006	2005
	$	$	$
- Expensed	**1,309**	727	478
- Capitalized	**114**	11	-
	1,423	738	478

18. Income and mining Taxes:

Income and mining tax expense differs from the amount that would have been computed by applying the combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 36% in 2007, 2006 and 2005 to earnings before income taxes. The reasons for the differences are a result of the following:

Years ended December 31	**2007**	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Earnings (loss) before income and mining taxes from continuing operations	**(683)**	97,157	22,152
Income tax provision calculated using statutory tax rates	**(246)**	35,074	8,001
Increase (reduction) in income taxes resulting from:			
Earnings not subject to taxation	**(9,126)**	(22,192)	(5,607)
Earnings in foreign jurisdictions subject to different tax rates	**12,974**	(74)	(79)
Resource allowance	**(35)**	(437)	(411)
Provincial mining taxes	**1,907**	345	-
Change in enacted corporate income tax rates	**(3,676)**	758	-
Losses not tax benefited	**36,499**	4,410	-
Amounts not deductible for tax purposes	**5,759**	6,569	479
Other	**(2,679)**	316	(725)
Total income and mining taxes	**41,377**	24,769	1,658

The provision for income and mining taxes is made up of the following components:

Years ended December 31	**2007**	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Current:			
Foreign income tax	**26,958**	22,527	5,720
Federal and provincial income tax	**-**	(23)	187
	26,958	22,504	5,907
Future:			
Foreign income tax	**12,207**	4,623	(1,694)
Federal and provincial income tax (recovery)	**73**	(2,703)	(2,555)
Provincial mining tax	**2,139**	345	-
	14,419	2,265	(4,249)
Total	**41,377**	24,769	1,658

The components that give rise to future tax liabilities are as follows:

At December 31	**2007**	2006
	$	$
Future tax assets:		
Other assets	**17,789**	820
Exploration and development expenses	**10,908**	11,350
Share issue costs	**416**	14
Non-capital losses	**72,606**	129,680
Net capital losses	**120**	120
Mining assets	**24,277**	13,406
Corporate minimum tax credits	**308**	377
Asset retirement obligations	**22,759**	2,759
Accrued benefit liability	**1,160**	564
Long-term portion of forward sales liability	**13,430**	15,696
	163,773	174,786
Valuation allowance	**(92,490)**	(167,337)
Future tax asset after valuation allowance	**71,283**	7,449
Future tax liabilities:		
Mining assets	**(185,561)**	(154,091)
Exploration and development	**(20,616)**	(22,163)
Royalty interests	**(15,192)**	(16,210)
Intangibles	**(6,120)**	-
Other	**(1,750)**	-
	(229,239)	(192,464)
Net future tax liability	**(157,956)**	(185,015)

The Company has non-capital loss carry forwards for Canadian income tax purposes of $186,391,000 available to reduce taxable income on or prior to 2027. Approximately $4,582,000 of these non-capital loss carry forwards have not been tax benefited.

The Company has approximately $251,256,000 in cumulative Canadian exploration and cumulative Canadian development expenses and approximately $243,958,000 in mining assets capital cost allowance available indefinitely to reduce, subject to certain restrictions, taxable income in future years.

In 2007, governmental assistance in the form of the Québec resources tax credit reduced exploration expenses by an amount of $3,305,000 ($190,000 in 2006).

Losses carried forward as at December 31, 2007 will expire as follows:

	Canada	United States	Peru[1]	Guyana[2]	Botswana
	$	$	$	$	$
2008	-	2,781	-	-	-
2009	9,682	1,337	-	-	-
2010	4,714	1,634	-	-	-
2011	-	1,025	-	-	-
2012	-	1,280	-	-	-
2013-2027	171,995	3,174	-	-	-
Undetermined	-	-	3,644	-	-
Unlimited[2]	-	-	-	60,005	158,787
	186,391	11,231	3,644	60,005	158,787

(1) According to fiscal legislation in Peru, losses can be carried forward until the end of the fourth year following the first year in which a fiscal profit is realized (no fiscal profit has been realized to date).

(2) In accordance with the Mineral Agreement concluded with the government of the country.
The Company's French subsidiaries, CBJ-France and CBJ-Caiman, benefit from an income tax exemption plan for a term of ten years. Under those tax holiday plans, certain commitments made to the French Tax Administration must be met. The tax holidays are subject to re-assessment by the authorities.

19. Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company's activities are subject to various laws and regulations regarding the environmental restoration and closure provisions for which the Company estimates future costs. These provisions may be revised on the basis of amendments to such laws and regulations and the availability of new information such as changes in reserves corresponding to a change in the mine life, acquisition or construction of new mines. The liability for asset retirement obligations has been considered in the annual impairment test process. As at December 31, 2007, the Company had $1,790,000 in deposits restricted (note 9) for settling its obligations as well as letters of credit in the amount of $11,713,000 to guarantee asset retirement obligations (Note 17).

In 2007, the Company reevaluated in detail the asset retirement obligation for each site particularly for the mines acquired in 2006. This revaluation resulted in increases of estimated amounts of cash flows required to settle these obligations. These changes were reflected in the purchase price equation.

At December 31, 2007, estimated undiscounted amounts of cash flows required to settle the obligations, expected timing of payments and the average credit-adjusted risk-free rate assumed in measuring the asset retirement obligations were as follows:

	Undiscounted amounts required	Expected timing of payments	Average credit-adjusted risk-free rate
	$		
Rosebel mine	30,575	2008-2025	7.71%
Doyon mine	78,636	2021-2120	5.94%
Sleeping Giant mine	4,191	2009-2013	6.06%
Mupane mine	5,750	2008-2012	6.14%
Sadiola mine (38%)	11,061	2008-2015	6.30%
Yatela mine (40%)	8,514	2008-2015	5.88%
Niobec mine	2,535	2008-2025	6.63%
Omai mine	5,233	2008-2009	7.32%
Other mines	1,567	2008-2010	5.64% - 6.37%
	148,062		

The schedule of estimated future disbursements for rehabilitation and for security deposits is as follows:

	$
2008	8,123
2009	5,943
2010	2,216
2011	6,497
2012	12,984
2013 onwards	112,299
	148,062

The following table presents the reconciliation of the liability for asset retirement obligations:

At December 31	**Note**	**2007**	2006
		$	$
Balance, beginning of year		**47,517**	7,506
New obligations relating to the acquisition and revision of purchase price equation of GGL and Cambior	**3**	**12,043**	40,886
Revision in the estimated cash flows and timing of payments		**11,619**	(441)
Accretion expense		**8,361**	1,104
Disbursements		**(359)**	(495)
Foreign exchange variation		**6,078**	(1,043)
Balance, end of year		**85,259**	47,517
Less current portion	**16**	**7,753**	7,584
Long-term portion		**77,506**	39,933

20. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFIT PLANS

On acquisition of Cambior, the Company assumed the employees' future benefit plans in which Cambior contributed to various defined contribution plans and final-pay defined benefit pension plans for its employees (for Designated employees and Senior management). On December 31, 2006, the Company terminated the two final-pay benefit pension plans and replaced them with a defined contribution plan, triggering a curtailment in both plans as at December 31, 2006. The most recent actuarial valuation was prepared as at January 1, 2006. The Company measures its accrued benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets for accounting purposes as at December 31 of each year. Additional valuations were also done on November 8, 2006 (date of acquisition of Cambior).

Senior management of the acquired company specifically designated by their Board of Directors were participating in a supplementary executive retirement plan ("SERP"). The purpose of the SERP was to provide these employees with a pension equal to that which would otherwise be received if the defined benefit pension plan reflected the full amount of the base salary of such employees. Annual contributions were assessed by the Board of Directors based on Cambior's financial position and other factors. The SERP also provided for a clause regarding a change of control which gives additional benefits to selected directors. Following the acquisition of Cambior, on November 8, 2006, the majority of the selected directors left the Company and benefited from these benefits, impacting the calculation of the SERP obligations. This also resulted in a curtailment of the plan due to the significant reduction in the expected years of future service of active employees. The resulting termination benefit and gain on curtailment are disclosed in the summary of total costs recognized.

A settlement for the pension plan for designated employees occurred in 2007 and was reflected in the purchase price equation. The actuarial liability payable under the settlement was the sum of transfer values paid to some members and the premiums paid to insurers for the others.

In addition, accrued benefit liabilities relating to unfunded other post-retirement benefit plans offered to employees of Niobec which require no contribution from employees were assumed on acquisition of Cambior. The most recent actuarial valuations were prepared in 2004.

Total cash payments

Total cash payments for employee future benefits, consisting of cash contributed by the Company to its funded pension plans, cash payments directly to beneficiaries for its unfunded other benefit plans, and cash contributed to defined contribution plans were $5,328,000 in 2007 ($7,498,000 from November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006).

Following the acquisition, the Company contributed the prescribed amount to the SERP.

Defined contribution plans

The total expense for the Company's defined contribution plans amounted to $3,169,000 in 2007 (2006 - $330,000).

Defined benefit plans

	Pension benefit plans		Post-retirement benefit plans	
	2007	2006	**2007**	2006
	$	$	**$**	$
Accrued benefit obligations				
Balance, beginning of year	**18,348**	-	**3,740**	-
Balance and adjustment—date of acquisition	**1,214**	18,476	**1,565**	3,725
Current service cost	**-**	147	**206**	19
Interest expense	**566**	146	**327**	33
Actuarial loss	**220**	261	**128**	101
Benefits paid	**(16,758)**	(97)	**(126)**	(19)
Settlement	**412**	-	**-**	-
Foreign exchange variation	**2,231**	(585)	**912**	(119)
Balance, end of year	**6,233**	18,348	**6,752**	3,740
Plan assets				
Balance, beginning of year	**20,365**	-	**-**	-
Fair value, date of acquisition	**(132)**	13,307	**-**	-
Actual return on plan assets	**353**	527	**-**	-
Employer contributions	**2,159**	7,168	**126**	19
Benefits paid	**(16,758)**	(97)	**(126)**	(19)
Settlement	**221**	-	**-**	-
Foreign exchange variation	**2,507**	(540)	**-**	-
Fair value, end of year	**8,715**	20,365	**-**	-
At December 31			**2007**	2006
Pension plan asset category:			**%**	%
Debt securities			**-**	21
Money market			**100**	79
Total			**100**	100

Reconciliation of the funded status of the benefit plans to the amounts recorded in the financial statements is as follows:

	Pension benefit plans		Post-retirement benefit plans	
At December 31	**2007**	2006	**2007**	2006
	$	$	**$**	$
Fair value of plan assets	**8,715**	20,365	**-**	-
Accrued benefit obligations	**(6,233)**	(18,348)	**(6,752)**	(3,740)
Funded status-(deficit)[(1)]	**2,482**	2,017	**(6,752)**	(3,740)
Unamortized net actuarial loss	**681**	(140)	**254**	99
Accrued benefit assets (liabilities)	**3,163**	1,877	**(6,498)**	(3,641)

(1) *As at December 31, 2007, the remaining final-pay defined benefit pension plan did not show any deficit.*

The total costs recognized for the Company's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	Pension benefit plans		Post-retirement benefit plans	
Years ended December 31	**2007**	2006(*)	**2007**	2006(*)
	$	$	**$**	$
Current service cost	**-**	147	**206**	19
Interest expense	**566**	146	**327**	33
Actual return on plan assets	**(353)**	(527)	**-**	-
Actuarial loss	**220**	261	**128**	101
Element of employee future benefit costs before adjustments to recognize the long-term nature of employee future benefit costs	**433**	27	**661**	153
Adjustments to recognize the long-term nature of employee future benefit costs:				
Difference between expected return and actual return on plan assets	**(40)**	403	**-**	-
Difference between actuarial loss and actuarial loss/gain on accrued benefit obligations	**(220)**	(261)	**(128)**	(101)
Gain on plan settlement	**(191)**	-	**-**	-
Defined benefit costs recognized	**(18)**	169	**533**	52

(*) *November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006.*

The significant assumptions used to evaluate the Company's accrued benefit obligations and benefit costs are as follows (weighted-average):

	Pension benefit plans		Post-retirement benefit plans	
	2007	2006	**2007**	2006
	%	%	**%**	%
Accrued benefit obligations as of December 31:				
Discount rate	**5.75**	5.25	**5.75**	5.25
Rate of compensation increase	**-**	3.50	**3.50**	3.50
Benefit costs for the period ended December 31:				
Discount rate	**5.25**	5.50	**5.25**	5.50
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	**2.00**	4.90	**-**	-
Rate of compensation increase	**-**	3.50	**-**	-
Assumed health care trend rate for the next year used to measure the expected cost covered by the plans				
- first four years	**-**	-	**10**	10
- thereafter	**-**	-	**5**	5
			2007	2006
Average remaining service period of active employees covered by the:			**Years**	Years
- Defined pension benefit plan			**-**	14
- SERP			**27**	12
- Defined post-retirement benefit plan:				
-Manager and clerical employees at Niobec			**14**	14
-Unionized employees at Niobec			**15**	15

The estimated employer contributions for 2008 are $611,000. Estimated benefit payments for the next ten years are as follows:

	$
2008	611
2009	611
2010	623
2011	650
2012	699
2013 to 2017	3,999
	7,193

Sensitivity analysis:

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one percentage point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects for 2007:

	Increase	Decrease
	$	$
Total service and interest costs	97	(75)
Accrued benefit liabilities	1,121	(891)

21. Termination Benefits

In 2007, termination contractual benefits were accounted for the Sleeping Giant mine in Canada which will be closing according to mine plans at the end of 2008 following the depletion of reserves and resources. Payable termination benefits total $2,132,000 and are classified in current portion of long-term liabilities.

22. Share Capital:

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited first preference shares, issuable in series
Unlimited second preference shares, issuable in series
Unlimited common shares

Issued and outstanding common shares are as follows:

	Note	Number of Shares	Amount
			$
Issued and outstanding, December 31, 2004		145,761,646	343,957
Exercise of options		1,834,658	8,296
Share purchase plan		31,600	211
Share bonus plan		20,223	142
Issued and outstanding, December 31, 2005		147,648,127	352,606
Shares issued on acquisition of GGL	3	26,221,468	197,448
Shares issued on acquisition of Cambior	3	116,258,765	1,062,605
Exercise of options		2,386,287	12,950
Share purchase plan		26,480	225
Share bonus plan		18,830	160
Issued and outstanding, December 31, 2006		**292,559,957**	**1,625,994**
Exercise of options		**1,141,231**	**6,590**
Share purchase plan		**5,613**	**50**
Share bonus plan		**53,091**	**444**
Warrants exercised		**3,780**	**41**
Issued and outstanding, December 31, 2007		**293,763,672**	**1,633,119**

(b) Share options:

The Company has a comprehensive share option plan for its full-time employees, directors and officers and self-employed consultants. The options vest over three and four years and expire no later than ten years from the grant date. As at December 31, 2007, the total number of shares reserved for the grants of share options was 20,261,806, of which an additional 4,000,000 and 7,011,806 options were added to the reserve on May 16, 2005 and May 19, 2007 respectively. The later addition is to be approved at the next annual general meeting. As of December 31, 2007, 13,057,367 shares remain in reserve. Options issued on the acquisition of Repadre Capital Corporation (in 2003), and Cambior (in 2006) are excluded from this reserve number.

A summary of the status of the Company's share option plan as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and changes during the three years then ended is presented below. All exercise prices are denominated in Canadian dollars. The exchange rates at December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were 0.9913, 1.1654 and 1.1630 respectively.

	2007		2006		2005	
	Options	**Weighted average exercise Price ($C)**	Options	Weighted average exercise price ($C)	Options	Weighted average exercise price ($C)
Outstanding, beginning of year	**5,685,495**	**7.66**	4,076,242	6.62	5,691,899	5.78
Granted	**1,976,000**	**9.84**	1,795,000	10.61	415,000	8.25
Assumed on acquisition of Cambior	**-**	**-**	2,428,873	5.42	-	-
Exercised	**(1,141,231)**	**4.80**	(2,386,287)	5.56	(1,834,658)	4.21
Forfeited	**(778,406)**	**10.21**	(228,333)	10.39	(195,999)	8.19
Outstanding, end of year	**5,741,858**	**8.63**	5,685,495	7.66	4,076,242	6.62
Exercisable, end of year	**3,187,858**	**7.56**	3,616,828	6.23	2,981,242	5.95

The following table summarizes information relating to share options outstanding at December 31, 2007:

	Options Outstanding			**Options exercisable**		
Range of Prices $C	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life - years	Weighted average exercise Price $C	Weighted number exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life - years	Weighted average exercise Price $C
1.22 – 2.00	112,634	1.7	1.25	112,634	1.7	1.25
3.01 – 4.00	89,000	1.5	3.80	89,000	1.5	3.80
4.01 – 5.00	177,522	2.2	4.62	177,522	2.2	4.62
5.01 – 6.00	430,970	3.3	5.40	430,970	3.3	5.40
6.01 – 7.00	5,773	0.6	6.51	5,773	0.6	6.51
7.01 – 8.00	1,184,710	2.0	7.60	1,127,877	1.9	7.61
8.01 – 9.00	600,856	3.6	8.54	215,856	2.6	8.51
9.01 – 10.00	748,000	1.8	9.17	608,000	1.3	9.04
10.01 – 11.00	2,360,500	3.7	10.40	388,333	3.3	10.70
11.01 – 11.10	31,893	0.9	11.10	31,893	0.9	11.10
	5,741,858	2.9	8.63	3,187,858	2.2	7.56

The determination of the fair value of options is judgmental. The Company uses values calculated by the Black-Scholes option pricing model as a proxy for such fair value. Use of the Black-Scholes model has become the prevalent practice for estimating fair values of options. The Black-Scholes model, however, has some inherent weaknesses as it assumes that the options are tradable, have no vesting period and are transferable. Given these limitations, the values produced from the Black-Scholes model do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's share options.

The fair value of the options granted has been estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions. The weighted average expected life of these options is of four or eight years depending upon the life of the option. The estimated fair value of the options is expensed over the options' vesting period of three or four years.

	2007	2006	2005
Risk free interest rate	**4%**	5%	3%-5%
Volatility	**37%**	37%	37%
Dividend	**1%**	1%	1%

(c) Share bonus plan:

The Company has a share bonus plan for employees whereby a maximum of 600,000 common shares may be awarded. As of December 31, 2007, 507,856 shares remain in reserve.

Year ended December 31	**2007**	2006	2005
	Number	Number	Number
Outstanding, January 1	**89,892**	14,782	22,172
Granted	**122,000**	93,940	12,833
Issued	**(53,091)**	(18,830)	(20,223)
Forfeited	**(21,000)**	-	-
Outstanding, December 31	**137,801**	89,892	14,782

(d) Share purchase plan:

Up to December 31, 2006, the Company had a share purchase plan for employees whereby the Company matched the participants' contribution and shares were issued from treasury. The plan was activated in 2005 and was terminated on December 31, 2006.

On January 1, 2007, a new share purchase plan was implemented whereby the Company matches 75% of the first 5% of salary of employee contribution towards the purchase of shares on the open market. No shares are issued from treasury under the current purchase plan. The Company's contribution is considered vested at the end of the day, on December 31 of each year.

(e) Stock-based compensation:

The Company expenses the fair value of all stock-based compensation granted.

Years ended December 31	**2007**	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Share options (b)	**2,195**	2,432	960
Share bonus plan (c)	**660**	563	140
Share purchase plan (d)	**-**	107	136
	2,855	3,102	1,236

(f) Warrants

On acquisition of Cambior, 20,000,000 warrants were issued, exercisable for 8,400,000 shares at a price of C$8.93 each. In 2007, 9,000 warrants were exercised to acquire 3,780 shares. The remaining 19,991,000 warrants expire on August 12, 2008.

(g) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing earnings available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Diluted earnings per share is similar to basic earnings per share, except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued.

Basic earnings (loss) per share computation:

Years ended December 31	**2007**	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Numerator:			
Net earnings (loss)	**(42,060)**	72,481	20,494
Denominator (000's):			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	**293,284**	186,485	146,650
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**(0.14)**	0.39	0.14

Diluted earnings (loss) per share computation:

Years ended December 31	**2007**	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Numerator:			
Net earnings (loss)	**(42,060)**	72,481	20,494
Denominator (000's):			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	**293,284**	186,485	146,650
Dilutive effect of employee share options	**-**	993	1,243
Dilutive effect of warrants	**-**	177	-
Total average common shares outstanding	**293,284**	187,655	147,893
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**(0.14)**	0.39	0.14

Equity instruments excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share which could be dilutive in the future were as follows:

($000'S)	**2007**	2006	2005
Share options	**3,320**	1,492	670
Warrants	**8,396**	-	-
	11,716	1,492	670

(h) Flow-through common shares

Flow-through common shares require the Company to incur an amount equivalent to the proceeds of the issue on prescribed resource expenditures in accordance with the applicable tax legislation. If the Company does not incur the committed resource expenditures, it will be required to indemnify the holders of the shares for any tax and other costs payable by them as a result of the Company not making the required resource expenditures. As at December 31, 2007 there was no remaining commitment with respect to unspent resource expenditures under flow-through common share agreements (Note 30).

In March 2008, the Company issued 928,962 flow-through shares for the Westwood project totaling C$8,500,000 which will have to be spent entirely in 2008.

23. SHARE PURCHASE LOANS*:*

The Company provided a non-interest bearing share purchase loan to an officer which was reimbursed in December 2007.

24. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Cumulative translation adjustment	Unrealized gain (loss) on debenture receivable	Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	Income tax impact	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at December 31, 2006	(4,836)	-	-	-	(4,836)
Change in accounting policy for financial instruments (note 1)	-	280	1,165	(173)	1,272
Adjusted balance, beginning of period	(4,836)	280	1,165	(173)	(3,564)
Change in 2007	29,883	(280)	(2,074)	254	27,783
Balance as at December 31, 2007	25,047	-	(909)	81	24,219

25. Fair value of financial instruments

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments and commodities:

At December 31	**2007**		2006	
	Carrying value	**Fair Value**	Carrying value	Fair value
	$	**$**	$	$
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents [(1)]	**113,265**	**113,265**	124,325	124,325
Short-term deposits [(1)]	**-**	**-**	39	39
Receivables excluding gold receivable [(2)]	**61,773**	**61,773**	50,661	50,661
Marketable securities[(3)]	**2,974**	**2,974**	9,379	10,830
Debenture receivable [(4)]	**-**	**-**	2,000	2,280
Gold receivable [(5)]	**15,448**	**15,404**	15,281	15,120
Restricted cash and other [(1)]	**1,790**	**1,790**	1,179	1,179
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities [(2)]	**127,672**	**127,672**	119,741	119,741
Long-term debt (including current portion) [(6)]	**10,229**	**10,229**	38,888	38,888
Gold forwards (Note 27 (a))[(7)]	**28,346**	**53,720**	61,194	69,449

(1) Recorded at cost.

(2) Recorded at amortized cost. The fair value of receivables excluding gold receivable and, accounts payable and accrued liabilities is equivalent to the carrying amount given the short maturity period.

(3) Recorded at fair value. The fair value of the marketable securities was based on the last quoted market price and on the Black-Scholes pricing model for options included in the Company's portfolio.

(4) Recorded at fair value. The fair value of the debenture receivable is based on the last quoted market price of the related shares.

(5) The contract is accounted for as an interest bearing receivable. The embedded derivative is marked-to-market based on the change in gold price between the inception date of the contract and the end of the period.

(6) Recorded at amortized cost. Since most of the long-term debt is variable rate debt, the fair value of the Company's long-term debt is equivalent to the carrying amount. Fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis based on the Company's current borrowing rate for similar borrowing arrangements.

(7) The Company obtains a valuation from counterparty of its portfolio of gold and foreign exchange commitments. This valuation is based on forward rates considering the market price, rate of interest, gold lease rate and volatility.

26. Related Party Transactions:

The related party transactions are included in corporate administration expenses, are in the normal course of operations, measured at the exchange amount between the parties and are summarized as follows:

Years ended December 31	**2007**	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Management services obtained from companies controlled by a director and significant shareholder of the Company	**-**	352	185

27. Commitment and Contingencies:

(a) Gold sales commitments

On the acquisition of Cambior in 2006, the Company assumed gold sales commitments of 56,420 ounces to be delivered in 2007 at $350 per ounce. The estimated fair value was recognized on the balance sheet and these commitments were treated as non-hedge instruments. As at December 31, 2007, there was no remaining gold sales commitment. The change in market value during the year was included in the statement of earnings as a non-hedge derivative loss. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related marked-to-market value was amortized and recorded into revenue.

As of December 31, 2007, the remaining outstanding forward sales contracts acquired on acquisition of GGL (Mupane) were as follows:

Year	Forward Sales (oz)	Average Forward Price ($/oz)	Liability ($000)
2008	77,776	402	17,874
2009	43,888	407	10,472
Total	121,664	404	28,346

The Mupane forward sales contracts are accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related acquired liability is amortized and recorded into gold revenue. During 2007, 77,776 ounces of gold were delivered under forward sales contracts (58,332 ounces in 2006).

At December 31	**2007**		2006	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	$	**$**	$	$
Non-hedge derivatives (Cambior)	**-**	**-**	(16,409)	(16,409)
Normal sales contracts (Mupane)	**(28,346)**	**(53,720)**	(44,785)	(53,040)
	(28,346)	**(53,720)**	(61,194)	(69,449)

(b) Non-hedge derivative gain (loss):

Years ended December 31	2007	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Change in the fair value of the non-hedge derivative instruments	**(2,086)**	(195)	-
Loss arising from the exercise of non-hedge derivatives	**-**	(17)	-
Gain resulting from the change in fair value of embedded and gold receivable	**3,871**	136	-
Unrealized loss from the change in fair values of warrants included in marketable securities	**(1,236)**	-	-
Non-hedge derivative gain (loss)	**549**	(76)	-

(c) Credit Risk:

In the normal course of business of non-gold operations, the Company performs ongoing credit reviews of its customers and evaluates the creditworthiness of all new customers. Except for the ounces of gold receivable, there is no existing single account receivable that represents a substantial risk for the Company. An allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is established while taking into account the specific credit risk related to customers, historical trends and the economic situation.

The credit risk related to the receipt of 18,750 ounces of gold relates to the profitability of the buyer and its ability to deliver the ounces of gold (see Note 9 c)).

(d) Royalty expenses:

Production from certain mining operations is subject to third party royalties (included in mining costs) based on various methods of calculation summarized as follows:

Years ended December 31	2007	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Rosebel [(1)]	**19,850**	2,317	-
Doyon [(2)]	**6,171**	985	-
Mouska [(3)]	**770**	141	-
Sleeping Giant [(4)]	**-**	-	-
Mupane [(5)]	**3,023**	1,912	-
Sadiola [(6)]	**6,102**	6,850	4,512
Yatela [(6)]	**5,008**	5,198	2,729
Total included in mining costs	**40,924**	17,403	7,241

(1) *2% in-kind royalty per ounce of gold production and price participation of 6.5% on the amount exceeding a market price of $425 per ounce when applicable, using for each calendar quarter the average of the market prices determined by the London Bullion Market, P.M. Fix.*
0.25% of all minerals produced at Rosebel payable to a charitable foundation for the purpose of promoting local development of natural resources within Suriname.
10% of the excess, if any, of the average quarterly market price above $300 per ounce for gold production from the soft and transitional rock portions and above $350 per ounce from the hard rock portion of the Rosebel property, after commencement of commercial production and up to a maximum of 7,000,000 ounces produced (5,808,000 remaining ounces at December 31, 2007)

(2) *24.75% of any excess of the annual average market price over $375 per ounce of gold produced (1,097,000 remaining ounces or $15,164,000 at December 31, 2007)*

(3) *Two royalties of 0.2% and 2.0% respectively of gold production*

(4) *2% of gross operating profit for one and 15% of net operating profit for the other taking into consideration cumulative capital investment and restoration expenses.*

(5) *Royalty of 5% of revenues based on market prices at date of shipment.*

(6) *A royalty of 3% of revenue and a royalty of 3% of the net amount of sales less refining and treatment charges.*

The Company is also subject to a royalty of 3% of the net amount of sales less refining and treatment charges related to its working interests (Tarkwa and Damang mines). These royalty expenses totaling $3,297,000 in 2007 ($3,203,000 in 2006 and $2,398,000 in 2005) are included in Earnings from working interests in the consolidated statement of earnings.

(e) Management fees:

Years ended December 31	2007	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Joint ventures:			
Sadiola (1% of revenues)	**1,018**	1,143	753
Yatela (1% of revenues)	**835**	858	441
Included in Mining Costs	**1,853**	2,001	1,194
Equity Interests:			
Tarkwa (2.5% of revenues)	**2,157**	2,051	1,516
Damang (fixed amount)	**284**	284	284
Included in Earnings from equity interests	**2,441**	2,335	1,800
Total Management Fees	**4,294**	4,336	2,994

(f) Operating Leases:

	Payments due by period				
	Total	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**4-5 years**	**After 5 years**
	$	$	$	$	$
Operating leases	4,883	861	1,089	838	2,095

Operating leases refer to total payment obligations related to operating lease agreements.

(g) Claims:

In October 2007 an audit claim for the years 2005 and 2006 was received from the Department of Taxation in Mali for the Sadiola and Yatela mines. The Company has not recorded a provision for potential claims for potential differences arising from these claims. The Company believes that the carrying amount of items owing from the Government of Mali are recoverable and no additional provisions are considered necessary.

The Company is subject to various claims, legal proceedings, potential claims and complaints arising in the normal course of business. The Company is also subject to the possibility of new income and mining tax assessments for some years. The Company does not believe that unfavorable decisions in any pending procedures or threat of procedures related to any future assessment or any amount it might be required to pay will entail a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition.

(h) Agreement to sell the Sleeping Giant Mine:

On October 9, 2007, IAMGOLD announced that an option agreement has been signed with Cadiscor Resources Inc. ("Cadiscor") granting them the right to purchase the Sleeping Giant Mine after the completion of mining and processing for total consideration of up to C$7,000,000.

As part of the agreement with Cadiscor, IAMGOLD will continue to mine and process reserves at Sleeping Giant until the end of its current reserve life at which time, Cadiscor will purchase the property and all the related infrastructure assets. Upon the formal closing of the agreement in December 2007, Cadiscor paid C$300,000 in cash and issued to IAMGOLD 0.6 million common shares and 1.0 million common share purchase warrants, each warrant entitling IAMGOLD to purchase one common share at a price of C$1.00 until April 1, 2009. These shares and warrants were valued at $470,000. The total proceeds totaling $770,000 have been accounted for as an offset to mining assets until the sale is completed. Upon exercise of the option to purchase Sleeping Giant, expected late in 2008 but no later than April 1, 2009, Cadiscor will pay C$5,000,000 in cash or Cadiscor common share equivalent less the maximum allowable discount permitted by the TSX Venture Exchange. IAMGOLD will also receive C$1,000,000 in cash or Cadiscor common share equivalent after 300,000 tonnes of ore from any source are processed through the mill and will, retain a net smelter return royalty on future production from Sleeping Giant.

28. SEGMENTED INFORMATION:

The reportable segments in 2005 were Joint Venture and Working Interests, Royalties and Corporate. In 2006, as a result of the acquisitions of GGL and Cambior and the sale of the majority of the Company's gold royalties, the reportable segments have been revised. In 2007, the Guyana (Omai gold mine) activities were classified under Corporate. Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the new segments.

The Company's gold mine segment is divided into geographic segments, as follows:

Suriname:	Rosebel Mine
Canada:	Doyon division and Sleeping Giant mine
Botswana:	Mupane mine
Mali:	Joint venture in Sadiola (38%) and Yatela (40%)
Ghana:	Equity interests in Tarkwa and Damang (18.9%)

The Company's segments also include non-gold activities (Niobec mine and royalty interests located in Canada), Exploration and development, and Corporate.

	Gold Mines					
	Suriname	**Canada**	**Botswana**	**Mali**	**Ghana**	**Total**
2007						
Revenues	188,285	133,449	53,814	185,345	-	**560,893**
Earnings from working interests	-	-	-	-	25,392	**25,392**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	31,407	24,581	22,230	14,320	-	**92,538**
Exploration expense	-	832	552	1,482	-	**2,866**
Impairment charges	-	5,489	93,725	-	-	**99,214**
Investment income	-	-	(564)	-	-	**(564)**
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	10,799	(340)	1,736	28,293	-	**40,488**
Net earnings (loss)	20,896	10,454	(114,548)	51,948	25,392	**(5,858)**
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	39,332	17,909	1,146	18,104	-	**76,491**
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	(45,504)	1,551	(38,823)	-	-	**(82,776)**
Working interests, Royalty interests, Mining assets, Exploration and development and Intangible	360,189	217,316	41,424	65,737	112,478	**797,144**
Total assets	553,506	346,814	64,836	175,789	171,638	**1,312,583**

	Total Gold Mines	**Non Gold**	**Exploration and Development**	**Corporate**	**Total**
2007					
Revenues	560,893	117,238	-	-	**678,131**
Earnings from working interests	25,392	-	-	-	**25,392**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	92,538	24,320	71	652	**117,581**
Exploration expenses	2,866	-	22,779	2,801	**28,446**
Impairment charges	99,214	-	-	414	**99,628**
Investment income	(564)	-	310	6,138	**5,884**
Interest expense	-	69	-	1,240	**1,309**
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	40,488	(1,385)	(971)	3,245	**41,377**
Net earnings (loss)	(5,858)	26,488	(24,338)	(38,352)	**(42,060)**
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	76,491	20,453	23,179	-	**120,123**
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	(82,776)	-	(20,551)	-	**(103,327)**
Working interests, Royalty interests, Mining assets, Exploration and development and Other intangible assets	797,144	371,139	225,473	18,094	**1,411,850**
Total assets	1,312,583	395,412	303,032	184,585	**2,195,612**

	Gold Mines					
	Suriname	**Canada**	**Botswana**	**Mali**	**Ghana**	**Total**
2006						
Revenues	27,025	19,209	38,963	200,077	-	**285,274**
Earnings from working interests	-	-	-	-	28,874	**28,874**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	4,220	2,106	12,344	24,268	-	**42,938**
Exploration expense	242	886	278	221	-	**1,627**
Interest expense	-	-	-	343	-	**343**
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	3,127	184	(1,736)	25,066	-	**26,641**
Net earnings (loss)	(1,065)	1,718	(2,921)	70,693	28,874	**97,299**
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	5,878	1,762	1,525	4,866	-	**14,031**
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	182,959	89,854	38,823	-	-	**311,636**
Working interests, Royalty interests, Mining assets, Exploration and development and Other intangible assets	456,756	143,765	124,954	53,115	87,086	**865,676**
Total assets	664,343	247,831	192,586	159,571	146,246	**1,410,577**

	Total Gold Mines	**Non Gold**	**Exploration and Development**	**Corporate**	**Total**
2006					
Revenues	285,274	17,858	-	213	**303,345**
Earnings from working interests	28,874	-	-	-	**28,874**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	42,938	6,730	-	416	**50,084**
Exploration expenses	1,627	-	11,824	1,762	**15,213**
Impairment charge	-	-	1,399	183	**1,582**
Investment income	-	-	128	4,091	**4,219**
Interest expense	343	16	-	368	**727**
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	26,641	(2,735)	-	863	**24,769**
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	93	-	-	**93**
Net earnings (loss)	97,299	6,220	(13,466)	(17,572)	**72,481**
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	14,031	981	10,802	-	**25,814**
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	311,636	-	91,407	(12,954)	**390,089**
Working interests, Royalty interests, Mining assets, and Exploration and development	865,676	300,808	200,588	11,052	**1,378,124**
Total assets excluding assets held for sale	1,410,577	324,161	300,376	192,472	**2,227,586**
Assets held for sale	-	51,090	-	-	**51,090**
Total assets	1,410,577	375,251	300,376	192,472	**2,278,676**

	Gold Mines					
	Suriname	**Canada**	**Botswana**	**Mali**	**Ghana**	**Total**
2005						
Revenues	-	-	-	119,393	-	**119,393**
Earnings from working interests	-	-	-	-	15,467	**15,467**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	-	-	-	20,605	-	**20,605**
Exploration expense	-	-	-	369	-	**369**
Interest expense	-	-	-	478	-	**478**
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	-	-	-	3,385	-	**3,385**
Net earnings (loss)	-	-	-	16,485	15,467	**31,952**
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	-	-	-	9,919	-	**9,919**
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

29. JOINT VENTURES:

The following amounts represent the Company's proportionate interest in the joint ventures of the Sadiola mine (38%) and Yatela mine (40%).

In 2007, the Company's share of mining asset additions in the Company's joint ventures was $18,104,000, (2006 - $4,866,000; 2005 - $9,919,000).

The Company's share of cash in the joint ventures is not under the Company's direct control.

	2007	2006	2005
	$	$	$
Current assets	**53,134**	69,112	38,505
Long-term assets	**122,655**	90,459	102,007
	175,789	159,571	140,512
Current liabilities	**37,252**	33,638	15,867
Long-term liabilities	**20,277**	10,521	14,461
	57,529	44,159	30,328
Revenues	**185,345**	200,077	119,393
Expenses (including income taxes)	**133,397**	129,384	102,908
Net earnings	**51,948**	70,693	16,485
Cash flows from operating activities	**54,386**	95,362	30,226
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(18,104)**	(391)	(7,783)
Cash flows used in financing activities	**-**	(8,034)	(3,960)

30. Subsequent events:

Camp Caiman Project

Camp Caiman is a development project, located about 45 kilometres southeast of Cayenne, the capital city of French Guiana, an overseas department of France located on the northeastern coast of South America between Brazil and Suriname. IAMGOLD holds a 30 square kilometre mining concession for the project, valid for a period of 25 years. The feasibility study for the project was completed in August 2005 and updated in 2007. The Camp Caiman deposit is hosting approximately 1.1 million ounces of gold. Throughout the permitting process, the Company has fulfilled all legal technical and environmental obligations required; including full and open public hearings and consultations. The project received a positive response from the relevant authorities, as well as a positive recommendation from the CODERST, a government appointed committee designed to review such projects. On January 31, 2008, the President of France announced that he would not grant the permits necessary to commence construction of the Camp Caiman project.

On March 13, 2008, IAMGOLD met the President of France. At this meeting, IAMGOLD was provided with a copy of the official letter mandating the implementation of the new framework for mining in French Guiana, which is expected to be in place for mining in 2008. The President agreed to further dialogue with regards to the Company's interests in the region and to consider all reasonable alternatives for mining projects which the Company may propose in the future. All existing exploration permits remain in effect.

Nyakafuru Project Sold

A joint venture interest related to the Nyakafuru project in Tanzania was sold for $6,000,000 in February 2008. In addition a royalty of $10 per ounce for each additional gold resource ounce discovered above the current resource base, up to a maximum royalty payment of $3,750,000.

Flow-Through Shares

In March 2008, the Company issued 928,962 flow-through shares for the Westwood project totaling C$8,500,000.

31. Comparative figures:

Certain 2006 and 2005 comparative figures have been reclassified to the financial statement presentation adopted in 2007.

IAMGOLD Corporation
Reconciliation of Canadian and United States GAAP
Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") varies in certain significant respects from the principles and practices generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). The effect of these principal differences on the Company's consolidated financial statements are quantified below and described in the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Earnings:

		2007		2006		2005
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations for the year reported under Canadian GAAP	**$**	**(42,060)**	$	72,388	$	20,494
Earnings from Sadiola and Yatela under Canadian GAAP, using proportionate consolidation (a)		**(51,948)**		(70,693)		(16,561)
Equity earnings of Sadiola under U.S. GAAP (a)		**21,851**		36,213		8,945
Equity earnings of Yatela under U.S. GAAP (a)		**24,364**		37,241		1,931
Exploration expensed (b)		**(22,190)**		(9,656)		(962)
Stock-based compensation (c)		**-**		(2)		(4)
Amortization of royalty interests (d)		**(495)**		111		(775)
Interest income (f)		**-**		145		-
Non-hedge derivative gain (f)		**-**		(40)		-
Warrants (g)		**13,232**		(2,712)		-
Forward sales liability (h)		**(370)**		623		-
Other		**201**		-		-
Income taxes on items (b) through (h)		**6,266**		1,464		249
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations, U.S. GAAP	**$**	**(51,149)**	$	65,082	$	13,317
Net earnings from discontinued operations		**-**		93		-
Net earnings (loss), U.S. GAAP	**$**	**(51,149)**	$	65,175	$	13,317

		2007		2006		2005
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) from continuing operations per share	$	(0.17)	$	0.35	$	0.09
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share	$	(0.17)	$	0.35	$	0.09
Dividends per share	$	0.06	$	0.06	$	0.06

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income:

The statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 would be presented as follows on a U.S. GAAP basis:

		2007		2006		2005
Net earnings (loss), U.S. GAAP	**$**	**(51,149)**	$	65,175	$	13,317
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Marketable securities (e)		**(2,245)**		1,439		(258)
Cumulative translation adjustment		**28,895**		(4,836)		-
Comprehensive income (loss), U.S. GAAP	**$**	**(24,499)**	$	61,778	$	13,059

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity:

The cumulative effect of the U.S. GAAP differences discussed below on the Company's consolidated shareholders' equity is as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Shareholders' equity based on Canadian GAAP	**$ 1,751,316**	$ 1,773,351	$ 411,002
Impact on shareholders' equity of U.S. GAAP adjustments:			
Equity accounting of Sadiola and Yatela (a)	**(13,052)**	(7,319)	(10,078)
Accumulated exploration expensed (b)	**(33,795)**	(10,618)	(962)
Accumulated amortization of royalty interests (d)	**(2,058)**	(1,563)	(1,674)
Interest income (g)	**-**	145	-
Non-hedge derivative gain (g)	**-**	(40)	-
Warrants (h)	**(13,872)**	(27,115)	-
Forward sales liability (i)	**253**	623	-
Income taxes on items (b) through (h)	**8,291**	2,025	561
Marketable securities (e)	**-**	1,417	(22)
Shareholders' equity based on U.S. GAAP	**$ 1,697,083**	$ 1,730,906	$ 398,827

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

Cash flows from operating activities, financing activities and investing activities would be presented as follows on a US GAAP basis:

	2007	2006	2005
Operating Activities	**$ 65,484**	$ 3,425	$ 8,922
Investing Activities	**(50,799)**	43,141	3,457
Financing Activities	**(41,380)**	(11,450)	(836)
Cash from (used in) discontinued operations	**28,451**	(1,579)	-

(a) Investments in Sadiola, Yatela, Tarkwa and Damang:

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company accounts for its interests in the Sadiola and Yatela joint ventures by the proportionate consolidation method and its interest in the Tarkwa and Damang mines under the equity method as working interests. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company is required to equity account for all of its investments and record in earnings its proportionate share of their net income measured in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

For U.S. GAAP purposes, the Company's share of earnings from its investments have been adjusted for the following items:

(i) Exploration and development costs:

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company is required to expense all costs prior to the completion of a definitive feasibility study which establishes proven and probable reserves. Under Canadian GAAP, costs subsequent to establishing that a property has mineral resources which have the potential of being economically recoverable, are capitalized.

(ii) Start-up costs:

U.S. GAAP requires start-up costs to be expensed as incurred. Canadian GAAP allows start-up costs to be capitalized until commercial production is established.

(iii)Financial instruments:

For equity method investments, the accounting for these investments represents the aggregate of: (a) capital contributions to the joint ventures, (b) the Company's proportionate share of the net earnings or loss of the joint ventures, net of amortization of the purchase price adjustment and (c) distributions from the joint ventures.

(iv) Deferred stripping costs:

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company capitalized deferred stripping costs at Yatela, at January 1, 2007, and stripping costs incurred during the year relating to betterments. These costs will be amortized on a units-of-production basis over the reserves that directly benefit from the stripping activity. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company accounts for stripping costs in conjunction with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 04-6 "Accounting for Stripping Costs Incurred during Production in the Mining Industry", and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 151, Inventories. Opening balances capitalized under Canadian GAAP were expended under US GAAP in prior years.

(v) Future income taxes:

Tax adjustments related to the above items.

(b) Exploration expensed:

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company is required to expense all costs prior to the completion of a definitive feasibility study which establishes proven and probable reserves. Under Canadian GAAP, costs subsequent to establishing that a property has mineral resources which have the potential of being economically recoverable, are capitalized.

(c) Stock-based compensation:

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payments, to account for share based payments to employees, directors and consultants. The adoption of SFAS 123(R) did not have a material impact on stock-based compensation expense for 2006. Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS 123.

(d) Amortization of royalty interests:

Under Canadian GAAP, depreciation and amortization of royalty interests is calculated on the units-of-production method based upon the estimated mine life corresponding to the property's reserves and resources whereas under U.S. GAAP, the calculations are made based upon proven and probable mineable reserves. This results in a higher amortization charge under U.S. GAAP for revenue producing royalties.

(e) Marketable securities and convertible debenture receivable:

Under Canadian GAAP, since January 1, 2007, marketable securities and debenture receivable are classified as available-for-sale assets and are measured at fair value using the last quoted price. Unrealized gains or losses related to changes in market value as well as the related tax impact are accounted for in other comprehensive income (OCI) until the marketable security is sold or other than temporarily impaired. When it is sold or other than temporarily impaired, the accumulated variation in OCI is reversed and the actual gain or loss on disposal is accounted for in the statement of earnings. The Company also owns warrants included in marketable securities. These warrants were measured at fair value using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Unrealized gains or losses related to changes in market value are reported under "non-hedge derivative gain or loss" in the consolidated statement of earnings. Before January 1, 2007, investments in marketable securities were recorded at cost under Canadian GAAP.

Under U.S. GAAP, marketable securities are accounted as per the rules adopted under Canadian GAAP on January 1, 2007 for all periods presented.

(f) Gold receivable:

Under Canadian GAAP, since January 1, 2007, gold receivable is considered a hybrid instrument composed of a receivable and an embedded derivative that must be accounted for separately. The receivable is accounted for as an interest bearing receivable, with accrued interest charged to earnings. The embedded derivative is marked-to-market at each balance sheet date based on the change in gold price with the variation charged to earnings under “non-hedge derivative gain or loss”. Before January 1, 2007, the gold receivable was revaluated at each balance sheet date at the current spot price and the variation was accounted for under the “non-hedge derivative gain” caption in the statement of earnings. The discount was amortized up to the time of deliveries and accounted for under the “investment income” caption in the statement of earnings.

Under U.S. GAAP, the gold receivable was accounted for in the same manner as the new Canadian standards adopted in January 2007 for all periods presented.

(g) Warrants:

Under Canadian GAAP, warrants to purchase common shares are accounted for as a component of shareholders’ equity. Under U.S. GAAP, issuers having warrants with an exercise price denominated in a currency other than the issuer’s functional currency are required to treat the fair value of the warrants as a liability and to mark to market those warrants through net earnings.

(h) Forward sales liability:

Under Canadian GAAP, forward gold sales contracts for the Mupane mine are accounted for as normal purchase and sale contracts from the date of acquisition. Under U.S. GAAP, the forward contracts were accounted for as normal purchase and sale contracts from June 26, 2006, the date documentation of the accounting treatment for these contracts was finalized. Prior to June 26, 2006, the forward contracts were accounted for on a mark-to-market basis.

Consolidated Balance Sheet:

The Company's balance sheets prepared under U.S. GAAP are presented below:

IMG Consolidated
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - US GAAP
(US dollars)
December 31, 2007 and 2006

	2007	2006
ASSETS	**$**	$
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**95,693**	93,937
Short term deposits	**-**	39
Gold bullion	**53,982**	49,012
Receivables and other current assets	**59,082**	43,547
Inventories	**71,808**	44,954
Current assets held for sale	**-**	17,924
	280,565	249,413
Other long-term assets	**31,497**	48,377
Equity investments	**217,687**	195,181
Royalty interests	**32,779**	38,224
Mining assets	**958,224**	903,244
Exploration and development	**191,677**	284,275
Goodwill	**361,648**	464,975
Other intangible assets	**15,104**	-
Long-term assets held for sale	**-**	33,166
	2,089,181	2,216,855
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**89,465**	86,104
Dividends payable	**17,625**	17,570
Current portion of long-term liabilities	**31,033**	69,591
Deferred revenues	**2,147**	0
Current liabilities relating to assets held for sale	**-**	9,240
	140,270	182,505
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	**5,696**	9,625
Future income and mining tax liability	**145,150**	180,366
Asset retirement obligations	**61,747**	32,350
Accrued benefit liability	**6,360**	6,321
Warrants	**13,872**	27,115
Long-term portion of forward sales liability	**10,424**	28,093
Long-term liabilities relating to assets held for sale	**-**	15,862
	243,249	299,732
Non-controlling interest	**8,579**	3,712
Shareholders' equity:		
Common shares	**1,642,661**	1,635,536
Stock-based compensation	**20,067**	19,186
Share purchase loans	**-**	(295)
Retained earnings	**11,124**	79,898
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**23,231**	(3,419)
	1,697,083	1,730,906
	2,089,181	2,216,855

Recently issued accounting pronouncements:

(a) Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes:

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48 "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 provides guidance on the recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. It also provides criteria for the derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure. The interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(b) Fair value measurements:

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and a framework for measuring assets and liabilities at fair values when a particular standard describes it. In addition, SFAS 157 prescribes a more enhanced disclosure of fair value measures and requires additional expanded disclosure when non-market data is used to assess fair values. The provisions of SFAS 157 are effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and have been delayed until after November 15, 2008 for non-financial assets. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption this statement will have on its financial statements.

(c) Fair value option for financial assets and financial liabilities:

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". This pronouncement permits entities to use the fair value method to measure certain financial assets and liabilities by electing an irrevocable option to use the fair value method at specific election dates. After election of the option, subsequent changes in fair value would result in the recognition of unrealized gains or losses as period costs during the period the change occurred. SFAS No. 159 becomes effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, with early adoption permitted. However, entities may not retroactively apply the provisions of SFAS No. 159 to fiscal years preceding the date of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that SFAS No. 159 may have on its financial statements.

(d) Business combinations:

The FASB issued, FAS 141(R), Business combinations. This pronouncement retains the fundamental requirements in FAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. The following are some of the significant changes this new statement makes to how the acquisition method is applied:

- Measuring the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest at their fair values;
- Recognizing assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contingencies;
- Recognizing contingent consideration at the acquisition date, measured at its fair value;
- Recognizing a gain in the event of a bargain purchase (i.e. previously negative goodwill).

This pronouncement will apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company will adopt this pronouncement accordingly.

(e) Non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements:

The FASB issued FAS 160, Non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements which amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This pronouncement will apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company will adopt this pronouncement accordingly.

Exhibit 99.5

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

We have audited IAMGOLD Corporation ("the Company")'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). 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 within this Form 40-F. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included 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 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 its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have conducted our audits on the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. With respect to the year ended December 31, 2007, we also have conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our report dated March 27, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/S/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

March 27, 2008

Exhibit 99.6

AUDITORS' REPORT ON RECONCILIATION TO UNITED STATES GAAP

To the Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

On March 27, 2008, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation ("the Company") as at December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income(loss), retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007 which are included in or incorporated by reference in the annual report on Form 40-F. In connection with our audits of the aforementioned consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the related supplemental note entitled "Reconciliation of Canadian and United States GAAP" included in the Form 40-F. This supplemental note is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this supplemental note based on our audits.

In our opinion, such supplemental note, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/S/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

March 27, 2008

Exhibit 99.7

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

We consent to the inclusion in this annual report on Form 40-F of:

— our auditors' report dated March 27, 2008 on the consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation ("the Company") as at December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income(loss), retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007;

— our Comments by Auditors for US Readers on Canada-US Reporting Differences, dated March 27, 2008;

— our auditors' report on reconciliation of Canadian and United States GAAP dated March 27, 2008; and

— our Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated March 27, 2008 on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007.

each of which is contained in or incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference of the above reports in the registration statement (No. 333-142127) on Form S-8.

/S/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

March 27, 2008

Exhibit 99.8

CERTIFICATION

I, Joseph F. Conway, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Joseph F. Conway
Joseph F. Conway
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 31, 2008

CERTIFICATION

I, Carol Banducci, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2008

By: /s/ Carol Banducci
Carol Banducci
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 99.9

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the period ended December 31, 2007 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Joseph F. Conway, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in this Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

March 31, 2008

/s/ Joseph F. Conway
Joseph F. Conway
Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to IAMGOLD Corporation and will be retained by IAMGOLD Corporation and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the period ended December 31, 2007 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Carol Banducci, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in this Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

March 31, 2008

/s/ Carol Banducci
Carol Banducci
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to IAMGOLD Corporation and will be retained by IAMGOLD Corporation and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 99.10

COMMENTS BY AUDITORS FOR US READERS ON CANADA – US REPORTING DIFFERENCES

To the Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

In the United States, reporting standards for auditors require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) when there is a change in accounting principles that has a material effect on the comparability of the financial statements, such as the changes described in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2007 and for the year then ended. Our report to the shareholders dated March 27, 2008 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards, which do not require a reference to changes in accounting policies if those changes are appropriately disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In the United States, reporting standards for auditors also require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) that refers to the audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our report to the shareholders dated March 27, 2008 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards, which do not require a reference to the audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in the financial statement auditors' report.

/S/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

March 31, 2008

Exhibit 99.11

CONSENT OF R. ASSELIN

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Sleeping Giant Mines in Québec, Canada; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Sleeping Giant Mines and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

s/ Rémi Asselin

Name: Rémi Asselin
Title: Chief of the Geology Department

Exhibit 99.12

CONSENT OF E. TREMBLAY

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Sleeping Giant Mines in Québec, Canada; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Sleeping Giant Mines and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Éric Tremblay
Name: Éric Tremblay
Title: Mine Manager

Exhibit 99.13

CONSENT OF F. CLOUSTON

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Camp Caiman Project;
2. Information regarding the La Arena Project;
3. Information regarding the Buckreef Project;
4. Information regarding the Quimsacocha Project; and
5. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Camp Caiman Project, the La Arena Project, the Buckreef Project and the Quimsacocha Project, and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Francis Clouston

Name: Francis Clouston, P. Eng
Title: Manager of Project Evaluations

Exhibit 99.14

CONSENT OF E. BELZILE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Camp Caiman Project;
2. Information regarding the Mupane Gold Mine;
3. Information regarding the Westwood Project; and
4. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Camp Caiman Project, the Mupane Gold Mine and the Westwood Project and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Elzéar Belzile
Name: Elzéar Belzile, Ing
Title: Manager, Mining Geology

Exhibit 99.15

CONSENT OF P. GODIN

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated September 2005, entitled "Cambior – Rapport Technique – Projet Camp Caiman – Norme Canadienne 43-101" (the "Camp Caiman Report"); and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with the Camp Caiman Report dated September 2005 and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Patrick Godin

Name: Patrick Godin, P. Eng.

Exhibit 99.16

CONSENT OF R. MARCHAND

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the La Arena Project; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the La Arena Project and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Robert Marchand

Name: Robert Marchand
Title: General Manager, Business Development

Exhibit 99.17

CONSENT OF N. JOHNSON

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Buckreef Project; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Buckreef Project and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Nicolas Johnson

Name: Nicolas Johnson
Title: Consulting Geologist, Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd.

Exhibit 99.18

CONSENT OF L. PUTLAND

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated January 18, 2006, entitled "Technical Report on the Mupane Gold Project" (the "Mupane Report");

2. The technical report dated January 18, 2006, entitled "Technical Report on the Buckreef Gold Project" (the "Buckreef Report"); and

3. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Report and the Buckreef Report and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Linton Putland
Name: Linton Putland
Title: Principal, LJ Putland & Associates

Exhibit 99.19

CONSENT OF M. TOMKINSON

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated January 18, 2006, entitled "Technical Report on the Mupane Gold Project" (the "Mupane Report");

2. The technical report dated January 18, 2006, entitled "Technical Report on the Buckreef Gold Project" (the "Buckreef Report"); and

3. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Report and the Buckreef Report and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Marcus Tomkinson
Name: Marcus Tomkinson
Title: Director – Epigenesis Consulting Pty Limited

Exhibit 99.20

CONSENT OF F. GIRARD

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Doyon Gold Mine; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Doyon Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Francois Girard

Name: Francois Girard
Title: Chief Engineer

Exhibit 99.21

CONSENT OF P. SIMARD

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Doyon Gold Project;

2. Information regarding the Grand Duc Property; and

3. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Doyon Gold Project and the Grand Duc Property and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Patrice Simard

Name: Patrice Simard
Title: Chief of the Geology Department

Exhibit 99.22

CONSENT OF N. CHOUINARD

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Mupane Gold Mine; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Nathaniel Chouinard

Name: Nathaniel Chouinard
Title: Manager of Engineering

Exhibit 99.23

CONSENT OF S. ROBINS

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Yatela Gold Mine;

2. Information regarding the Sadiola Gold Mine; and

3. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Yatela Gold Mine and the Sadiola Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Steven Robins

Name: Steven Robins
Title: Geology Manager, Anglo Gold

Exhibit 99.24

CONSENT OF K. BARTSCH

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Yatela Gold Mine;

2. Information regarding the Sadiola Gold Mine; and

3. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Yatela Gold Mine and the Sadiola Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Karol Bartsch

Name: Karol Bartsch, Bachelor of Science- Mining (Honors)
Member of AusIMM
Title: Senior LT Planning Engineer, Anglo Gold Ashanti
SEMOS – Sadiola Hill Gold Mine, Republic of Mali

Exhibit 99.25

CONSENT OF S. THIVIERGE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Niobec Industrial Mineral Project; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Niobec Industrial Mineral Project and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Steve Thivierge

Name: Steve Thivierge, eng.
Title: Engineering Superintendent

Exhibit 99.26

CONSENT OF D. VILLENEUVE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Niobec Industrial Mineral Project; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Niobec Industrial Mineral Project and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Denis Villeneuve

Name: Denis Villeneuve
Title: Chief of the Geology Department

Exhibit 99.27

CONSENT OF G. VOICU

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Rosebel Gold Mine; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Rosebel Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Gabriel Voicu

Name: Gabriel Voicu
Title: Geology Superintendent

Exhibit 99.28

CONSENT OF P. PECEK

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Rosebel Gold Mine; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Rosebel Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Peter Pecek
Name: Peter Pecek
Title: Senior Mine Engineer

Exhibit 99.29

CONSENT OF P. JOHNSON

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated September 2002, entitled "Cambior – Rosebel Project Technical Report – Suriname, South America" (the "Rosebel Report"); and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Rosebel Report and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Paul M. Johsnon

Name: Paul M. Johnson
Title: Manager-Mining
Osisko Exploration Ltée

Exhibit 99.30

CONSENT OF G. CHAPMAN

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Tarkwa Gold Mine; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Tarkwa Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Gary Chapman

Name: Gary Chapman
Title: Mineral Resource Manager, Tarkwa Gold Mine

Exhibit 99.31

CONSENT OF P. LEVESQUE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Mouska Gold Mine; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mouska Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Pierre Lévesque

Name: Pierre Lévesque
Title: Chief of the Geology Department

Exhibit 99.32

CONSENT OF E. WILLIAMS

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Mouska Gold Mine; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mouska Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Emilie Williams

Name: Emilie Williams
Title: Chief Engineer

Exhibit 99.33

CONSENT OF M. BREWSTER

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information regarding the Damang Gold Mine; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Damang Gold Mine and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Marcus Brewster

Name: Marcus Brewster
Past Title: Ex-Mineral Resource Manager, Goldfields
Current Title: Serabi Minwe Plc, Brazil

Exhibit 99.34

CONSENT OF WAYNE W. VALLIANT

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated November 25, 2005, entitled "Technical Report on the Quimsacocha Gold Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador" (the "Quimsacocha Report"); and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Quimsacocha Report.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Wayne Valiant

Name: Wayne W. Valliant
Title: Associate Geologist
Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

Exhibit 99.35

CONSENT OF WILLIAM E. ROSCOE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated November 25, 2005, entitled "Technical Report on the Quimsacocha Gold Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador" (the "Quimsacocha Report"); and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Quimsacocha Report.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ William E. Roscoe

Name: William E. Roscoe, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Title: Consulting Geologist
Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

Exhibit 99.36

CONSENT OF DAVID A. ROSS

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated November 25, 2005, entitled "Technical Report on the Quimsacocha Gold Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador" (the "Quimsacocha Report"); and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 28, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Quimsacocha Report.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ David A. Ross

Name: David A. Ross, P. Geo.
Title: Senior Geologist
Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

Exhibit 99.38

CONSENT OF R. BRAY

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following documents and reports, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. Information relating to the Various Project; and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 31, 2008, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Various Project and the properties described therein.

Date: March 31, 2008

/s/ Richard Bray
Name: Richard Bray
Title: Resource Geologist, Resolute Mining Ltd.