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

FORM 40-F

¨ **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, 2009

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.
Columbia Center
701 5th Avenue, Suite 6100
Seattle, WA 98104
(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**

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: 368,887,211

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 ¨ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). ¨ Yes ¨ 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.

Exhibits 99.1 through 99.7 are incorporated by reference as exhibits to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-160534).

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", "should", "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 potential need for and ability to obtain additional financing;
- risk related to our earnings being directly related to the market prices for various minerals;
- risks related to our need to continually replace reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term;
- risks related to our ability to sustain or increase present levels of gold production which is subject to numerous known and unknown risks;
- risks related to the location of our primary properties, including political, economic, and regulatory instability;
- risks related to the global financial markets and their impact on the global economy and the gold mining industry;
- 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 policies and regulations;
- risks related to uncertainty in our ability to obtain and maintain certain permits necessary to our current and anticipated operations;
- risk of violating our covenants contained in the 2010 Amended Credit Facility which may cause us to be in default;
- risks related to being a holding company;
- risk related to the use of derivative instruments including credit risk, market liquidity risk and unrealized mark-to-market risk;
- risks related to our business being subject to environmental laws and regulations which may increase our costs of doing business and restrict our operations;
- health risks associated with the mining work force in Africa;
- risks related to our land reclamation requirements for our properties which may be burdensome;
- risks related to the inability to control standards of non-controlled assets;
- 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 mining properties being subject to various royalty, carried ownership interests and land payment agreements;
- risks related to continuously evolving legislation, which may have unknown and negative impact on operations;
- risks related to operating properties through joint ventures;
- risks related to the integration of acquisitions;
- risks of labor disruptions at our properties;
- risks and unknown costs of litigation;
- risks related to undetected failures in internal controls over financial reporting;
- 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, except as required by law. 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 principles ("GAAP"). 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, 2009, based upon the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers payable in Canadian dollars as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was U.S.$1.00= CDN$1.0466.

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's (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, 2009 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 as at December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, 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) 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 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, 2009, 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, 2009 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, 2009. 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, a 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 Human Resources and Compensation, Nominating and Corporate Governance and Audit and Finance Committees. The Company's Board of Directors has determined that all the members of the Human Resources and Compensation, Nominating and Corporate Governance and Audit and Finance 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.

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 standing Audit and Finance Committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of the Company's Audit and Finance Committee are identified on page 132 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 and Finance Committee are independent (as determined under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and the rules of the NYSE) and are financially literate.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Board has determined that all members of the Audit and Finance Committee (John Caldwell (Chair), Donald K. Charter and Mahendra Naik) 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 and Finance Committee are appointed and replaced from time to time by resolution of the Board.

The Audit and Finance 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 and Finance 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, Management's Discussion and Analysis, and undertakes other activities required by regulatory authorities.

Audit Committee Charter

The Company's Audit and Finance Committee Charter is attached to the Company's Annual Information Form incorporated by reference hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and available on the Company's website at www.iamgold.com or in print to any shareholder who provides the Company with a written request to the Assistant Corporate Secretary at 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 153, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y4.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES – INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

KPMG LLP acted as the Company's independent auditor for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009. See page 135 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, tax fees and all other fees) in Canadian dollars.

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

See page 135 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 by 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 the 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 Business 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, 2009 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.

Any change to the name or address of the agent for service of process of the Registrant shall be communicated promptly to the Commission by an amendment to the Form F-X referencing the file number of the Registrant.

EXHIBITS

99.1	Annual Information Form of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2009
99.2	Management's Discussion and Analysis
99.3	Annual Financial Statements
99.4	Reconciliation with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles- Item 18
99.5	Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
99.6	Auditor's Report on Reconciliation to United States GAAP
99.7	Comments by Auditors for US Readers on Canada - US Reporting Differences
99.8	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-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	Consent of KPMG LLP
99.11	Consent of P. Bedell
99.12	Consent of E. Belzile
99.13	Consent of F. Clouston
99.14	Consent of L. Gignac
99.15	Consent of L.P. Gignac
99.16	Consent of I. Glacken
99.17	Consent of P. Godin
99.18	Consent of J. Hawxby
99.19	Consent of G. Voicu
99.20	Consent of P. Pelletier
99.21	Consent of L. J. Putland

99.22	Consent of R. Sirois
99.23	Consent of R. Skelton
99.24	Consent of SRK (UK) Limited
99.25	Consent of M. Tomkinson
99.26	Consent of D. Vallieres
99.27	Consent of G. Mining Services Inc.
99.28	Consent of Golder Associates Ltd.
99.29	Consent of GRD Minproc
99.30	Consent of Optiro Pty Ltd.
99.31	Consent of P. Simard

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/ Peter C. Jones
Name: Peter C. Jones
Title: Interim President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 31, 2010

Exhibit 99.1

March 31, 2010

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended
December 31, 2009

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

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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 2009 Annual Report are references to IAMGOLD's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2009. 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, 2009 and the management's discussion and analysis thereon.*
6. *The 2009 Annual Report, the Company's Annual Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 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 Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards

The disclosure in this Annual Information Form has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws. Disclosure, including scientific or technical information, has been made in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 — Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. For example, the terms "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources", "inferred mineral resources", "proven mineral reserves" and "probable mineral reserves"

are used in this Annual Information Form and documents incorporated herein by reference to comply with the reporting standards in Canada. While those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") does not recognize them. Under United States standards, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into mineral reserves. These terms 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 measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources, inferred mineral resources, proven mineral reserves or probable mineral reserves will ever be upgraded or mined. In accordance with Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources cannot form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part of the reported measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources, or inferred mineral resources in this Annual Information Form is economically or legally mineable and will ever be classified as a reserve. In addition, the definitions of proven and probable mineral reserves used in NI 43-101 differ from the definitions in the SEC Industry Guide 7. Disclosure of "contained ounces" is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute reserves as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. Accordingly, information contained in this Annual Information Form containing descriptions of the Company's mineral properties 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. ***US investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure on technical terminology under the heading "Technical Information" in the Glossary below.***

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Information Form contains certain information that may constitute “forward looking information” and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws and the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, respectively. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on a number of estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. All statements other than statements which are reporting results as well as statements of historical fact set forth or incorporated herein by reference, are forward-looking statements that may involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors; many of which are beyond the Company’s ability to control or predict. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding strategic plans, future production, sales targets (including market share evolution in regard to 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 and economic performance of development projects including, but not limited to, the Essakane, Westwood, Quimsacocha and La Arena projects and exploration budgets and targets; construction and production targets and timetables, as well as anticipated timing of grant of permits and governmental incentives including, but not limited to, with respect 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 favourable gold market; 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; the integration of operations, technologies and personnel of acquired operations and properties and, more generally, continuous access to capital markets; and the Company’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. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

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; changes to and differing interpretations of mining tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions; the market prices of gold, niobium and other minerals; recent unprecedented events in global financial markets; recent market events and conditions and the deterioration of general economic indicators; the ability of the Company to replace reserves depleted by production; over/underestimation of reserve and resource calculations; fluctuations in exchange rates of currencies; failure to obtain financing as and when required to fund exploration and development; default under the Company's credit facility due to violation of covenants therein; failure to obtain financing to meet capital expenditure plans; risks associated with being a multinational company; differences between the assumption of fair value estimates with respect to the carrying amount of mineral interests (including goodwill) and actual fair values; inherent risks related to the use of derivative instruments; accuracy of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; uncertainties in the validity of mining interests and ability to acquire new properties and retain skilled and experienced employees; various risks and hazards beyond the Company's control, many of which are not economically insurable; risks and hazards inherent to the mining industry, most of which are beyond the Company's control; market prices and availability of commodities used by the Company in its operations; lack of infrastructure and other risks related to the geographical areas in which the Company carries out its operations; labour disruptions; health risks associated with the mining work force in Africa; disruptions created by surrounding communities; need to comply with the extensive laws and regulations governing the environment, health and safety of the Company's mining and processing operations and exploration activities; risks normally associated with any conduct of business in foreign countries including varying degrees of political and economic risk; ability to obtain the required licenses and permits from various governmental authorities in order to exploit the Company's properties; risks and expenses related to reclamation costs and related liabilities; continuously evolving legislation, such as the mining legislation in Ecuador and French Guiana, which may have unknown and negative impact on operations; risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures; inability to control standards of non-controlled assets; risk and unknown costs of litigation; undetected failures in internal controls over financial reporting; risks related to making acquisitions, including the integration of operations; risks related to the construction, development and start-up of the Essakane Project and the Westwood Project; the training of workers and the resettlement of local communities in connection with the Essakane Project; dependence on key personnel; 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. Those factors are described or referred to below, under the heading “Risk Factors” in this Annual Information Form. Recent unprecedented events in global financial and credit markets have resulted in high market and commodity price volatility and contraction in credit markets. These on-going events could impact forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form in an unpredictable and possibly detrimental manner. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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 the gold absorption stage follows 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: environment, 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: Million tonnes per annum.

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

QA-QC: quality-assurance / 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, as more fully referenced in NI 43-101.

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.

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

Stoping: the process of mining an underground orebody.

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

In Processing: the process of removing the gold from loaded carbon by use of a hot caustic cyanide solution.

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

Tailings pond or Tailings Storage Facility (TSF): a containment area used to deposit tailings from milling.

Tonne: by common convention refers to one Metric ton, equivalent to 1,000 kg.

Financial Terms

2008 Credit Facility: means the credit agreement providing for a revolving facility of up to C$140 million entered into by the Company and a syndicate of financial institutions led by The Bank of Nova Scotia and Société Générale on April 15, 2008.

2010 Amended Credit Facility: means the amended and restated 2008 Credit Facility including increasing the revolving facility to $350 million and changes to several terms and conditions, entered into by the Company and a syndicate of financial institutions led by The Bank of Nova Scotia, Société Générale and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce on March 24, 2010.

2010 Financial Creditors: means the syndicate of financial institutions party to the 2010 Amended Credit Facility.

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 and Yatela mines, refer to the definitions of the JORC Code (defined below) and for the Tarkwa and Damang mines, refer to the definitions of the SAMREC Code (defined below) under the headings "*Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources Mineral 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 Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards" 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 – South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

The estimates of ore reserves and mineral resources for the Sadiola and Yatela mines, as 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"). The estimates for mineral reserves and mineral resources for the Tarkwa and Damang mines set out in this Annual Information Form have been calculated in accordance with the South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as prepared by the South African Mineral Committee under the auspices of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (the "SAMREC Code"). The SAMREC Code was established in 1998 and was modeled on the JORC Code. NI 43-101 provides that companies may make disclosures using the reserve and resource categories of the JORC Code or the SAMREC Code, subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

The definitions of **ore reserves** (under the JORC Code) and **mineral reserves** (under the SAMREC Code) are as follows.

Ore reserve (under the JORC Code) and **mineral reserve** (under the SAMREC Code) 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 (under the JORC Code) and **probable mineral reserve** (under the SAMREC Code) 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 (under the JORC Code) and **proved mineral reserve** (under the SAMREC Code) 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 and the SAMREC 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/mineral reserves and mineral resources as set forth in the JORC Code and the SAMREC 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/mineral reserves and mineral resources for the Tarkwa, Damang, Sadiola and Yatela gold mines 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
Nb	=	niobium
Nb_2O_5	=	niobium pentoxide (pyrochlore)

Item I Name and Incorporation

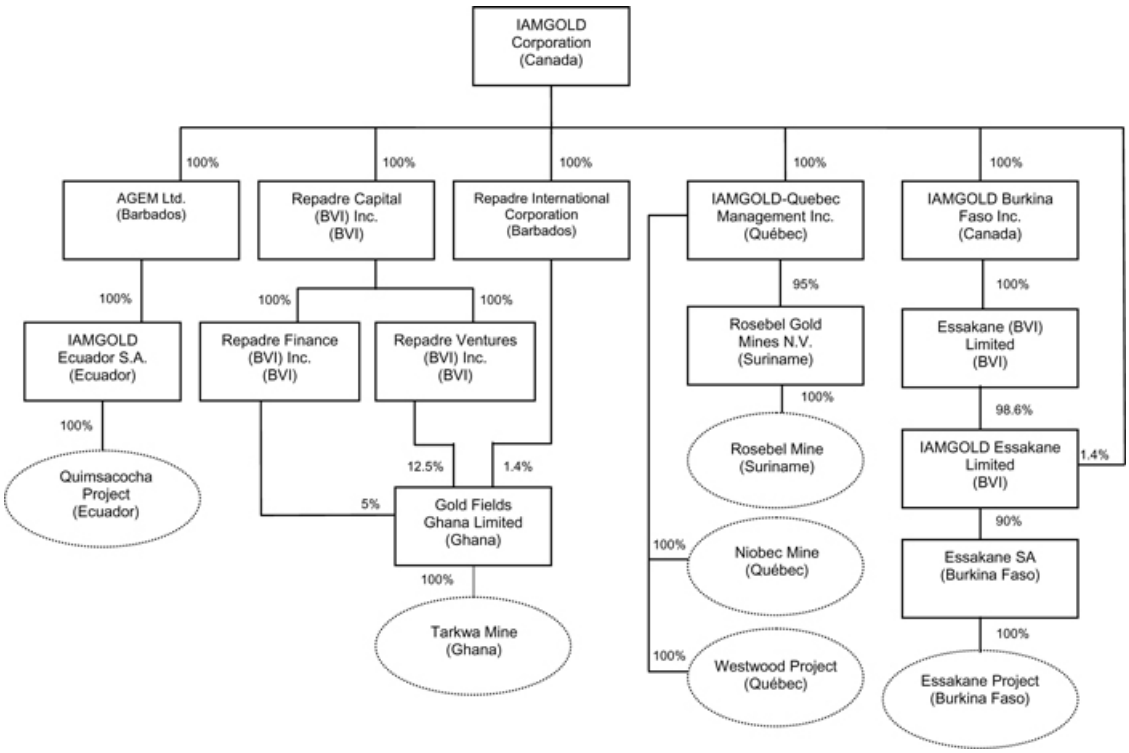
The Company was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* with the name "IAMGOLD International African Mining Gold Corporation" by articles of incorporation effective March 27, 1990. By articles of amendment effective June 23, 1995, the outstanding common shares of the Company ("Common Shares") 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"). Effective March 22, 2006, the Company completed a business combination transaction with Gallery Gold Limited ("Gallery Gold") and effective November 8, 2006, the Company acquired Cambior Inc. ("Cambior") by amalgamating a wholly-owned subsidiary, IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc. ("IMG-Qc"), with Cambior pursuant to the terms of a court-sanctioned arrangement.

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.

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. The following chart illustrates certain subsidiaries of IAMGOLD, together with the jurisdiction of incorporation of each such subsidiary and the percentage of voting securities beneficially owned or over which control or direction is exercised by IAMGOLD, and the material mineral projects of IAMGOLD held through such subsidiaries and the percentage of ownership interest that the relevant subsidiary of IAMGOLD has in such material mineral projects.



Other property interests of IAMGOLD include the following:

(a) a 100% interest in the mining leases in the Province of Québec, Canada, on which the Doyon gold mine (the “Doyon Gold Mine”) and the Mouska gold mine (the “Mouska Gold Mine”, and together with the Doyon Mine (the “Doyon Division”) are located and which are held by IMG-Qc.

(b) an indirect 18.9% interest (held through Repadre International Corporation) in Abosso Goldfields Limited (“Abosso”), the holder of the mineral rights to the Damang concession in Ghana on which the Damang gold mine is located (the “Damang Gold Mine”). The Damang concession is contiguous with the concession on which the Tarkwa gold mine is located;

(c) an indirect 41% interest (held through AGEM Ltd. (“AGEM”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of Barbados) in 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;

(d) an indirect 50% interest (held through AGEM) in Sadiola Exploration Limited ("SADEX") which holds an 80% interest in Societe d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Yatela S.A. ("YATELA"), the owner of the mining rights for the mining permit area in Mali that is immediately to the north of the Sadiola Mining Permit and on which the Yatela gold mine (the "Yatela Gold Mine") is located;

(e) an indirect 100% interest in IAMGOLD Guyane S.A.S., which owns the mining rights in connection with the Camp Caiman project (the "Camp Caiman Project") in French Guiana;

(f) an indirect 100% interest in La Arena S.A., subject to an option and earn-in agreement under which Rio Alto (as hereinafter defined) can acquire up to a 100% interest in La Arena S.A., the owner of the mining concessions relating to the La Arena gold-copper project (the "La Arena Project") in Peru; and

(g) a 1% royalty on the Diavik diamond property located in the Northwest Territories, Canada.

The Company is the operator of the Rosebel, Niobec, Mupane, Doyon and Mouska mines. The chart attached hereto as Schedule A sets out the subsidiaries of the Corporation, together with the jurisdiction of incorporation of each subsidiary and the percentage of voting securities beneficially owned or over which control or direction is exercised by IAMGOLD, and the material mineral projects and the other property interests of IAMGOLD held through such subsidiaries and the percentage of ownership interest that the relevant subsidiary of IAMGOLD has in such material mineral projects.

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.

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.

On March 5, 2008, the Company issued 928,962 flow-through Common Shares for proceeds of C$8,500,000. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had applied all of the flow-through share proceeds raised to fund prescribed resource expenditures on the Company's Westwood Project in Québec, Canada. Prior to December 31, 2008, the Company filed with tax authorities the documents required to renounce the tax credits associated with these expenditures and thereby fulfilled its commitments under the subscription agreement and satisfied the requirements under applicable Canadian federal income tax legislation.

On July 23, 2008, the Company acquired the participation royalty on production from the Doyon Gold Mine and the Westwood Project from Barrick Gold Corporation for $13 million in cash. The transaction eliminated the royalty obligation on production from the Doyon Gold Mine, which was 24.75% of the gold price above $375 per ounce. The participation royalty also extended to the Westwood Project, located two kilometres from the Doyon Gold Mine.

On October 31, 2008, the Company completed the sale of the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine and related milling facilities to Cadiscor Resources Inc. ("Cadiscor"). Following the sale, the Company held (i) 5,185,715 common shares of Cadiscor, (ii) warrants to purchase 1,000,000 common shares of Cadiscor, exercisable at C$0.70 per share and expiring on December 31, 2010; and (iii) a C$3.5 million debenture, convertible into common shares of Cadiscor.

On December 23, 2008, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive option agreement to earn a 50% interest in the Siribaya gold project in Mali, West Africa, which is 100% controlled by Merrex Gold Inc. ("Merrex"). The Company can earn its interest by spending C$10.5 million over four years on the project. Pursuant to the definitive option agreement, the Company purchased 4,285,714 units on a private placement basis at a price of C$0.35 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share of Merrex and a warrant exercisable at C$0.45 per share for a period of 12 months. In December 2009, the Company exercised the warrants and now holds 8,571,428 shares of Merrex representing approximately 10% of the outstanding shares of Merrex.

On December 23, 2008, the French Autorité des marchés financiers published the final results for IAMGOLD's public offer for Euro Ressources S.A. ("EURO"), including the re-opened offer. As a result of the offer, IAMGOLD controls 52.8 million shares of EURO representing 84.55% of the current share capital of EURO. EURO has a participation right royalty on production from the Rosebel Gold Mine that entitles EURO to payments of 10% of the gold price above $300 per ounce for production from soft rock and above $350 per ounce for production from hard rock. As at December 31, 2009, the remaining number of ounces of gold covered by the royalty agreement was approximately 5.1 million ounces. The Company may enter into transactions in the market in France that will impact its holdings in EURO.

On March 26, 2009, the Company completed a public offering (the "Offering") of Common Shares through a syndicate of underwriters at a price of C$8.75 per share by way of a short form prospectus in all of the provinces and territories of Canada, except Québec, and a registration statement filed with the SEC under the multijurisdictional disclosure system. Including the Common Shares issued on the exercise of the over-allotment option, the Company issued 39,445,000 Common Shares for aggregate gross proceeds of C$345,143,750. Approximately C$250 million of the net proceeds from the Offering are expected to be used to fund the construction and development of the Essakane Project and the balance is expected to fund capital expenditures at the Company's other properties and to be used for general corporate purposes including future acquisition opportunities.

On June 5, 2009, the Company issued 1,379,310 flow-through Common Shares for proceeds of C$20,000,000. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had applied all of the flow-through share proceeds raised to fund prescribed resource expenditures on the Company's Westwood Project in Québec, Canada. Subsequent to December 31, 2009, the Company filed with tax authorities the documents required to renounce the tax credits associated with these expenditures and thereby fulfilled its commitments under the subscription agreement and satisfied the requirements under applicable Canadian federal income tax legislation.

On June 19, 2009, the Company acquired 16,088,636 common shares at C$0.70 per share for a total investment of C$11,262,000 representing approximately 15.7% of the current issued and outstanding shares of Oromin Explorations Ltd. ("Oromin"). Oromin is a TSX-listed company with a joint venture interest in a property covering a large landholding in close proximaty to the Sabodala mine in Senegal. The Company acquired these common shares for investment purposes.

In June 2009, an option and earn-in agreement was entered into for the sale of the La Arena Project in Peru. The Company received 8,024,511 common shares (10.6% interest) and 1,500,000 warrants of Rio Alto Mining Limited ("Rio Alto") for a total value of $1.4 million. Rio Alto has the option to purchase all of the outstanding shares of La Arena S.A., an IAMGOLD wholly-owned subsidiary, for a cash payment of $47.6 million. During the option term, Rio Alto may also earn-in newly issued shares of La Arena S.A. up to a maximum of 38.7% by incurring up to $30.0 million in expenditures on the La Arena Project. In 2009, Rio Alto was appointed the manager of La Arena S.A. and the La Arena Project and spent $3.7 million on the project under the earn-in agreement.

On July 29, 2009, the Company filed a base shelf prospectus with the securities regulators in each province and territory of Canada (except for Quebec) and a corresponding registration statement with the SEC in the United States. These filings allow the Company to make offerings of common shares, warrants, debt securities, subscription receipts or any combination thereof of up to $700 million until August 29, 2011.

In August 2009, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire up to an initial 51% interest in Avnel Gold Limited ("Avnel") and its 80% interest in a small operating gold mining company in southwest Mali. The 51% interest in Avnel will require spending $11.0 million on exploration activities over a three-year period, and delivering a National Instrument (NI 43-101) resource determination of at least 2 million ounces of gold. IAMGOLD can increase its interest to 70% by sole funding a feasibility study (or 65% if funded jointly), and by payment of a feasibility study fee determined upon the amount of reserves and resources outlined. The Company believes there is the potential for a large bulk tonnage operation in the immediate mine area, and significant upside in the large land package. IAMGOLD incurred $1.8 million in 2009 as part of a $2.5 million mandatory expenditure in the first year of the agreement.

On December 29, 2009, IAMGOLD acquired an additional 3% interest in SEMOS from the International Finance Corporation ("IFC") increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41%. AngloGold Ashanti acquired the other 3% interest. The Republic of Mali has until the end of March 2010 to elect whether it will take up its proportionate entitlement of 0.574% interest in SEMOS from each of the Company and AngloGold Ashanti.

The consideration for each 3% share in SEMOS was $6.0 million in cash followed by contingent payments of:

- $0.25 million in each of 2010, 2011 and 2012 for which the average gold price exceeds $900 per ounce, or $0.5 million in each of the aforementioned years that the average gold price exceeds $1,000 per ounce, and
- $0.5 million upon approval by the board of directors of SEMOS and the Republic of Mali to proceed with the development of the Sadiola Deep Sulphide Project.

2. Significant Acquisitions

On February 25, 2009, the Company acquired (the "Orezone Transaction") all of the outstanding common shares of Orezone Resources Inc. ("Orezone Resources") pursuant to an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement Agreement") dated December 10, 2008, as amended January 12, 2009, between the Company, Orezone Resources and Orezone Gold Corporation ("Orezone Gold"). The principal asset of Orezone Resources was a 90% interest in the Essakane gold project comprised of a mining permit covering 100.2 square kilometres and certain exploration permits in Burkina Faso, West Africa (the "Essakane Project").

Pursuant to the Orezone Transaction, the holders (the "Orezone Shareholders") of common shares of Orezone Resources ("Orezone Resources Shares") received for each one Orezone Resources Share (i) 0.08 of a Common Share of IAMGOLD, and (ii) 0.125 of a common share of Orezone Gold, a new public exploration and development company. As part of the Orezone Transaction, the exploration properties of Orezone Resources that were not related to the Essakane Project were spun-out into Orezone Gold together with C$10 million in cash.

On the effective date of the Orezone Transaction, IAMGOLD, among other things:

- issued an aggregate of 28,817,244 Common Shares to acquire all of the outstanding Orezone Resources Shares;
- issued 555,425 Common Shares and paid C$5,045,205 in satisfaction of the 6% convertible debenture dated July 1, 2008 in the principal amount of C$10 million issued by Orezone Resources;
- reserved 282,656 Common Shares for issue upon the exercise of outstanding options granted by IAMGOLD to holders of options of Orezone Resources granted under the stock option plan of Orezone

Resources approved by the directors and shareholders of Orezone in 1997;

- reserved 84,800 Common Shares for issue upon the exercise of outstanding options of Orezone Resources granted under the stock option plan of Orezone Resources approved by the directors and shareholders of Orezone Resources in 2008; and
- reserved 160,000 Common Shares for issue upon the exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase Orezone Resources Shares.

As a result of the Orezone Transaction, among other things:

- Orezone Resources was amalgamated with a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, incorporated for the purposes of the Orezone Transaction, to form IAMGOLD Burkina Faso Inc. ("IMG-BF");
- IMG-BF (together with IAMGOLD) indirectly holds a 90% interest in the Essakane Project;
- IAMGOLD held approximately 16.6% of the outstanding common shares of Orezone Gold as of the effective date of the Orezone Transaction; and
- the former Orezone Shareholders held approximately 9% of the outstanding Common Shares as of the effective date of the Orezone Transaction.

In addition, on February 24, 2009, The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited ("Standard Bank") effectively assigned to IAMGOLD the $40 million bridge loan payable by Orezone Essakane Limited (an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company now named IAMGOLD Essakane Limited) to Standard Bank in consideration for the payment by IAMGOLD of $40 million (plus accrued and unpaid interest outstanding on such loan). The $40 million bridge loan is now an inter-company loan from IAMGOLD to IAMGOLD Essakane Limited. The intercompany loan has subsequently been assigned to AGEM Ltd, a wholly-owned financing subsidiary of IAMGOLD.

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 $608.40 on January 10, 2007 and a high of $1,212.50 on December 2, 2009. While it appears that there is an upward trend in the price of gold since 2006, there has been significant volatility during this period, and future movements in the price of gold are beyond the control of IAMGOLD. See the discussion under the heading "Risk Factors" below.

4. Risk Factors

The Company is subject to various financial and operational risks that could materially impact on, among other things, operating results, profitability and levels of operating cash flow, as described below. Any one of such risk factors could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company.

Financial Risks

The Company's earnings are directly related to the market prices for various minerals.

The Company's revenues depend on the market prices for mine production from the Company's producing properties. In 2009, approximately 82% of the Company's revenues were attributable to gold sales. 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. Gold prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including central bank lending, sales and purchases of gold, producer hedging activities, expectations of inflation, the level of demand for gold as an investment, speculative trading, the relative exchange rate of the US dollar with other major currencies, interest rates, global and regional demand, political and economic conditions and uncertainties, industrial and jewellery demand, production costs in major gold producing regions and worldwide production levels. The aggregate effect of these factors is impossible to predict with accuracy. In addition, the price of gold has on occasion been subject to very rapid short-term changes because of speculative activities. Fluctuations in gold prices may materially adversely affect the Company's financial performance or results of operations. If the world market price of gold was 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 profitability of the Company and cash flow would be negatively affected. The world market price of gold has fluctuated widely during the last several years. If the market price of gold falls significantly from its current level, the mine development projects may be rendered uneconomic and the development of the mine projects may be suspended or delayed. The profitability and economic viability of the Company's niobium producing property, the Niobec mine, is subject to market fluctuations in the price of niobium. The niobium market is characterized by a dominant producer whose actions may affect the price of niobium. The Company is a relatively new entrant in the niobium market and could be negatively affected by its lack of market share.

Failure to obtain the financing necessary for the Company's capital expenditure plans may result in a delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Company's properties.

To fund growth, the Company may depend on securing the necessary capital through loans or other forms of permanent capital. The availability of this capital is subject to

general economic conditions and lender and investor interest in the Company and its projects. The construction of mining facilities and commencement of mining operations, such as at the Essakane Project and the exploration and development of the Company's properties, including continuing exploration and development projects in Québec and Ecuador, will require substantial capital expenditures. In addition, a portion of the Company's activities is directed to the search for and the development of new mineral deposits. The Company may be required to seek additional financing to maintain its capital expenditures at planned levels. The Company will also have additional capital requirements to the extent that it decides to expand its present operations and exploration activities or construct additional new mining and processing operations at any of its properties or take advantage of opportunities for acquisitions, joint ventures or other business opportunities that may arise. Financing may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on terms acceptable to the Company. Failure to obtain any financing necessary for the Company's capital expenditure plans may result in a delay of indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Company's properties.

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of Common Shares of IAMGOLD or the issue of securities convertible into Common Shares of IAMGOLD, which would dilute the shareholdings of the then current shareholders.

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of Common Shares or the issue of securities convertible into Common Shares. The constating documents of the Company allow it to issue, among other things, an unlimited number of Common Shares for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as may be established by the directors of the Company, in many cases, without the approval of shareholders. The Company cannot predict the size of future issues of Common Shares or the issue of securities convertible into Common Shares of IAMGOLD or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Company's Common Shares will have on the market price of its Common Shares. Due to recent market volatility and the devaluation of global stock markets, there may be an increased risk of dilution for existing shareholders should the Company need to issue additional Common Shares at a lower share price to meet its capital requirements. Any transaction involving the issue of previously authorized but unissued Common Shares or securities convertible into Common Shares, would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of shares.

The recent unprecedented events in global financial markets have had a profound impact on the global economy and the gold mining industry.

The recent unprecedented events in global financial markets have had a profound impact on the global economy. Many industries, including the gold mining industry, are impacted by these market conditions. Some of the key impacts of the current financial market turmoil include contraction in credit markets resulting in a widening of credit risk, devaluations and high volatility in global equity, commodity, foreign exchange and precious metal markets, and a lack of market liquidity. A continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including, but not

limited to, consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates and tax rates may adversely affect the Company's growth and profitability. Specifically the global credit/liquidity crisis could impact the cost and availability of financing and the Company's overall liquidity; the volatility of gold prices impacts the Company's revenues, profits and cash flow; volatile energy, commodity and consumables prices and currency exchange rates impact the Company's production costs; and the devaluation and volatility of global stock markets impacts the valuation of the Company's equity securities. These factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Recent market events and conditions and the deterioration of general economic indicators have led to a loss of confidence in global credit and financial markets, restricted access to capital and credit, and increased counterparty risk.

Beginning in 2007, the U.S. credit markets began to experience and continue to experience serious disruption due to a deterioration in residential property values, defaults and delinquencies in the residential mortgage market (particularly, sub-prime and non-prime mortgages) and a decline in the credit quality of mortgage backed securities. These problems led to a slow-down in residential housing market transactions, declining housing prices, delinquencies in non-mortgage consumer credit and a general decline in consumer confidence. These conditions continued and worsened in 2008, causing a loss of confidence in the broader U.S. and global credit and financial markets and resulting in the collapse of, and government intervention in, major banks, financial institutions and insurers and creating a climate of greater volatility, less liquidity, widening of credit spreads, a lack of price transparency, increased credit losses and tighter credit conditions. Notwithstanding various actions by the U.S. and foreign governments, concerns about the general condition of the capital markets, financial instruments, banks, investment banks, insurers and other financial institutions caused the broader credit markets to further deteriorate and stock markets to decline substantially. In addition, general economic indicators have deteriorated, including declining consumer sentiment, increased unemployment and declining economic growth and uncertainty about corporate earnings.

These unprecedented disruptions in the current credit and financial markets have had a significant material adverse impact on a number of financial institutions and several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. Access to capital and credit has been negatively impacted. These disruptions could, among other things, make it more difficult for the Company to obtain, or increase its cost of obtaining, capital and financing for its operations. The Company's access to additional capital may not be available on terms acceptable to it or at all. Failure to raise capital when needed or on reasonable terms may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, recent market events and conditions have significantly raised the risk of counterparty default. The Company is subject to counterparty risk and may be impacted in the event that a counterparty, including suppliers and joint venture partners, becomes insolvent.

These factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Common Shares may be adversely affected.

Mining tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions are subject to differing interpretations and are subject to constant change.

Mining tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions are subject to differing interpretations and are subject to constant change and may include fiscal stability guarantees. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to its transactions and activities may not coincide with that of the tax authorities. As a result, transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and the Company's operations may be assessed, which could result in significant additional taxes, penalties and interest.

The violation by the Company of covenants contained in the 2010 Amended Credit Facility may cause the Company to be in default under the terms of the facility.

The 2010 Amended Credit Facility contains certain limits, such as, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, enter into derivative transactions, make investments in a business, or carry on business, unrelated to mining, dispose of the Company's material assets or, in certain circumstances, pay dividends. Further, the 2010 Amended Credit Facility requires the Company to maintain specified financial ratios and meet financial condition covenants. Events beyond the Company's control, including changes in general economic and business conditions, may affect the Company's ability to satisfy these covenants, which could result in a default under the 2010 Amended Credit Facility. As at March 31, 2010, there were no funds drawn against the 2010 Amended Credit Facility. Depending on its cash position and cash requirements, the Company may draw on the 2010 Amended Credit Facility to fund part of the capital expenditures required in connection with its current development projects. If an event of default under the 2010 Amended Credit Facility occurs, the Company would be unable to draw down further on the 2010 Amended Credit Facility and the lenders could elect to declare all principal amounts outstanding thereunder at such time, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due. An event of default under the 2010 Amended Credit Facility may also give rise to an event of default under existing and future debt agreements and, in such event, the Company may not have sufficient funds to repay amounts owing under such agreements.

The Company's fair value estimates with respect to the carrying amount of mineral interests (including goodwill) are based on numerous assumptions and may differ significantly from actual fair values.

The Company evaluates the carrying amount of mineral interests (including goodwill) to determine whether current events and circumstances indicate such carrying amount may no longer be supportable, which becomes more of a risk in the global economic conditions that exist currently. The fair values of its reporting units are based, in part, on certain factors that may be partially or totally outside of the Company's control.

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 may differ from actual fair values and these differences may be significant and could have a material effect on the Company's financial position and results of operation. If the Company fails to achieve its valuation assumptions or if any of its reporting units experiences a decline in its fair value, then this may result in an impairment charge, which would reduce the Company's earnings.

Fluctuations in exchange rates of currencies directly impact the earnings of the Company.

Currency fluctuations may affect the revenues which the Company will realize from its operations since gold is sold in the world market in United States dollars. The costs of the Company are incurred principally in Canadian dollars, United States dollars, Euros and CFA francs. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies against the U.S. dollar increases the cost of gold production in U.S. dollar terms. While CFA francs currently have a fixed exchange rate to the euro and are currently convertible into Canadian and United States dollars, they may not always have a fixed exchange rate or be convertible in the future.

The Company is affected by movements in interest rates.

The Company is affected by movements in interest rates. Interest payments under the 2010 Amended Credit Facility are subject to fluctuation based on changes to specified interest rates. See the discussion below under the heading "Material Contracts – 2010 Amended Credit Facility". A copy of the credit agreement in connection with the 2010 Amended Credit Facility is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

There are risks associated with being a multinational company.

The Company is a multinational company that conducts operations through mainly foreign subsidiaries, foreign companies and joint ventures, and substantially all of the assets of Company consist of equity in these entities. Accordingly, any limitations, or the perception of limitations, on transfer of cash or other assets between the parent company and these entities, or among these entities, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations efficiently, or to repay its debts, and could impact negatively the Company's valuation and share price.

The use of derivative instruments involves certain inherent risks including credit risk market liquidity risk and unrealized mark-to-market risk.

While the Company generally does not employ hedge (or derivative) products in respect of mineral production, the Company may from time to time employ hedge (or derivative) products in respect of other commodities, interest rates and/or currencies. Hedge (or derivative) products are generally used to manage the risks associated with, among other things, mineral price volatility, changes in commodity prices, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and energy prices. Where the Company holds such derivative

positions, the Company will deliver into such arrangements in the prescribed manner. The use of derivative instruments involves certain inherent risks including: (a) *credit risk* – the risk of default on amounts owing to the Company by the counterparties with which the Company has entered into such transactions; (b) *market liquidity risk* – the risk that the Company has entered into a derivative position that cannot be closed out quickly, by either liquidating such derivative instrument or by establishing an offsetting position; and (c) *unrealized mark-to-market risk* – the risk that, in respect of certain derivative products, an adverse change in market prices for commodities, currencies or interest rates will result in the Company incurring an unrealized mark-to-market loss in respect of such derivative products.

In the case of a gold option based forward sales program, if the metal price rises above the price at which future production has been committed under an option based forward sales hedge program, the Company may have an opportunity loss. If the metal price falls below that committed price under an option based forward sales hedge program, revenues will be protected to the extent of such committed production. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to achieve future realized prices for metal prices that may exceed the option based forward sales hedge program.

Operational Risks

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.

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. 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. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the Company's mineral resources constitute or will be converted into reserves. Market price fluctuations of gold or niobium, as applicable, 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 ore bodies 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 or niobium recovery or obtain the prices for gold or niobium production assumed in determining the amount of such reserves. Level of production may also be affected by weather or supply shortages. 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 its disclosure in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, the Company's disclosure contains resource estimates in addition to reserve estimates, in accordance with NI 43-101. See the discussion above under the heading "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards".

The Company must continually replace reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term.

The Company must continually replace reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term. The life-of-mine estimates for each of the material properties of the Company are based on a number of factors and assumptions and may prove to be incorrect. In addition, mine life would be shortened if we expand production. Reserves can be replaced by expanding known ore bodies, 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.

The ability of the Company to sustain or increase its present levels of gold production is dependent in part on the success of its projects, which are subject to numerous known and unknown risks.

The ability of the Company 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. It is not unusual in the mining industry for new mining operations to experience unexpected

problems during the start-up phase, resulting in delays and requiring more capital than anticipated. Actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from the Company's estimates or 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.

Reserve and resource calculations may be over/underestimated as a result of coarse gold at the Essakane Project.

The Essakane project is a "coarse gold" deposit with particles up to five millimetres in diameter. Attempts have been made to ensure that the grade samples used to determine mineral reserves and resources are representative by using various sample preparation and analytical techniques and by re-assaying many of the earlier samples using these sample preparation and analytical techniques. The grade of the deposit could be lower or higher than predicted by the grade model developed for the feasibility study and included in the Essakane Report.

The Company is subject to continuously evolving legislation, which may have unknown and negative impact on operations.

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. However, 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, delay or prohibit certain operations of the Company.

The validity of mining interests held by the Company can be uncertain and may be contested, and 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 validity of mining interests held by the Company, which constitute most of the Company's property holdings, can be uncertain and may be contested. Acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process, and the Company's title to its properties may be affected by prior unregistered agreements or transfers, or undetected defects. Several of the Company's licenses will need to be renewed, and on renewal the license may cover a smaller area. There is a risk that we may not have clear title to all our mineral property interests, or they may be subject to challenge or impugned in the future. 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. A successful challenge to the Company's title to its properties could result in the Company being unable to operate on its properties as anticipated or being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its properties which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company. 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.

The Company cannot confirm the likelihood that a new application for a mining permit will be granted at its Camp Caiman Project in French Guiana.

Camp Caiman is a development project located about 45 kilometres southeast of Cayenne, the capital city of French Guiana. In January 2008, the Company's application to begin construction of the Camp Caiman Project was denied by the French Government.

In June 2009, the French authorities published a draft mining framework identifying the Camp Caiman Project location as an excluded zone for mining. There has been no significant progress towards a final framework and no assurance that the final framework would permit the development of the Camp Caiman Project. The results of the January 10, 2010 referendum, in which French Guiana rejected greater autonomy from France, supported the Company's view that it is appropriate to record a non-cash impairment charge of $88.8 million for the net carrying value of the project.

In order to protect the interests of the Company and its shareholders for damages incurred to date, appropriate legal claims were prepared and, on September 28, 2009, the Company, through IAMGOLD Guyane S.A.S., its indirect subsidiary in French Guiana, sent a preliminary request for indemnification to the Prefect of French Guiana for €275 million. This was followed by a motion sent to the Administrative Tribunal in Cayenne, French Guiana on December 23, 2009, to appeal the Prefect of French Guiana's implicit refusal to grant the preliminary request for indemnification

The Company is subject to risks and expenses related to reclamation costs and related liabilities.

The Company is generally required to submit for governmental approval a reclamation plan (some of which are reassessed on regular basis) and to pay for the reclamation of its mine sites upon the completion of mining activities. It is anticipated that the Doyon, Mouska, Mupane and Yatela mines will complete mining activities within the next two years. The Company estimates the net present value of future cash outflows for reclamation costs at all properties under CICA Handbook Section 3110 at $105.147 million as at December 31, 2009 based on information available as of that date. Any significant increases over the current estimates of these costs could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

The success of the Company is heavily dependent on its key personnel and on its ability to motivate, retain and attract highly skilled persons.

The success of the Company is heavily dependent on its key personnel and on its ability to motivate, retain and attract highly skilled persons. The competition for qualified personnel in the mining industry is currently intense. There can be no assurance that the Company will successfully attract and retain additional qualified personnel to manage its current needs and anticipated growth. The failure to attract such qualified personnel to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

The Company operates certain of its properties through joint ventures and is subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures.

Certain of the properties in which the Company has an interest are operated through joint ventures with other mining companies and are subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures. Such risks include: inability to exert control over strategic decisions made in respect of such properties; disagreement with partners on how to develop and operate mines efficiently; inability of partners to meet their obligations to the joint venture or third parties; and litigation between partners regarding joint venture matters. 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 respective properties, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's non-controlled assets may not comply with its standards.

Some of the Company's assets are controlled and managed by other companies or joint venture partners, some of which may have a substantially higher interest in the assets than the interest of the Company. Some of the Company's partners may have divergent business objectives which may impact business and financial results. Management of the Company's non-controlled assets may not comply with the Company's management and operating standards, controls and procedures (including with respect to health, safety and the environment). Failure to adopt equivalent standards, controls and procedures at these assets or improper management or ineffective policies, procedures or controls could not only adversely affect the value of the related non managed projects and operations but could also lead to higher costs and reduced production and adversely impact the Company's results and reputation and future access to new assets.

As a holder of a minority interest in some assets, the Company neither serves as the mine's operator nor does the Company have significant input into how the operations are conducted. As such, the Company has varying access to data on the operations or to the actual properties themselves. It is difficult or impossible for the Company to ensure that the properties are operated in its best interest.

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards, most of which are beyond the Company's control, and many of which are not economically insurable and the mining industry is subject to significant risks and hazards, most of which are beyond the Company's control.

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions and hazards, industrial accidents, labour disputes, adverse property ownership claims, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, pit wall failures, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding, changes in the regulatory environment, most of which are beyond the Company's control, and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays in mining, monetary losses and legal liability.

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. Available insurance does not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover insurable risks at economically feasible premiums, and insurance coverage may not be available in the future or may not be adequate to cover any resulting loss. Moreover, insurance against risks such as the validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims and mill sites and environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. As a result, the Company might become subject to liability for environmental damage or other hazards for which it is completely or partially uninsured or for which it elects not to insure because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition and results of operations.

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 production 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 operations. 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.

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.

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 a material adverse impact on the Company.

The operations of the Company are carried out in geographical areas which lack adequate infrastructure and are subject to various other risk factors.

Mining, processing, development, and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources, and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs. Lack of such infrastructure or unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, terrorism, government, or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Company's operations at its Quimsacocha Project in Ecuador are subject to increased political and other risks relating to operating in Ecuador.

The Company has completed a pre-feasibility study on its Quimsacocha Project located in Ecuador which has assumed no changes to the mining and taxation framework in Ecuador. The findings and conclusions of the pre-feasibility study may be negatively affected by any such changes thereto or by political uncertainty and economic instability, or by unanticipated legislative, regulatory or public policy initiatives in Ecuador in the future.

A mandate passed by the Constituent Assembly of Ecuador in April 2008 resulted in a moratorium on mining activities in the country pending the completion of new mining legislation. Following a national referendum which approved a new constitution in September 2008, a mini congress or "Congresillo" was formed to act as Ecuador's legislative body pending presidential and congressional elections which occured in April 2009. The Congresillo is dominated by members of President Correa's AP Party.

On January 19, 2009, President Correa signed a new mining law passed by the Congresillo and proposed one amendment dealing with what are known as “special mining areas”, which relate to the state’s rights regarding concessions in which the state has previously undertaken exploration work. The Company understands that the proposed amendment was published in the government’s Gazette and has now taken effect. Based on the Company’s understanding, some key provisions of the law include the following, all of which are consistent with the expectations of the Company:

- no limits imposed on the number of concessions that can be held by a concessionaire;
- no mining concessionaire may have one or more titles which together cover an area over 5,000 hectares;
- concessions are limited to a term of 25 years but are renewable;
- a royalty of not less than 5% on sales;
- establishes clear timelines for project exploration and development; and
- an exploitation contract must be entered into with the Government (which is expected to occur concurrently with the development of the regulations and finalizing terms and conditions of mining operations as they relate to the new law).

Certain aspects of the new mining law are discretionary in nature, and so the Company expects the ultimate impact of the new mining law will not be known until rules and regulations issued in November 2009 are fully understood. Now that the new mining law is effective, the Company understands that the Mining Mandate imposed on April 18, 2008, which (among other things) suspended most mining activities in the country, has been lifted. However, even though the new mining law is in place, the Company understands that the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum takes the position that the Constituent Mandate remains in full force. If the Ministry continues to take this position, certain of the Company’s mining concessions are potentially at risk.

Under the new mining law, the Company must agree on an exploitation contract with the government prior to resuming operations at the Quimsacocha Project. There is no certainty that the Company will be able to enter into an exploitation contract on favourable terms. The failure to agree on such a contract would have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition and results of operations.

There are risks that, should they materialize, could create a situation hostile to the Company or which could undermine the ability of mining companies to operate successfully in Ecuador. These risks include, but are not limited to, the possibility that: the mining law is amended, or regulations are promulgated under the mining law, in a manner which renders the development of the Quimsacocha Project uneconomic; and the Company is unsuccessful in entering into an “exploitation contract” with the

government, as required under the law. If the Ecuadorian government continues its existing default or subsequently defaults on additional foreign debt obligations, this could have negative implications for the country's economy and investment climate, although the Company does not anticipate it will impact the implementation and application of the new mining law.

The Company is dependent on its workforce to extract and process minerals, and is therefore sensitive to a labour disruption at any of the Company's material properties.

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 endeavours to maintain good relations with its workforce in order to minimize the possibility of strikes, lock-outs and other stoppages at its work sites. Relations between the Company and its employees may be impacted by changes in labour relations which may be introduced by, among other things, employee groups, unions, and the relevant governmental authorities in whose jurisdictions the Company carries on business. In 2007 and 2008 the Company experienced a work stoppage at its Rosebel mine which impeded its access to the mine site and resulted in damages to equipment. Further labour disruptions at any of the Company's material properties could have a material adverse impact on its business, results of operations and financial condition. Some of our employees are represented by labour unions under various collective labour agreements. The Company may not be able to satisfactorily renegotiate its collective labour agreements when they expire. In addition, existing labour agreements may not prevent a strike or work stoppage at our facilities in the future, and any such work stoppage could have a material adverse effect on the Company's earnings and financial condition.

There are health risks associated with the mining work force in Africa.

Malaria and other diseases such as HIV/AIDS represent a serious threat to maintaining a skilled workforce in the mining industry throughout Africa and are a major healthcare challenge faced by the Company's operations in Africa. There can be no assurance that the Company will not lose members of its workforce or see its workforce man-hours reduced or incur increased medical costs as a result of these health risks, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Surrounding communities may affect mining operations through the restriction of access of supplies and workforce to the mine site or through legal challenges asserting ownership rights.

Surrounding communities may affect the mining operations through the restriction of access of supplies and workforce to the mine site. Certain of the material properties of the Company may be subject to the rights or asserted rights of various community stakeholders, including indigenous people. Active community outreach and development programs are maintained to mitigate the risk of blockades or other restrictive measures by the communities.

Artisanal miners make use of some or all of the Company's properties. This condition may interfere with work on the Company's properties and present a potential security threat to the Company's employees. There is a risk that the Company's operations may be delayed, or interfered with, due to the use of the properties by artisanal miners. The Company uses its best efforts to maintain good relations with the local communities in order to minimize such risks.

The Company's mining and processing operations and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the 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, exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine and worker safety, protection of endangered and other special status species and other matters. 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 of 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. Testing of the final effluent at the Niobec Mine indicated that for the months of June, July, August and September 2008 and intermittently through 2009 the final effluent did not pass the bioassay test using the invertebrae *Daphnia magna*, a bio-assay species used by the Québec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks ("MSDEP") to measure the chronic toxicity effect of industrial effluent. The Company submitted an action plan in April 2009 to the MSDEP outlining the actions and testwork required to achieve consistent compliance. In December 2009, the Company held a meeting with the MSDEP and discussed various toxicity management options which were presented on the basis of pilot tests conducted in 2009. In early 2010, Niobec will present the details of the preferred option to the MSDEP and commence the implementation of the long term solution. Such measures, and any additional measures required to address effluent compliance, fines and costs and/or the effluent quality at the Niobec Mine may have a negative impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. 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 as 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 operations. Various environmental incidents can have a significant impact on operations.

Mining investments are subject to the risks normally associated with any conduct of business in foreign countries including varying degrees of political and economic 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 fees, net profits payments 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 U.S. dollars, and on the ability of such companies to hold U.S. 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. In addition, the enforcement by the Company of its legal rights in foreign countries, including rights to exploit its properties or utilize its permits and licenses may not be recognized by the court systems in such foreign countries.

IAMGOLD's operations could be adversely affected by changes in mining laws related to royalties, net profit payments, land and mineral ownership.

IAMGOLD's operations could be adversely affected by changes in mining laws related to royalties, net profit payments, land and mineral ownership and similar matters.

Major changes to the mining laws of the countries in which IAMGOLD owns mining properties may be considered from time to time. If these legislative changes, which may relate to, among other things, royalty fees or net profit payments, are enacted in the future, they could have a significant effect on the ownership, use, operation and profitability of mining claims that IAMGOLD owns or holds. Any amendment to current

laws and regulations governing the rights of leaseholders or the payment of royalties, net profits interests or similar amounts, or more stringent enforcement thereof in countries where IAMGOLD has operations, could have a material adverse impact on IAMGOLD's financial condition and results of operations.

Operations, particularly those located in emerging countries, are subject to a number of political risks.

The Company currently conducts mining, development and exploration activities in countries with developing economies. These countries and other emerging markets in which we may conduct operations have, from time to time, experienced economic or political instability. It is difficult to predict the future political, social and economic direction of the countries in which we operate, and the impact government decisions may have on our business. Any political or economic instability in the countries in which we currently operate could have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Operations in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Guyana and Suriname are governed by mineral agreements with local governmental authorities that establish the terms and conditions under which the Company's 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.

While the governments of most countries the Company operates in have modernized their mining legislation and are generally considered by the Company to be mining friendly, no assurances can be provided that this will continue in the future. The economy and political system of Ecuador, French Guiana, Suriname, Peru, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Botswana and Mali should be considered to be less predictable than in countries such as Canada and the U.S. The possibility that current, or a future, government may adopt substantially different policies or take arbitrary action which might halt exploration, production, extend to the nationalization of private assets or the cancellation of contracts, the cancellation of mining and exploration rights and/or changes in taxation treatment cannot be ruled out, any of which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

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

The Company's mining properties are subject to various royalty, carried ownership interests and land payment agreements.

The Company's mining properties are subject to various royalty, free-carried ownership interests and land payment agreements. Failure by the Company to meet its payment obligations under these agreements could result in the loss of related property interests.

The mining laws of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Senegal stipulate that should an economic ore body be discovered on a property subject to an exploration permit, a permit that allows processing operations to be undertaken must be issued to the holder. Legislation in these countries currently provides for the relevant government to acquire a free-carried ownership interest, normally of at least 10%, in any mining project. In Ghana, 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 fair market price. The requirements of the various governments as to the foreign ownership and control of mining companies may change in a manner which adversely affects the Company.

The operations of the Company require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to exploit its properties.

The operations of the Company require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to exploit its properties, and the process for obtaining licenses and permits from governmental authorities often takes an extended period of time and is subject to numerous delays, costs and uncertainties. Any unexpected delays or costs associated with the permitting process could delay the development or impede the operation of a mine, which could adversely impact the Company's operations and profitability. Such licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in injunctions, fines, suspensions or revocation of permits and licenses and other penalties. There can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be at all times in compliance with all such laws and regulations and with its licenses and permits or that the Company has all required licenses and permits in connection with its operations. The Company may be unable to timely obtain, renew or maintain in the future all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining facilities and properties under exploration or development or to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost.

The Company is subject to the risk of litigation, the causes and costs of which cannot be known.

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 causes of potential future litigation cannot be known and may arise from, among other things, business activities, environmental laws, volatility in stock price or failure to comply with disclosure obligations. 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 the discussion under the heading "Litigation" under Section 8 of Item III below.

In the event of a dispute involving the foreign operations of the Company, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada. The Company's ability to enforce its rights could have an adverse effect on its future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's system of internal controls over financial reporting may not detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to disclose material information required to be reported or fraudulent acts of a material nature.

The Company documented and tested, during its 2009 fiscal year, its internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("SOX"). SOX requires an annual assessment by management of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an attestation report by the Company's independent auditors addressing this assessment. The Company may fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of its internal control over financial reporting as such standards are modified, supplemented, or amended from time to time, and the Company may not be able to ensure that it can conclude on an ongoing basis that it has effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of SOX. The Company's failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of SOX on an ongoing, timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which in turn could harm the Company's business and negatively impact the trading price of its Common Shares or market value of its other securities. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations. Future acquisitions of companies may provide the Company with challenges in implementing the required processes, procedures and controls in its acquired operations. Acquired companies may not have disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting that are as thorough or effective as those required by securities laws currently applicable to the Company.

No evaluation can provide complete assurance that the Company's internal control over financial reporting will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to disclose material information required to be reported. The effectiveness of the Company's control and procedures could also be limited by simple errors or faulty judgments. Accordingly, the Company's management does not expect that its internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. In addition, as the Company continues to expand, the challenges involved in implementing appropriate internal controls over financial reporting will increase and will require that the Company continue to improve its internal controls over financial reporting. Although the Company intends to devote substantial time and incur substantial costs, as necessary, to ensure ongoing compliance, the Company cannot be certain that it will be successful in complying with Section 404 of SOX.

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 plans to continue to pursue the acquisition of producing, development and advance stage exploration properties and companies. The search for attractive acquisition opportunities and the completion of suitable transactions are time consuming and expensive, divert management attention away from our existing business and may be unsuccessful. 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. Any acquisitions would be accompanied by risks. For example, there may be a significant change in commodity prices after the Company has committed to complete the transaction and established the purchase price or share exchange ratio; a material orebody may prove to be below expectations; the Company may have difficulty integrating and assimilating the operations and personnel of any acquired companies, realizing anticipated synergies and maximizing the financial and strategic position of the combined enterprise, and maintaining uniform standards, policies and controls across the organization; the integration of the acquired business or assets may disrupt the Company's ongoing business and its relationships with employees, customers, suppliers and contractors; and the acquired business or assets may have unknown liabilities which may be significant. In the event that the Company chooses to raise debt capital to finance any such acquisition, the Company's leverage will be increased. If the Company chooses to use equity as consideration for such acquisition, existing shareholders may suffer dilution. Alternatively, the Company may choose to finance any such acquisition with its existing resources. There can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with such acquisitions.

The success of the construction, development and start-up of the Essakane Project by the Company will be subject to numerous risk factors.

The Company intends to continue with the construction and development of the Essakane Project. The success of the construction, development and start-up of the Essakane Project by the Company will be subject to a number of factors including the availability and performance of engineering and construction contractors, mining contractors, suppliers and consultants, the receipt of required governmental approvals and permits (including environmental permits) in connection with the construction of mining facilities and the conduct of mining operations and other operational elements at the Essakane Project. Any delay in the performance of any one or more of the contractors, suppliers, consultants or other persons on which the Company is dependent in connection with its construction activities, a delay in or failure to receive the required governmental approvals and permits in a timely manner or on reasonable terms, or a delay or failure in connection with the completion and successful operation of the operational elements in connection with the Essakane Project could delay or prevent the construction and startup of the Essakane Project, as planned. There can be no assurance that current or future construction and start-up plans to be implemented by the Company will be successful; that the Company will be able to obtain sufficient funds to finance construction and start-up activities in connection with the Essakane Project; that available personnel and equipment will be available in a timely manner or on reasonable terms to successfully complete construction of the Essakane Project; that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary governmental approvals and permits; or that the completion of the construction, the start-up costs and the ongoing operating

costs associated with the development of the Essakane Project will not be significantly higher than anticipated by the Company. Any of the foregoing factors could materially adversely impact the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

The Company faces certain risks relating to the training of workers and the resettlement of local communities in connection with the Essakane Project.

Additional challenges associated with the development of the Essakane Project include, but are not limited to, securing a bilingual work force, the training of Burkina Faso nationals as skilled mine operators, many of whom will need to be recruited from outside the local area, and the need to resettle approximately 11,300 people. The inability to implement an effective training program on a timely basis could result in delays to the development of the Essakane Project, and could adversely affect mine development and production. In addition to this, any opposition to the resettlement program may cause further delays and costs in the development of the Essakane Project.

Item III Description of the Business

1. Mining Activities - Canada

In Canada, the Company indirectly owns interests in the Westwood Project, the Niobec Mine (a producer of niobium and discussed in Section 3 below) and the Doyon and Mouska Gold Mines, two producing gold mines with production in Quebec.

1.1 Westwood Project

Unless stated otherwise, the information in this section is based upon the technical report (the "Westwood Report") entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Westwood Project, Québec, Canada" dated February 27, 2009, prepared by Rejean Sirois (Manager, Mining Geology, IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc.), Daniel Vallières (Manager, Underground Projects, IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc.) and Pierre Pelletier (Vice President, Metallurgy, IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc.). The Westwood Report has been filed with the securities regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Westwood Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Westwood Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

i) Project Description and Location

The Westwood Project, which is indirectly wholly-owned by the Company, is located in the Bousquet Township approximately 40 kilometres east of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec.

The Westwood Project is located on the Doyon Gold Mine property, described in subsection 1.2 i) of Item III below. Federal and provincial permits will be required for project approval; however, the approval process may be made easier if the Westwood Project is considered to be an extension of the Doyon Gold Mine. The Westwood Project will use existing mill and water management facilities from the Doyon Gold Mine.

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the Westwood Project is by road from the Doyon Gold Mine. The Westwood Project is at an elevation of about 340 metres, its physiography is relatively flat and it is accessible generally year round. It is located in a mature forest and power, water and labour are all readily available in the area.

iii) History

Exploration in the area of the Westwood Project dates back to 1910. In 1980, the Doyon Mine was brought into production by Lac Minerals Ltd. ("Lac"), and Cambior Inc. ("Cambior") subsequently acquired a 50 per cent interest therein. In 1998, Cambior became the sole owner of the Doyon Gold Mine when it acquired the remaining interest of Barrick Gold Corporation, which had acquired its interest pursuant to its acquisition of Lac. In 2002, Cambior commenced exploration and spent $11.3 million in drilling 50,000 metres and completing 2.6 kilometres of drift development. The Company acquired Cambior in November 2006.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Westwood Project is located within the southern Abitibi sub-province of the Archean Canadian Shield. The local geology comprises meta-volcanics of the Blake River Group and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Cadillac and Kewagama Groups. The Mooshla intrusive, a synvolcanic differentiated pluton, intrudes the meta-volcanics in the western part of the property. Westwood mineralization is hosted in meta-volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Bousquet Formation at the top of the Blake River Group (2701-2696 million years), and occurs in three distinct zones. The first two zones (Zone 2 Extension and North Corridor) are associated with a proximal sericite-pyrite (up to 10%) –garnet alteration assemblage and quartz-pyrite ± chalcopyrite ± sphalerite veins and veinlets. The vein systems respectively occur within felsic volcanic units #4.3 and #4.4 of the Bousquet formation, although enveloping surfaces to mineralization are slightly discordant to stratigraphy in both strike and dip. The third zone (Warrenmac-Westwood corridor) comprises gold-rich pyrite-sphalerite stringers or concentrations with local massive sulphide bands (5-20 centimetres) and minor gold-bearing sulphide-rich quartz veins/veinlets, all included in a disseminated pyrite-rich halo. The Warrenmac-Westwood host rocks are lithologically and geochemically similar to those hosting the main sulphide lenses at the LaRonde-Penna VMS deposit located on strike to the east of the Westwood property.

v) Exploration

At the end of 2009, a total of 220,000 metres of DD had been completed at the Westwood Project, of which 40,000 metres tested continuity within the known resources and the remaining 180,000 metres targeted extensions to the resources. Holes were collared from both surface and the underground exploration drift at a depth of 840 metres below surface.

vi) Sampling and Analysis

Sampling is conducted on intervals selected based on quartz sulphides, veins stringers, sulphide rich concentrations, shearing/deformation, alteration and disseminated sulphides, and the geologists at the Westwood Project are responsible for sample selection. Core is sawed in half with one half sent to the laboratory and the other half kept as a reference in the core box. In areas of definition drilling, samples were first cut in half with one half sent for metallurgical testing and the other half to the lab for assaying. The samples are put into a sample bag, identified by sample number. Typically samples are 1 metre long in the possible high grade zones; outside these zones, sample intervals are 1 metre or 1.5 metres. The analytical quality assurance program includes systematic addition of blank samples, renumbered reject and pulp duplicates and internal reference material standards for each batch of samples sent for analysis. Some reject samples are sent to an external laboratory (Lab Expert of Rouyn, Noranda) for reassaying. In addition, some reject samples are sent to ALS Chemex at Val d'Or for base metal content determination as well as gold and silver assays. A data verification program is in place.

vii) Drilling

Orbit Garant Drilling has been the drilling contractor on site since 2004. Eleven electric drills (eight from underground and three from surface) were running between January and June 2009. The program was reduced to nine undergound drills by the end of the year. Hole lengths vary from less than one hundred metres to 2.4 kilometres. Core recovery is usually very good (greater than 95 per cent) except for the main fault zone and sericitic schist intervals where recovery may locally decrease to 50 per cent. Recent test work using the triple-tube method has significantly increased recovery from these zones. Even when the recovery is good, the RQD is generally poor within the main fault zone area. All exploration holes are surveyed, in direction and dip, at the collar and while drilling is in progress. Collar coordinates are obtained in 3D from a total station TCR-1105 (Leica) instrument after the beginning of the hole. Down hole surveys are performed at nominal 50 metre downhole intervals with Reflex or Flexit tools depending on the instrument availability. Down-hole geophysical surveys were not performed in 2009.

viii) Security of Samples

All samples are sent to the Doyon Gold Mine laboratory. A complete QA/QC program is then incorporated into the mine's own quality control system. A typical batch of samples

sent to the laboratory numbers approximately 150 samples and around 15 to 20 QA/QC samples are inserted into the sample stream.

ix) Exploration Drilling

The 2008-09 surface exploration drilling campaign covered the area above the 14th level located at a vertical depth of 840 metres on both sides of the Bousquet Fault. The underground exploration drilling tested the continuity and lateral extent of the known mineralized lenses. The definition drilling program targeting Zone 2 delineated greater geological continuity than expected for the mineralization whereas grade distribution appears variable inside individual lenses as predicted. Additional mineralization was delineated closer to surface and at depth, and some isolated intercepts require follow-up.

The potential to find more resources on both sides of the Bousquet fault is considered good, especially at depth and to the west on the three mineralized corridors. On the eastern side, the boundaries of mineralization require further definition drilling and all known zones remain open at depth. The 2010 exploration program has been designed at closer spacing (80 metres X 80 metres) for shallow depth (500 metres below the 14th level) and greater spacing at further depths. Planned development will provide access for detailed evaluation drilling on Zone 2 and the North Corridor for the same period. The approved budget for 2010 calls for 70,000 metres of drilling.

x) Mining Operations and Processing

It is planned that the ore will be processed at the existing mill complex at the Doyon Gold Mine and in the first phase only the gold ore will be treated in the mill at a proposed annual rate of 600,000 tonnes per year with the intention to increase this to 850,000 tonnes per year in the fourth year. Cyanide destruction will be increased to treat 100 per cent of the tailings. A new circuit will be set up to remove sulphides in order to begin the restoration work of the tailings in the ponds.

The ore will be trucked to the Doyon Gold Mine mill at a distance of approximately 2 kilometres for crushing and then conveyed to ore bins using the existing conveyor system. The existing SAG mill and ball mill will also be utilized. The existing gold recovery circuit will require some repairs and improvements. Tailings disposal includes the use of desulphurized tailings for reclamation cover materials at the Doyon tailings impoundments, underground paste backfill and in pit disposal.

A bulk sample from the 84-0 level, zone 2-30 of the Westwood project has been processed inside the actual Doyon mill circuit. A total of 8,366 tonnes were processed in July 2009. The results from the bulk sample treatment met all expectations, achieving 96% gold recovery without any problems. Mineral processing and metallurgical testing will continue to be carried out on the different ore zones.

xi) Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Estimates

Modeling of the 3D mineralized envelopes and block modeling resource estimation is

performed using Data Mine software. The interpretation was performed on sections using polylines and then checked on plan views to avoid unexpected changes of direction and to ensure lateral continuity. Extension of the mineralized zones was restricted to a maximum of 50 metres laterally and 100 metres vertically from the drill holes information. Minimum width was set to 2.0 metres (true width) even if the mineralization could be contained within 10 to 25 centimetre veins. The sample length varied from 0.5 metres to 1.5 metres with an average of about one metre. All drill hole assay values are grouped into 0.5 metre, equal-length composites. Based on the log normal distributions and Doyon Gold mine geologists experience, Zone 2 Extension assays were capped to a grade*thickness value of 99 g*m/t which translates into 66 g Au/t over a 1.5 metre length, 99 g Au/t over 1.0 metre or 198 g Au/t over 0.5 metre. North Corridor assays were capped to a grade*thickness value of 60 g*m/t which translates into 40 g Au/t over a 1.5 metre length, 60 g Au/t over 1.0 metre or 120 g Au/t over 0.5 metre. The zones pertaining to the Westwood corridor are usually mineralized on the entire length of the drill hole intersects, therefore all the assay grades were capped at 40 g Au/t in the Westwood corridor. Specific gravity of 2.85 tonnes per cubic metre was used for the Zone 2 extension and North Corridor lenses based on 479 density tests. During the 2007/08/09 drilling campaigns 814 density measurements from the sulfide rich zones (semi-massive to massive mineralization) were completed. The data average is 3.04 tonnes per cubic metre but it can reach 3.65 t/m^3 when the massive sulfide material contains more than 1% zinc. Because the Company's drill holes are too widely spaced, it uses a conservative density of 3.10 tonnes per cubic metre to estimate the tonnage of the massive to semi-massive type of mineralization pertaining to the Westwood corridor. One exception is the Warrenmac lens (massive sulphide) where the Company has numerous data to estimate the average density of that lens at 3.7 t/m^3.

Assuming a price of $850 per ounce for gold and an exchange rate of C$1.15 for each US$1.00, six grams of gold per tonne cut off for resources was used as a base. A development dilution of 33 per cent was added on the development ore while 56 per cent dilution and a 94 per cent mining recovery was added on the production ore.

Some base metal resources were evaluated using $2.50 per pound for copper and $1.00 per pound for zinc. The total amount of base metal resources is presently insufficient to show proper economic return and thefore is not part of the present study.

A proposed production rate of 2,300 tonnes per day or 850,000 tonnes per year was used. Preliminary estimates of operational costs (not including pre-production expenditures) are C$92.94 per tonne.

Total Inferred Resources by Cut-Offs[1]

Cut-Off (g Au/t)	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g Au/t)	Contained Gold (000 oz)
1.0	21,092	7.0	4,768
2.0	17,925	8.0	4,616
3.0	16,108	8.6	4,465
4.0	13,654	9.5	4,164
5.0	11,172	10.5	3,766
6.0	9,352	11.4	3,431
7.0	7,548	12.5	3,028

Inferred Resources — Lens WW12 and WW25 (Cut-off = 6 g Au/t or NSR = $80/Tonne)

			Grade							
Lens	Cut-off	Tonnes (000's)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Ounces of Gold (000's)	Ounces of Silver (000's)	Zinc (tonnes)	Copper (tonnes)
Westwood — WW12	6 g Au/t	134	10.7				46			
Westwood — WW12	$80 NSR	190	8.9	23.4	2.75	0.14	54	143	5,219	266
Westwood — WW25	6 g Au/t	14	8.2				4			
Westwood — WW25	$80 NSR	334	2.9	13.1	1.61	0.09	31	140	5,375	300

Inferred Resources (Cut-off = 6 g Au/t or NSR = $80/Tonne for WW12 and WW25 lens)

Location	Corridor	Tonnes (000's)	Grade				Ounces of Gold (000's)	Ounces of Silver (000's)	Zinc (tonnes)	Copper (tonnes)
			Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)				
East of Bousquet Fault	Zone 2 Ext	647	11.2				234			
	North	2,459	11.1				874			
	Westwood	989	7.3				234			
	Westwood — WW25	334	2.9	13.1	1.61	0.09	31	140	5,375	300
West of Bousquet Fault	Zone 2 Ext	3,260	12.2				1,283			
	North	1,429	13.8				637			
	Westwood	420	8.9				120			
	Westwood — WW12	190	8.9	23.4	2.75	0.14	54	143	5,219	266
Total		**9,728**	**11.1**				**3,467**	**283**	**10,594**	**566**

Indicated Resources (Cut-off = 6 g Au/t for Z230 or NSR = $80/tonne for Warrenmac)

Location	Corridor	Tonnes (000's)	Grade				Ounces of Gold (000's)	Ounces of Silver (000's)	Zinc (tonnes)	Copper (tonnes)
			Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)				
East of Bousquet Fault	Zone 2 Ext									
	North									
	Westwood									
	Westwood — WW25									
West of Bousquet Fault	Zone 2 Ext – Z230	95	9.3				28			
	North									
	Warrenmac	313	6.9	53.7	4.54	0.20	70	540	14,200	626
	Westwood								—	—
Total		**408**	**7.5**				**98**			

Note:

(1) Although "measured resources", "indicated resources" and "inferred resources" are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted under Canadian regulations, however, the SEC generally permits resources to be reported only as in place tonnage and grade. See "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards".

(2) All zones are estimated using a minimum of 2.0 metre true width and each individual lenses are capped to a maximum of 15 g Au/t.

xii) Financial Evaluation

A preliminary assessment ("Preliminary Assessment") was completed to determine the economic viability of the Westwood Project. The base case was estimated using a gold price of $850 per ounce, a copper price of $2.50 per pound and a zinc price of $1.00 per pound. The exchange rate from US dollars to Canadian dollars was fixed at C$1.15 for each US$1.00. The production is no longer subject to Barrick Gold Corporation's participation royalty previously held on the Doyon Mine. Total production of 3.0 million ounces of gold is expected to generate net revenues estimated at C$3.0 billion.

The operating costs and sustaining capital total C$1,224 million and C$327 million respectively. Cash flows are made before taxes and have been made on the basis of project years. They exclude any element or impact of debt financing. A summary of the preliminary assessment is set out in the following table.

Economic Evaluation starting January 1 st, 2009

Tonnes Mined		13,167,641
Tonnes Milled		13,167,641
Gold Production (oz)		2,973,005
Gold Revenues (C$000)		2,948,805
	$/t milled	**(C$000)**
Mining	67.85	893,393
Processing	18.91	249,045
Administration	6.18	81,361
Total Operating Costs	**92.94**	**1,223,799**
Operating Cash Flow		**1,733,533**
Capital Expenditures		**460,961**
Sustaining Capital		**326,801**
Net Cash Flow (Before Tax)		**945,772**

xiii) Environment

As at December 31, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $0.7 million, representing the discounted costs. The undiscounted cost of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $1.3 million. The Preliminary Assessment provides for C$15 million in restoration and closure costs at the end of the project.

Cautionary Note to Investors Concerning Preliminary Assessment

There has been insufficient work to date to define a NI 43-101 compliant measured or indicated mineral resource for the Westwood Project. Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to inferred mineral resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will be upgraded to an indicated or measured mineral resource with continued exploration. The preliminary assessment set out above is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary assessment set out above will be realized.

1.2 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 2,785 hectares and is situated on the prolific Cadillac-Bousquet gold belt in the Abitibi region. The Doyon Division mines are held 100% by IMG-Qc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Doyon mine property has a total surface area of approximately 20 square kilometres (1,993 hectares) and consists of 116 claims, one mining lease and three tailings leases. Mining and tailings leases are renewable annually against a payment of about $66,000 per year. The mining lease was renewed for a 10-year period until July 2, 2010 but is in the process of being renewed for an additional 10 years.

The Mouska property is adjacent to the western border of the Doyon property. This 792 hectare property is held through 22 claims and two mining leases, one expiring on August 6, 2011 and the second on April 5, 2018. The property's production is subject to two royalties. The first, a 2% royalty on the value of gold recovered is payable to Franco-Nevada Corporation. The second royalty is a 0.2% royalty on gold produced, payable to the estate of an individual.

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

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, CIP and copper flotation 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. The Doyon Gold Mine ceased operation in 2009. Surface infrastructure is being maintained during restoration of the site for treatment of the Mouska ore, and to facilitate construction at the Westwood Project.

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. A ramp is located near the internal shaft on Level 15 to access reserves at depth.

iii) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Doyon gold camp lies in the southern portion of the Archean Abitibi volcanic belt, within the Bousquet Formation of the Blake River Group. The Blake River Group is

overlain to the north by sedimentary rocks of the Kewagama Group and underlain to the south by sedimentary rocks of the Cadillac Group. The contacts between the volcanic and sedimentary groups are characterized by extensive zones of deformation.

The Doyon and Mouska deposits lie within the intensely altered and deformed corridor of the Bousquet Formation known as the Doyon-Dumagami deformation zone. Vein-type mineralization dominates, with the main mineralized veins averaging several centimetres in thickness. Vein assemblages typically comprise varying proportions of pyrite, quartz, chalcopyrite, carbonate and gold.

The Doyon gold deposit can be divided into three parts: Zone 1, Zone 2 and West Zone. Zones 1 and 2 occur exclusively within volcanic rocks of the Bousquet Formation, whereas West Zone mineralization is hosted by the Mooshla synvolcanic pluton which intrudes the meta-volcanic assemblage.

The Mouska Gold Mine is hosted by andesitic volcanics of the Blake River Group and the Mooshla intrusive, with the latter hosting all current reserves. The Mouska deposit is classified as an orogenic lode-gold deposit. Economic mineralization is associated with laterally and vertically continuous narrow quartz veins of less than one metre in thickness. Veins strike east-southeast, dip sub-vertically and contain 5-15% pyrite-pyrrhotite and 5-10% chalcopyrite.

iv) 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 carried out in accordance with industry standards. Exploration core is split and mineralized zones sampled on 0.5 to 1.5 metre lengths. Whole core is usually sampled in areas of definition drilling. 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 obtained 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 and the addition of standards and blanks by the geology department. Pulps and rejects are routinely submitted to a commercial laboratory for external check assays.

v) Mineral Resources and Reserves

Information on mineral resources and reserves is provided in Section 5 below. Patrice Simard, Head of Geology Department, “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101 is responsible for all mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, for the Doyon Gold Mine, as at December 31, 2009.

vi) Mining Operations

The Mouska Gold Mine has recently made the transition to sub-level stoping with paste fill, although shrinkage mining may be used in some cases. All ore is processed on site. The 2,300 tonnes per day Doyon plant uses the CIL and CIP process to recover gold and produce gold bullion. In 2010, an estimated 750 metric tonnes of copper concentrate will be produced by flotation from the Mouska ore and shipped to the Horne Smelter in Rouyn-Noranda for copper refining. Copper is a by-product and is credited against Mouska's production costs. The production of the Mouska Gold Mine is expected to be between 20,000 and 30,000 ounces in 2010. As a cost savings initiative, the ore mined from Mouska will be stockpiled and batch processed when economical. No processing is planned for in the first quarter of 2010. Based on mineral reserves as at December 31, 2009, the Mouska Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until 2012.

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

DOYON DIVISION	2009	2008
Gold Production (Ounces)	**109,000**	118,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**388,000**	456,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**8.8**	8.4
Recovery (%)	**96**	96

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

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 and October 17, 2010 for the Mouska Gold Mine. At the end of 2009, the Doyon Division employed approximately 292 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors.

vii) Environment

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, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for

the property was $43.4 million, representing the discounted costs. The undiscounted cost of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $68.0 million, of which $17.4 million is currently funded through letters of credit under the Company's credit facility.

viii) Exploration and Development

In 2009, the Westwood Project capital expenditures were charged to the Westwood Project, a part of the Doyon Division. The majority of exploration expenditures for the Division, including the Mooshla Project, the Mouska Deep Project and the Doyon Deep Extension Project were expensed directly by the mines. Work was initiated in 2005 on the Mooshla Project by developing access from the underground workings of the Mouska Gold Mine. The exploration drift was completed in 2008, and exploration performed at Mooshla in 2009 was comprised of 4,670 metres of exploration drilling for an investment of $645,471. No further exploration work is planned at the Mooshla Project at this time.

In 2009, exploration at the Mouska Gold Mine comprised approximately 10,500 metres of DD on several targets, including the 47 and 50-South lenses below Level 15, for a total cost of $0.7 million. This work resulted in a transfer of 51,000 tonnes with a grade of 12.7 g Au/t to reserves and a reclassification of 15,000 tonnes with a grade of 6.4 g Au/t to measured resources; the majority of these tonnes were previously classified as inferred resources. Finally, an additional 40,000 tonnes of inferred resources with a grade of 9.8 g Au/t were discovered below Level 14. At the Mouska Gold Mine, additional underground development is under way to access these recently defined reserves and resources.

From the Doyon Gold Mine, the Doyon Deep Extension project was an exploration program designed to test the Doyon structures below the existing shaft. A total of 7,486 metres of DD were completed for C$854,782. Follow-up drilling on the remaining potential is scheduled for 2011-12 when access from the Westwood Project underground development workings will be available.

Approved expenditures for 2010 are $0.5 million for the Doyon Deep Extension Project.

ix) 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: Burkina Faso – Essakane Project

Unless stated otherwise, the information in the sections below (other than the information under the headings “Essakane Mining Convention” and “Mining Legislation”) are based upon the technical report (the “Essakane Report”) entitled “IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study — Essakane Gold Project, Burkina Faso” dated March 3, 2009 (effective June 3, 2008), prepared by Louis Gignac (President, G Mining Services Inc.), Ian Glacken (Principal Consultant, Optiro Pty Ltd.), John Hawxby (Senior Project Manager, GRD Minproc (Pty) Ltd.), Louis-Pierre Gignac (Senior Mining Engineer, G Mining Services Inc.), and Philip Bedell (Principal, Golder Associates Ltd.). The Essakane Report has been filed with the securities regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Essakane Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Essakane Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

The Essakane Report reports the results of a positive feasibility study (the “2007 Essakane Feasibility Study”) which was completed by Gold Fields Essakane (BVI) Limited (“Gold Fields”), a predecessor majority owner of the Essakane Project, and an addendum to the 2007 Essakane Feasibility Study prepared by G Mining Services Inc. Within this section, Orezone Essakane Limited, Orezone Resources (now IMG-BF) and Essakane S.A. will be jointly referred to as “Essakane”.

i) Mining Legislation and Permits

The permits comprising the Essakane Project are subject to the Mining Law *no. 031-2003/AN* dated May 8, 2003 of Burkina Faso (the “Burkina Faso Mining Law”). The Essakane Exploration Permits (defined in Section 2.1 ii) of Item III below) are considered to be exploration permits as defined under the Mining Law. The Burkina Faso Mining Law gives the exploration permit holder the exclusive right to explore for the minerals requested on the surface and in the subsurface within the boundaries of the exploration permit.

The exploration permit also gives the holder the exclusive right, at any time, to convert the exploration permit into a mining exploitation permit in accordance with the law. Exploration permits are valid for a period of three years from date of issue and may be renewed for two more consecutive terms of three years each for a total of nine years. Mining permits are valid for an initial period of twenty years and are renewable for five-year periods on an exclusive basis, until the deposit is exhausted. Pursuant to Article 20 of the Burkina Faso Mining Law, mining permits are treated as real property rights with complete right of mortgage and liens. Both exploration and mining permits are transferable rights subject to the consent of the Ministry of Mines of Burkina Faso.

Pursuant to article 78 of the law, only holders of mining exploitation permits are required to maintain a fiduciary account with an accredited bank to hold funds for reclamation of mining properties. As a result, IMG-BF is required to maintain a reserve for future reclamation in connection with the Essakane Mining Permit (defined below). The Burkina Faso Mining Law also guarantees a stable fiscal regime for the life of any mine developed. The Burkina Faso Mining Law also provides that work toward development and mining must be started within two years from the date a mining permit is granted and must conform to the feasibility study.

All mining exploitation permits in Burkina Faso are subject to a ten per cent carried interest and a three per cent royalty on gold produced in favour of the Government of Burkina Faso once a mining convention is signed and an exploitation license is awarded by the government. The mining convention guarantees stabilization of financial and customs regulations and rates during the period of the exploitation to reflect the rates in place at the date of signing. The Burkina Faso Mining Law states that no new taxes can be imposed with the exception of mining duties, taxes and royalties. However, the title holder can benefit from any reductions of tax rates during the life of the exploitation license.

ii) Property Description and Location

The Essakane Project straddles the boundary of the Oudalan and Seno provinces in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso and is approximately 330 kilometres northeast of the capital, Ouagadougou. It is situated some 42 kilometres east of the nearest large town and the provincial capital of Oudalan, Gorom-Gorom, and near the village of Falagountou to the east. All the Essakane Exploration Permits are located on contiguous ground.

The Essakane main zone deposit (the “EMZ deposit”) and the Falagountou resource are located within a 100.2 square kilometre permit area as described below in Section 2.1 iii) of Item III below. The permit area is surrounded by six exploration permits (the “Essakane Exploration Permits”) totalling 1,283 square kilometres. Five of the six Essakane Exploration Permits are new permits granted by the Ministry of Mines in November 2009 for an initial three-year term ending November 2012, and subject to further renewal. The sixth Essakane Exploration Permit was renewed in October 2009 for a second three-year term subject to renewal in October 2012.

iii) Type of Mineral Tenure

Each of the Essakane Exploration Permits has been granted by the Minister of Mines, Quarries and Energy pursuant to the Burkina Faso Mining Law. The Essakane Exploration Permits are in good standing. Pursuant to the Burkina Faso Mining Law, each mining exploitation permit application requires a separate feasibility study but there is precedent in Burkina Faso for variations to this rule. The total entitlement of an exploration permit is nine years. Exploration permits are guaranteed by the Burkina Faso Mining Laws, provided the permit holder complies with annual exploration expenditures and reporting requirements. The Burkina Faso Mining Law provides for an exploration permit to be superseded by a mining permit. The requirements are:

- exploration permit holders must have observed all prior obligations under the Burkina Faso Mining Law;
- applications for conversion to a Mining Permit must be made at least three months before expiry of the exploration permit; and
- the applications must be accompanied by a feasibility study and a deposit development and mining plan which must include, among other things, an environmental impact study and rehabilitation plan.

In April 2008, following the filing by Orezone Resources of the 2007 Essakane Feasibility Study, an environmental and socio-economic impact assessment (the "Environmental Assessment") and the obtaining of the Essakane Environmental Permit (defined below), the Government of Burkina Faso granted to Essakane a mining permit (the Essakane Mining Permit") over an area of 100.2 square kilometres containing the EMZ deposit. The Essakane Mining Permit is for an initial period of twenty years and can be renewed for successive periods of five years until depletion of the orebodies within the limits of the permit.

Essakane S.A. is a Burkinabe company created for the purpose of developing and operating the Essakane Project. IMG-BF (formerly Orezone Resources) owns 90 per cent of the outstanding shares of Essakane S.A. through its wholly-owned subsidiaries Essakane (BVI) Limited and IAMGOLD Essakane Limited (formerly Orezone Essakane Limited), while the Government of Burkina Faso has a ten per cent free-carried interest in the outstanding shares in Essakane S.A. and a three per cent royalty on gold and other minerals from production. The ten percent interest of the Government of Burkina Faso is a carried interest. The Government of Burkina Faso also collects various taxes and duties on the imports of fuels, supplies, equipments and outside services as specified in the Burkina Faso Mining Law.

iv) Essakane Mining Convention

In July 2008, subsequent to the date of the Essakane Report, the mining convention (the "Essakane Mining Convention") for the Essakane Project was signed by the Minister of Mines and Energy for Burkina Faso and Essakane S.A. Pursuant to a condition contained in a bridge loan facility agreement entered into by Orezone Essakane Limited, Essakane S.A. was required to re-execute the Essakane Mining Convention in September 2008. The Essakane Mining Convention acts as a stability agreement in respect of mining operations by, among other things, transferring the state-owned mineral rights to a mining company. The Essakane Mining Convention clarifies the application of the provisions of the Burkina Faso Mining Law with respect to Essakane S.A. by describing the Government of Burkina Faso's commitments and operational tax regime and the obligations of Essakane S.A. to the Government of Burkina Faso. The Essakane Mining Convention cannot be changed without the mutual agreement of both parties. Pursuant to the Essakane Mining Convention, Essakane S.A. is to carry out its operations in furtherance of, and in accordance with, the 2007 Essakane Feasibility Study and the Environmental Assessment. The Essakane Mining Convention is valid from the date of issuance for a period of 20 years

and is renewable for the full life of the Essakane Mining Permit. Thereafter, the Essakane Mining Convention is renewable at the request of either of Essakane S.A. or the Government of Burkina Faso for one or more periods of ten years each, subject to the provisions of the Burkina Faso Mining Law.

The Essakane Mining Convention stabilizes and governs specific details relating to fiscal policy, taxation, employment, land and mining guarantees, customs and currency exchange regulations and environmental protection in accordance with the Burkina Faso Mining Law.

Pursuant to the Essakane Mining Convention, there is currently a three per cent royalty payable to the Government of Burkina Faso on the value of all gold and precious metals produced from the Essakane Project; however, the Government of Burkina Faso is considering raising this rate to 5%. Other royalties payable to the Government of Burkina Faso in respect of production from the Essakane Project are as follows:

- diamonds and precious stones — seven percent;
- base metals and other mineral substances — four percent (which the Government of Burkina Faso is considering reducing to 3%); and
- hand-crafted (artisanal) gold products — three percent (which the Government of Burkina Faso is also considering raising to 5% subject to a reduction).

In accordance with Burkina Faso's statutory requirements and international best practices, the Environmental Assessment had been submitted to the Burkina Faso Minister of Environment on August 8, 2007. After review and public consultations, the Environmental permit (the "Essakane Environmental Permit") for the Essakane Project was issued by the Minister of the Environment on November 30, 2007.

The Essakane Project resulted in the displacement of approximately 11,300 people living in 2,562 households in the Essakane Project area. A resettlement action plan (the "RAP") was developed and approved in consultation with the community to address the resettlement of these people. The RAP describes the policies, procedures, compensation rates, mitigation measures and schedule for resettlement. The approach to involuntary resettlement is consistent with the International Financial Corporation's Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability and Essakane will adopt a collaborative approach involving the Government of Burkina Faso and the affected communities. Construction of resettlement villages commenced in October 2008 and was completed in 2009.

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

The Essakane Project area and specifically the area surrounding the EMZ deposit are characterized by relatively flat terrain sloping gently towards the Gorouol River to the north of the EMZ deposit. Vegetation consists mostly of light scrub and seasonal grasses. Access to and from the capital Ouagadougou is by paved road and then by

laterite road and within the exploration permits, access is by way of local tracks and paths. The derelict heap leach pad and plant operated by Compagnie d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or du Burkina ("CEMOB") in the 1990s is located one kilometre east of the EMZ deposit and contains approximately one million tonnes of leached material.

The Essakane Project is approximately 330 kilometres north-east of the capital, Ouagadougou. As discussed above under the heading "Essakane Mining Convention", some 2,562 households totalling 11,300 individuals live within the Essakane Project footprint or will be economically affected by the Essakane Project. There are no major commercial activities in the project area and economic activity is confined to subsistence farming and artisanal mining. There are no operating rail links and all transport is by road. The climate is typically sahelian and with the temperature ranging from 46°C to 10°C. A wet season occurs between late May and September. Surface rights in the area of the Essakane Mining Permit belong to the State of Burkina Faso. Utilisation of the surface rights is granted by the Essakane Mining Permit under condition that the current users are properly compensated. Existing infrastructure consists of an exploration camp with accommodation and canteen facilities for up to 150 persons. Offices, maintenance facilities and shelters required for exploration activities are also available. In 2008, subsequent to the Essakane Report, construction of additional infrastructure began at the Essakane Project. Among other things, foundations for offices, workshops and warehouses have been completed and a new permanent camp was completed in 2009.

Public infrastructure such as electrical power, potable water, distribution, sewage treatment and disposal, and telecommunications is now in place in the Essakane Project area. Electricity to the exploration site is provided by on-site diesel generators; satellite communication is also available at the exploration site. Water is pumped from wells (boreholes) in sufficient quantities for exploration drilling and the exploration camp. A 26 megawatt power plant, fuelled with heavy fuel oil was built for the production phase. Construction power is supplied by three 800 kilowatt diesel gensets, which will become emergency generators during the production phase. A much larger supply of water mainly for milling operations will be required by the Essakane Project. The main sources of water will be the Gorouol River during the rainy season and well fields around the Essakane pit and near the Gorouol River.

Essakane has initiated local training programs for artisans. It is envisaged that unskilled labour will be sourced locally with skilled labour drawn from Burkina Faso at large. It is expected that some 90-100 expatriates from North America and Europe will be required in the initial years of production, but that number will decrease as Burkinabe workers acquire the expertise and experience to replace the expatriate employees.

The EMZ deposit is surrounded by ample flat and uninhabited land where tailings and waste dump storage can be located. The tailings storage facility is to be located southwest of the surface mine and processing plant. The mine waste storage facility will be located mainly west of the surface mine, but a smaller waste dump will also be located east of the surface mine.

Approximately one million tonnes of material on the existing CEMOB heap leach pad from previous mining operations may be processed during the production phase. Currently, there is no plan for heap leaching at the Essakane Project in the future.

vi) History

The EMZ deposit has been an active artisanal mining site since 1985. Heap leach processing of gravity rejects from the artisanal winnowing and washings was carried out by CEMOB in the period 1992-1999. From available records located in Burkina Faso, CEMOB placed 1.01 million tonnes of material at an average grade of 1.9 grams of gold per tonne and achieved 73 percent recovery. It is estimated that 250,000 ounces of gold has been extracted from the local area since 1992. At its peak, up to 25,000 miners worked the EMZ deposit.

A company named Société Filière Or (“SFO”) was formed in which the Government of Burkina Faso held a 10 percent interest. SFO controlled all mining and processing. During this period, the Bureau des Mines et de la Géologie du Burkina undertook regional mapping and geochemical programs and arranged and financed the program of heap leach test work between 1989 and 1991. The plant was constructed in 1992 and produced 18,000 ounces in 1993 but averaged between 3,000 and 5,000 ounces per year. Serious efforts were also made to leach saprolite from the EMZ deposit but, based on verbal accounts, leaching failed because of high cement consumption and solution blinding in the heaps.

CEMOB was granted the Essakane mining research permit in 1991. The permit covered most of the area which is now included within the Essakane Project (excluding the Gomo permit). BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc. (“BHP”) assisted CEMOB and explored the area from 1993 to 1996 under a proposed joint venture earn-in. BHP excavated and sampled 26 trenches (for 4,903 metres) along the EMZ deposit. Scout reverse circulation drilling was completed (including on the Falagountou and Gossey prospects), followed by reverse circulation drilling (7,949 metres of vertical holes on a 100 metre by 50 metre grid) and a few diamond drill holes (1,510 metres) in the main area of artisanal mining on the EMZ deposit.

Upon CEMOB going into liquidation in 1996, Coronation International Mining Corporation (“CIMC”) secured title and in July 2000 six new Essakane licenses were granted to CIMC. In September 2000, CIMC entered into an option agreement with Ranger Minerals (“Ranger”) pursuant to which Ranger undertook an exploration program, focusing on intensive rotary air blast and reverse circulation drilling of an oxide resource between October 2000 and June 2001. Rotary air blast drilling (12,867 metres) was used to locate drill targets at Essakane North, Essakane South, Falagountou and Gossey. Follow up reverse circulation drilling at the EMZ deposit amounting to 22,393 metres was completed along with 1,070 metres of diamond drill twins and extensions. Ranger mapped and sampled veins in the BHP trenches and decided to drill toward local grid east at a dip of -60 degrees.

In April 2007, Orezone Resources, Orezone Inc., Orezone Essakane Limited, Gold Fields Essakane (BVI) Limited (“GF BVI”), Orogen and Essakane (BVI) Limited entered

into a members agreement which gave effect to the terms of an option agreement and also set out the terms and conditions on which the parties would form a joint venture. As GF BVI earned a 50 percent interest in Essakane (BVI) Limited by spending the requisite $8 million on exploration. It increased its ownership to 60 percent in the Essakane Project when it gained a further ten percent interest in Essakane (BVI) Limited having completed an Essakane Feasibility Study on September 11, 2007. In October 2007, Orezone Resources entered into an agreement with Gold Fields to acquire its 60 percent interest in the Essakane Project in consideration for $200 million, with $150 million in cash and $50 million in Orezone Resources Shares. The transaction closed on November 26, 2007 and Orezone Resources became the operator and owner of a 100 percent interest in the Essakane Project subject to the interest of the Burkina Faso government.

After obtaining the Essakane Environmental Permit, and concluding an agreement with the local population discussed above under the heading “Essakane Mining Convention”, the Essakane Mining Permit was granted, which resulted in the transfer of the Essakane Project to Essakane S.A. See “General Development of the Business — Three Year History” for a description of the acquisition of Orezone Resources by IAMGOLD.

Previous exploration of the EMZ has been completed by CEMOB, BHP, Ranger, Orezone Resources and Gold Fields and can be summarized as follows:

- Trenching by CEMOB in the early 1990s, a total of five trenches (705 metres) were excavated;
- Trenching, RC and DD, airborne geophysics and mapping by BHP in 1995 and 1996: a total of 25 trenches (1,445 metres), 117 vertical RC holes (5,732 metres) and 9 DD holes (1,510 metres) inclined at 60 degrees to local grid west were completed.
- RAB and RC drilling and DD by Ranger between 2000 and 2001: a total of 21 RAB holes (541 metres) 239 RC holes (19,777 metres) and 15 DD holes (2,131 metres) were completed. All holes were inclined at 60 degrees to local grid east.
- DD and RC drilling, trenching, mapping and assaying by Orezone Resources between 2003 and 2005: a total of 44 RAB holes (1,275 metres), 658 RC holes (63,572 metres), 211 DD tails (35,064 metres) and 56 DD holes (7,245 metres) were drilled at various angles but predominantly vertical.
- RC and AC drilling, DD and assaying by Gold Fields since January 2006: total drilling amounts to 69,251 metres. Holes were inclined to local grid east or west depending on the collar position in relation to the EMZ deposit fold axis. Generally the holes were inclined at 60 degrees to grid east. The AC drilling holes were vertical and inclined holes, drilled to bit refusal on condemnation programs at the Essakane Project site and on regional exploration programs on the surrounding permits. Geotechnical drilling comprised DD and RC drilling at the expected highwall positions of the EMZ deposit design pit shell.

Orezone Resources was the project operator at the Essakane Project from July 2002 through December 2005. The 2006 project development exploration program on the deposit was carried out by Gold Fields and focused on quality of gold assay, quality of geological modelling and quality of mineral resource estimate.

vii) Geological Setting

The Essakane Project is located in the Paleoproterozoic Gorouol Greenstone Belt in northern Burkina Faso. The local stratigraphy can be subdivided into a Birimian succession of lower-greenschist facies flysch metasediments (metargillites, arenites and volcaniclastics), conglomerates and subordinate felsic volcanics, and an overlying Tarkwaian succession comprising siliciclastic metasediments, conglomerates and mafic to andesitic volcanics. The Birimian succession contains intercalated mafic intrusive units that collectively comprise up to forty percent of the total stratigraphic section. Gold occurrences within the project area occur almost exclusively in the Birimian rocks.

The region preserves evidence for at least two regional deformational events. D1 structural elements such as the Essakane host anticline are refolded by a series of NNE-trending F2 folds. Later localized deformation occurs near the margin of a calcalkaline batholith in the south of the project area. The Markoye Fault trends NNE through the western portion of the project area and separates the Paleoproterozoic rocks from an Archaean granite-gneiss terrane to the west.

viii) Mineralization

Essakane is an orogenic gold deposit characterized by quartz-carbonate stockwork vein arrays and is hosted within a sequence of Birimian arenite and argillite. The deposit occurs in an upright asymmetric anticline that plunges shallowly to the northwest. The highest concentration of quartz veins and gold mineralization occurs in the 50-70 metres thick ‘main arenity unit’, and spatially in the hinge zone and eastern fold limb of the host anticline.

There are two distinct structural controls on gold mineralization: (i) gold associated with bedding parallel deformation; and (ii) gold associated with structures formed by the anticlinal folding event. The vein arrays are complex and consist of: (i) early bedding parallel laminated quartz veins; (ii) late steeply dipping extensional quartz veins; (iii) axial planar veins and pressure solution seams in the axial zone of the host anticline.

Alteration in the host arenite unit typically consists of a sericite > carbonate > silica ± albite ± arsenopyrite ± pyrite assemblage. Arsenopyrite and pyrite occurs within and adjacent to quartz veins or is disseminated thoughout areas of wallrock alteration. Traces of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and hematite occur with arsenopyrite. Gold occurs as free particles within the veins and also as intergrowths in arsenopyrite on vein margins or in the host rocks.

The regolith profile within the deposit area consists of one to three metres of laterite and a 40 to 80 metre thick saprolite zone that is underlain by competent rock. The Essakane deposit has a strike length of 2,500 metres and is open to the north.

Mineralization has been confirmed to 270 metres vertically below surface and the potential exists to increase resources at depth, down-plunge, and down-dip.

ix) Drilling

Orezone Resources and Gold Fields drilled 20,364 metres of oriented HQ diameter core between September 2005 and June 2006 for the project development and feasibility study program. The objectives were to infill drill to upgrade inferred resources, expand the resource inventory and better understand the geology and controls on mineralization to advance geological modelling and improve the quality of assay samples.

x) Sampling Method

Most of the 2006 drill holes were sampled as one metre lengths of full core. The first one kilogram assay sub-sample was split out only after the sample had been crushed to 80 per cent passing 2 millimetres. The entire one kilogram sub-sample aliquot was pulverized to 90 percent passing 75 microns and assayed without further sub-sampling. Reverse circulation drilling during 2006 was mainly used as a pre-collar to diamond drill holes. Drilling changed to diamond drilling as soon as wet samples were returned generally at a depth of 45 to 50 metres. All operators sampled the $5^{1}/_{4}$ to $5^{1}/_{2}$ inch reverse circulation holes at 1 metre intervals at the drill rig. The full 20 to 40 kilogram RC samples were reduced to 3 to 5 kilograms with an 8 to 1 riffle splitting. This was subsequently changed in 2006 to use rotor splitters to split out a 1 kilogram sample which was pulverized to 90 percent passing 75 microns and assayed by LeachWELL rapid cyanide leach. The one kilogram splits were pulverized and bagged under full time SGS management and transported to SGS Tarkwa in Ghana in sealed bags. The bags were sealed with metal clips and placed in large calico grain bags which were tied off. Gold Fields supplied a full time geologist to SGS Tarkwa to receive the samples at Tarkwa and manage the unloading and sample preparation process. A small number of assays were completed by SGS Burkina Faso in Ouagadougou in 2007.

Gold Fields completed a range of bottle roll leach and gravity concentration tests in late 2005 and demonstrated that the previous BLEG and LeachWELL bottle roll assays were biased low because of anomalously poor dissolution of coarse gold. Gold Fields introduced a comprehensive QA/QC system involving insertion of certified standard reference materials supplied by RockLabs. Coarse quartz blanks were inserted as well. An umpire check assay process was also used by Gold Fields.

xi) Data Verification

A significant proportion of the assay data for the Essakane Project has been generated by previous operators. However, much of this historical data was generated either with inadequate QA/QC measures in place, or uncertified reference materials were used, and thus made the quality control measures equivocal. RSG Global completed a review of the recorded quality control data for the Essakane pre-feasibility study. The key findings of this review are summarized below:

- The use of uncertified (unaccredited) standards should be discontinued; the use of 250 gram standards for BLEG and LeachWELL cyanide leach assays should be examined.
- Orezone standards appear to have been mixed up during laboratory submission; much of Orezone standard data appears unusable.
- The Abilabs QA/QC results appear to be substandard.
- A bias between BHP FA (ITS FAA) and BLEG assays may be the result of incomplete dissolution during the BLEG process.
- Indications exist that unaccounted gold is present within samples that report BLEG results less than 1.0 grams of gold per tonne; this suggests that tails samples should be taken for all BLEG samples greater than 0.5 grams of gold per tonne.
- Heterogeneity test work should be undertaken to optimise the sub-sampling protocol.

xii) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

At an early stage in 2005 it was determined that a conventional crushing, milling, carbon in leach gold plant would be required and extensive leaching tests were conducted on various ore types.

xiii) Mining Operations

Operating costs were estimated based on fuel costs of $0.81 per litre for HFO and $1.09 per litre for diesel delivered to site (inclusive of applicable duties and taxes) in each case based on a Brent crude oil price of $65 per barrel.

The ore based costs consist of processing and general and administrative (“G&A”) costs. Saprolite has a processing cost of $6.67 per tonne and a G&A cost of $1.55 per tonne. Transition ore has a processing cost of $8.52 per tonne and a G&A cost of $1.67 per tonne. Fresh rock has a processing cost of $10.36 per tonne and a G&A cost of $1.85 per tonne.

It will be necessary to divert water from a nearby river to create a reservoir because the deposit is located in a semi-desertic area. Dewatering of the pit will be required with the use of boreholes and submersible pumps with a sump at the pit bottom to hold seasonal rains. Fuel will have to be imported and power will be provided by generating units. Tank farms will be established at the site for fuel storage. The mining is intended to be carried out using a conventional drill, blast, load and haul surface mining method with an owner fleet. Annual mining rates will be at 32 million tonnes per year for the first four years of operation after which it decreases to 25 million tonnes per year and stabilizes at 15 million tonnes per year thereafter. The weathered zones will be sequentially mined over the life of the operation commencing with the saprolite and benches will be on six

metre heights. Grade control samples will be collected using reverse circulation drills and drill rigs will be used for drilling production blast holes. Loading will be accomplished with hydraulic excavators and wheel loaders. The truck fleet will be composed of fourteen 140 ton class and five 100 ton class trucks. Tailing ponds will be constructed for tailings disposal.

The mine production schedule includes a six month pre-production period during which time the overburden will be pre-stripped and some ore will be stockpiled (two million tonnes at an average grade of 1.26 grams of gold per tonne which will be drawn down by the third year of production). During pre-production, a total of 6.0 million tonnes of waste material (mainly saprolite) will be mined and it will be used for pad construction and tailings dam construction. Ore to the plant will be a blend of the three weathered types commencing predominantly with saprolite and transition (saprock) for the first three years. Fresh rock mill feed will gradually increase from Year 4 onward. Milling rates will be at 7.5 million tonnes per year for the first three years of operation, 6.5 million tonnes per year for the fourth year, and 5.4 million tonnes per year thereafter when mill feed is entirely fresh rock. The great majority of waste material will be stored in the main overburden storage facility. Other mining infrastructure involves a mine office complex (mine offices, change house and canteen), equipment workshop with overhead cranes integrated to the main warehouse and external wash down bays, blasting and explosives compound including magazines, diesel storage and dispensing facility and a drill core storage facility. The operating costs have been determined for two ore types, namely the saprolite ore and fresh rock arenite/argillite ore. The operating cost for the transition ore type is determined by averaging the process cost for the oxide and fresh ore.

The proposed tailings storage facility has an overall base of some 450 hectares and will be developed in stages concurrent with mine production using thickened tailings disposal. Three stages are proposed for the tailings storage facility. Stage one construction covers the initial three years of mine production when mostly saprolite ore will be milled resulting in more process water reporting to the tailings facility. Stage two covers years four, five and six during which time the ore will predominantly be a blend of transition and fresh ore. Stage three covers the remaining four years. The perimeter berms will be 10 metres high with crest widths of 10 metres. The main stages are separated by low internal berms. Roads within the plant are four metres wide and of laterite construction. The haul road is 20 metres wide and was constructed by the mining department and supports the 140 tonne mine haul trucks. The mine village was built from prefabricated structures and this village was initially used as the construction camp. The site has a satellite communications system. Two office complexes are located in the mine plant area, one to service mine operations and maintenance and the other reserved for construction management and administrative services. The main warehouse is attached to the mine maintenance shops and includes a sizeable storage yard.

General services are an essential component to the success of the project. Because of the remoteness and complex logistics of the project coupled with the limited services available in Burkina Faso, the scope and extension of the general services department

to support construction and subsequently production is very substantial. Construction manpower peaked in excess of 3,000 workers in 2009 and manpower during production will be approximately 1,200 workers. The capital costs for infrastructure, processing facilities, plant and equipment, construction indirects, general services and pre-production development are estimated at $443,000,000.

xiv) Exploration and Development

An incremental exploration plan of $2.3 million was initiated in the third quarter of 2009 to allow exploration activities to proceed in parallel with mine development. The Essakane exploration team is fully operational and completed 15,489 metres (98 holes) of condemnation drilling during 2009 in areas of planned infrastructure. An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey commenced in November 2009 and in February 2010, geophysical data had been acquired over the entire 1,383 square kilometre concession area, including the mining lease. During 2009, the Company completed 7,898 metres of a 13,366-metre exploration drilling program on established high priority targets on trend with the main resource area. In 2010, 50,000 metres of delineation and resource expansion drilling is planned, in conjunction with 17,500 metres of exploration drilling. Exploration and resource development work planned includes infill drilling north and south of the June 2009 resource model, and on-going evaluation of satellite gold prospectus.

xv) Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserve Estimates

As of December 2009 the Essakane Mineral Resouces and Mineral Reserves include both the Essakane Main Zone (EMZ) and the satellite Falagountou deposit, located approximately 9 kilometres east of EMZ.

The EMZ block model used for the mineral resouces estimation consists of blocks of dimensions of five metres east-west, ten metres north-south and five metres vertical. The average density was determined by lithological type and alteration level by conducting density measurements on approximately 6,000 saprock and fresh arenite and argillite core samples.

The Falagountou block model is based on five metre cubic blocks in which both gold grade and rock density were interpolated using the inverse distance squared algorithm.

The open pit optimizations were performed using Whittle software based on the Lerch-Grossman algorithm. The final pit shells used for mine design correspond to the ones that maximize the net present value of both the EMZ and Falagountou Projects.

The basis of the mineral resource estimate in both deposits included geological interpretation and modelling, block modelling, drill hole compositing (five metre lengths at EMZ and one metre at Falagountou), statistical analysis of sample sets to establish a suitable domaining strategy, analysis of caps by examining the cumulative mean grade and cumulative standard deviation of the data sets and variography of the raw composite grades within each domain. The base case gold price used for pit

optimization and design was $850 per ounce while mineral resouces were defined within a $1000 per ounce pit shell.

December 2009 Mineral Resources Reported within a $1000/oz Whittle Pit Shell (1)

Category	Tonnage (M t)	Grade (g Au/t)	Contained Gold (M oz)
Indicated	110.5	1.33	4.740
Inferred	44.1	1.46	2.077

Notes:

(1) Mineral resources are inclusive of mineral reserves. Although “measured resources”, “indicated resources” and “inferred resources” are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC generally permits resources to be reported only as in place tonnage and grade. See “Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards”.

December 2009 Mineral Reserve Based on $850/oz

Category	Reporting Cut-off (g /t Au)	Tonnage (M t)	Grade (g Au/t)	Contained Gold (M oz)
Probable	Oxide (0.35-0.37)	19.298	1.20	0.742
	Transition (0.45-0.47)	20.280	1.28	0.836
	Fresh (0.56-0.58)	53.333	1.59	2.723
Total Probable		**92.911**	**1.44**	**4.301**
Total		**92.911**	**1.44**	**4.301***

Waste (including non-reserve material)	(000t)	**224,037**
Strip Ratio		**2.41**
***attributable: 3,871,000 oz**		

xvi) Environment

As at December 31, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $1.6 million, representing the discounted costs. The undiscounted cost of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $2.1 million.

2.2 Africa: Ghana - Tarkwa Gold Mine

Unless stated otherwise information in the sections below (other than information subsequent to the date of the Tarkwa Report (defined below) is based upon an independent technical report (the “Tarkwa Report”) prepared for the Tarkwa Gold Mine entitled “An Independent Technical Report on the Tarkwa gold mine, Ghana” dated July 1, 2004. The Tarkwa Report was prepared by SRK Consulting under the supervision of Rick Skelton, a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Tarkwa

Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Tarkwa Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

i) Property Description and Location

IAMGOLD holds an aggregate 18.9% interest in Gold Fields Ghana Limited ("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 20,825 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 and this expansion increased the heap leach production capacity. The Teberebie heap leach pads were closed in December 2009 and subsequently reopened in January 2010 as part of the “high pressure grinding rolls” trial, which will be completed in July 2010.

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Tarkwa deposits are hosted within Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Tarkwaian Group in the southern part of the Ashanti Belt in southwest Ghana. The Ashanti Belt comprises meta-volcanics and meta-sediments of the Birimian Group

which are intruded by at least two chemically distinct granitic suites and unconformably overlain by Tarkwaian Group meta-sediments. Tight to isoclinal folding of both stratigraphic groups and major thrust faulting occurred during the Eburnian orogeny to produce the strong northeast structural grain of the Ashanti Belt. At least five deformation episodes have been documented at Tarkwa, with individual deposits having significantly different structural controls and differing degrees of structural complexity.

The local Tarkwa geology is dominated by the Banket Series of the Tarkwaian Group which comprises a sequence of mineralized conglomerates and pebbly quartzites bound by barren footwall and hangingwall quartzite units. Approximately ten auriferous quartz pebble conglomerate 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 occus as sparsely distributed tiny specks within the matrix of phyllosilicates, the silicified matrix of conglomerates and occasionally in association with recystallized hematite. The gold occurs predominantly in a native state, with minor electrum and copper-gold alloy. Gold particles have an average size range from 50 to 150 microns. The finer gold is distinctly spherical in share whereas the coarser grains are more globular or hypidiomorphic. Silver content varies from 3% to 7%.

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 DD holes, (2) down-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, 2008, the Tarkwa Gold Mine had a compliment of approximately 3,800 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 consisted 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 11.3 million tonnes per annum. The south heap leach plant was closed down in December 2009 and current heap leach capacity from the north heap leach plant is 10.4 Mtpa.

A CIL expansion project at the Tarkwa Gold Mine was substantially completed during December 2008 with all of the primary process equipment installed and operating and the plant achieving the nameplate throughput capacity. During the first quarter of 2009, the installation of remaining ancillary equipment was completed and the entire plant was commissioned. As a result, the CIL process capacity has been increased to a design capacity of 12 Mtpa. Current heap leach capacity is at 10 Mtpa. Following the ramp-up at the beginning of 2009, actual production for 2009 was 10 Mtpa from the CIL process plus 10 Mtpa from the north heap leach plant for a total of 20 Mtpa.

Production

For 2010, the Company’s share of production is estimated at 136,000 ounces of gold. Based on the June 30, 2008 mineral reserve statement, the Tarkwa Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until 2022.

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

TARKWA GOLD MINE	2009	2008
Gold Production (Ounces)[1]	**660,000**	629,000
Tonnage processed (tonnes)	**20,964,000**	22,125,000
Grade processed (g Au/t)	**1.1**	1.2
Recovery (%)	**87**	76

[1] The Company's 18.9% interest in Tarkwa represents 125,000 ounces in 2009 and 119,000 ounces in 2008.

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 2009, 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, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $33.6 million (proportionate share: $6.4 million), representing the discounted costs. The undiscounted cost of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $29.7 million (proportionate share: $5.6 million).

ix) 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%. 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.

Under exisiting law, the Ghanaian government may charge a royalty of 3 to 6% on the revenues of mining companies. The Ghanaian government currently charges a royalty of 3%. The Ghanaian government has proposed to increase the royalty to 5%. The legislation to effect this increase has not been passed and negotiations continue with the mining companies.

2.3 Africa: Ghana - Damang Gold Mine

Unless stated otherwise information in the sections below (other than information subsequent to the date of the Abosso Report (defined below)) is based upon an independent technical report (the "Abosso Report") prepared for the Damang Gold Mine entitled "An Independent Technical Report on the Damang gold mine, Ghana" dated July 1, 2004. The Abosso Report was prepared by SRK Consulting under the supervision of Rick Skelton, a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Abosso Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Abosso Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

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. Gold Fields 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 6%) 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) 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.

iv) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

v) 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 Mtpa) with an average availability of 93%.

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% of fresh rock, depending on the ore grade, availability of the ore and the state of the SAG liners.

Production

The Company’s share of 2010 production is estimated at 39,000 ounces of gold. Based on the June 30, 2009 mineral reserve statement, the Damang Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until 2019.

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

DAMANG GOLD MINE	2009	2008
Gold Production (Ounces)[1]	**203,000**	197,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**4,987,000**	4,642,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**1.3**	1.4
Recovery (%)	**94**	93

[1] The Company's 18.9% interest in Damang represents 38,000 ounces for 2009 and 37,000 ounces for 2008.

As of December 31, 2009, the Damang Gold Mine had approximately 1,700 employees, including those employed by outside contractors.

vi) 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 2009, 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, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $5.2 million (proportionate share: $1 million), representing the discounted cost. The undiscounted estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $5 million (proportionate share: $1 million).

vii) 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 ix) 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.

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.

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

2.4 Africa: Botswana - Mupane Gold Mine

Unless stated otherwise information in the sections below (other than information subsequent to the date of the Mupane Report (defined below)) is based upon a technical report (the "Mupane Report") entitled "Technical Report on the Mupane Gold Project" dated January 18, 2006. The Mupane Report was prepared by Marcus Tomkinson and Linton Putland, "qualified persons" for the purposes of NI 43-101. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Mupane Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Mupane Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

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.

iii) 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 a 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 of whether they were collected from mineralized zones or not. The exceptions are the dyke zones which are known to be barren. RC holes are logged and entered in the database. Core from all diamond holes is 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.

iv) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

v) Mining Operations

Mining activity is conventional open pit mining. Almost all of the material mined from the Mupane pits requires drilling and blasting. There are up to three mining benches per level which are nominally five metres in height. Each bench is mined in 2 x 2.5 metre flitche intervals which facilitates grade control. Mining is currently being conducted in four open pits: Kwena, Tawana, Signal Hill West and Signal Hill A-Zone.

The largest pit currently mined is Signal Hill A-Zone, which contains 46% of the current available mineable ore. It is currently designed to be 735 metres in length with a maximum width of 180 metres with a pit depth of 90 metres.

The 2010 production is estimated at 53,790 ounces of gold. Based on the proposed mining for February 2010, the Mupane Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until the first quarter of 2013 which includes the processing of stockpiled ore.

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

MUPANE GOLD MINE	2009	2008
Gold Production (Ounces)	**51,000**	101,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**899,000**	1,077,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**2.2**	3.5
Recovery (%)	**82**	84

The main causes for the drop in production from 2008 until 2009 were reduced grade, which is often typical as a mine nears the end of its life and a series of mechanical problems in the mill, which were resolved by the end of 2009.

The Mupane Gold Mine mill uses a conventional two-stage grinding circuit with one SAG and one ball mill. The mill currently utilizes conventional CIL processing to recover gold and produce gold bullion. The plant has capacity for a nominal throughput of 1.2 million tonnes per annum of oxide ores.

At the end of 2009, the Mupane Gold Mine employed approximately 400 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors.

vi) Environment

Mupane's tailing management system recycles and reuses water and does not require any water releases to the environment. During the design of the project, there were predictions of increased arsenic concentrations and a treatment process was installed and operated. In 2007, it was identified that arsenic conentrations were well below the treatment requirements, and the treatment process was suspended. The Mines Department of Botswana issued a letter regarding the discontinuation of the treatment process. The mine site has agreement to investigate alternative treatment processes to improve the water quality, including reducing cyanide concentrations. Trials with peroxide were completed in 2009, and an alternate treatment process will be tested in early 2010.

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 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 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. A draft closure plan was submitted to the Department of Mines in 2009.

As at December 31, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $6.4 million, representing the discounted costs. The undiscounted cost of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $6.6 million.

vii) Exploration and Development

Near mine exploration during 2009 consisted of 1,170 metres of RC drilling within the Mupane mining lease. This was carried out in the Kwena pit to delineate additional ore reserves at depth. No exploration activities are planned for 2010.

viii) 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%, if tax losses are not available to offset such income.

2.5 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 41%, AngloGold Ashanti, which indirectly owns 41%, and the Government of Mali, which owns 18%. The IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, sold one half of its 6% interest to each of IAMGOLD and AngloGold Ashanti on December 29**,** 2009 and no longer has an interest in SEMOS.

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.

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.

During 2009, IAMGOLD held a 38% interest in the Sadiola joint venture. Other shareholders included AngloGold Ashanti (38%), the Republic of Mali (18%) and the IFC (6%). As previously mentioned, on December 29, 2009, IAMGOLD and AngloGold Ashanti each acquired an additional 3% interest in the Sadiola joint venture from IFC, increasing their respective ownership interest to 41%. The Republic of Mali had until the end of March 2010 to elect whether it would take up its proportionate entitlement to a 0.574% interest in SEMOS from each of the Company and AngloGold Ashanti.

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. As part of the Deep Sulphide Project (as hereinafter defined), a connection to the Mali electrical grid is being investigated which would make available lower cost power for Sadiola.

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

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

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.

iv) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

v) Mining Operations

Operator

IAMGOLD and AngloGold Ashanti are equal partners in SEMOS and 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. Ore extraction is being conducted at the Sadiola main pit and four smaller satellite pits.

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 Moolmans, a mining contractor from South Africa with extensive open pit experience. Grade control is effected by drilling 10 metre long vertical (or inclined) holes on a 10 metre by five metre grid. Ore is transported to the main run of mine stockpile, located between one kilometre and seven kilometres from the respective pits. Waste material is disposed of in dumps adjacent to the pits 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 4.6 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 ball mills. A single regrind mill is incorporated, serving both circuits, to further grind the coarse fraction contained in the output from the ball mills and into a conventional grinding and leaching circuit.

The discharge from the ball 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. A gravity concentrator was recently added to the circuit with plans to include a second unit during 2010. Current gold recovery performances of +95% on soft oxides and +80% on soft sulphides are being achieved.

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.

Deep Sulphide Project

In October 2009, a prefeasibility study on the mining and processing of the hard sulphide ore at Sadiola was completed.

The current Sadiola Gold Mine life of mine plan indicates declining gold production over time going forward until end of mine life in 2015. The pre-feasibility study projects an increase in production at the Sadiola Gold Mine to between 400,000 and 500,000 ounces per year (on a 100% basis running from 2013 through 2018) with an end of mine life in 2019, increasing the total gold production at the Sadiola Gold Mine by approximately 2.2 million ounces beyond the current mine plan.

The pre-feasibility study calls for mining to continue on an open pit basis and incorporate larger mining equipment. This study is based on construction of a new crushing, grinding and CIL plant for treatment of the deep sulphide ores and existing hard ore stockpiles while the existing mill would continue to treat soft oxide ores in parallel, or treat additional sulphide ore once oxide ore is exhausted. The total nominal

treatment capacity of the proposed operation would be 8.5 million tonnes per year on the combined feeds versus 4.5 million tonnes per year nominal capacity with the current plant treating primarily softer oxide ores.

Assuming positive results from the 11 month feasibility study and the investment decision, construction would begin in late 2010, pre-stripping would commence in 2011 with the new fleet, and the new plant would begin operating in 2012.

Evaluating the differential economics between the current plan and the new plan, the pre-feasibility study demonstrates an after-tax project internal rate of return of 11%, at a gold price of $800 per ounce and a breakeven gold price of approximately $625 per ounce based on an initial investment of $400 million for the treatment plant, mining fleet, waste pre-stripping, and various infrastructure elements. Average cash costs are projected to be $490 per ounce on a life of mine basis (including royalties).

The economics are dependent on successful conclusion of ongoing negotiations with the Malian government for access to grid power at appropriate rates, as well as agreement with the government that the Deep Sulphide Project is subject to a tax treatment equivalent to new projects.

vi) Production

The 2010 production is estimated at 301,000 ounces of gold (the Company's share at 41% would be 123,000 ounces).

Based on mineral reserves as at December 31, 2009, the Sadiola Gold Mine is expected to continue in production until 2015, including the treatment of ore currently in stockpiles. A positive decision to proceed with the Deep Sulphide Project would extend the life of the mine until 2019.

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

SADIOLA GOLD MINE	2009	2008
Gold Production (Ounces) [1]	**354,000**	453,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**4,364,000**	4,117,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**2.6**	3.9
Recovery (%)	**91**	83

[1] The Company's prior 38% interest in Sadiola represents 135,000 ounces in 2009 and 172,000 in 2008.

vii) 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, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $31.3 million, representing the discounted amount (proportionate share: $12.8 million). The undiscounted amount of the restoration and closure costs for the property was $38.3 million (proportionate share: $15.7 million).

viii) Exploration and Development

Exploration is carried out by SEMOS. In July 2009, the Company reported that a combined SADIOLA-YATELA exploration budget of $14.9 million was approved to fully evaluate the remaining oxide potential of the joint venture lands, and undertake investigation of potential sulphide mineralization. The program was designed as an 18-month exploration work plan and fifteen targets were identified on the Sadiola concession ranging from geophysical anomalies to drill-offsets of known mineralization containing economic grades. Independently, a further phase of drilling was initiated on the Deep Sulphide Project. Near-mine exploration was principally carried out on the projected trend of the Sadiola deposit, and involved exploring and extending known mineralization outside the resource blocks in proximity to the FE3 and FE4 pits. Satellite targets such as Sekekoto continued to return promising drill results and will be the focus of further work in 2010. Combined RC and DD totalled 15,776 metres for the year.

In 2009, exploration was carried out at the FE4 Gap area to the south of FE4 (where a zone of karstic channeling was identified). This work is scheduled to be completed in 2010. Additional drilling was completed around the FE pits, the new S13

gravity anomaly and at Sekekoto SE, where the southerly trend of the main Sekekoto mineralization continues. A detailed air-borne magnetic/radiometric survey was also carried out giving detailed data.

IAMGOLD's share of exploration work, including both the capital and expensed portions at the Sadiola Gold Mine was $1.6 million in 2009. As at December 31, 2009, the program was on track for completion during the third quarter of 2010 with further focus in 2010 on areas adjacent and between the FE3 and FE4 pits and on the Sekekoto main target.

ix) 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 royalty (*Contribution pour prestation de services*) 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 and selling costs, are paid to the Government of Mali.

2.6 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.

SADEX received the Yatela Mining Permit from the Government of Mali in February 2000. 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 2.5 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 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.

iv) 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 2.5 iii) 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.

v) Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

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

vi) Mining Operations

Operator

IAMGOLD and AngloGold Ashanti are equal partners and AngloGold Mali is the operator of the Yatela Gold Mine on the same terms as those for the Sadiola Gold Mine.

Mining operations are now carried out by African Mine Services which, in 2008, replaced the previous contractor, Moolmans. 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 two stage crusher circuit 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 up to three 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 2010 production is estimated at 62,115 ounces of gold.

The latest forecast completed in December 2009 projects stacking until February 2012 when closure rinsing of the heap leach pads will be in full operation.

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

YATELA GOLD MINE	2009	2008
Gold Production (Ounces)[1]	**222,000**	165,000
Tonnage crushed (tonnes)	**2,746,000**	2,721,000
Grade crushed (g Au/t)	**3.4**	2.1

(1) The Company holds a 40% interest in Yatela representing 89,000 ounces in 2009 and 66,000 ounces in 2008.

vii) 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, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $24.4 million, representing the discounted cost (proportionate share: $9.8 million). The undiscounted amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $25.1 million (proportionate share: $10.1 million).

viii) Exploration and Development

All exploration activity is carried out by YATELA. As previously mentioned in subsection 2.5 viii) of Item III above, in July 2009, the Company reported that a combined SADIOLA-YATELA exploration budget of $14.9 million was approved to fully evaluate the remaining oxide potential and undertake investigation of potential sulphide mineralization of the Yatela Gold Mine concession block in conjunction with a parallel

program at the Sadiola Gold Mine. The program was designed as an 18-month exploration work plan and fifteen targets were identified on the Yatela Gold Mine concession ranging from geophysical anomalies to exploring the projected expansion of the Yatela Gold Mine pit resources. During the fourth quarter of 2009, a supplemental capitalized budget of $2.2 million ($0.9 million being IAMGOLD's share) was approved in response to positive exploration results.

A total of 101,757 metres of RC drilling was completed as at December 31, 2009. IAMGOLD's share of exploration work, including both the capital and expensed portions at the Yatela Gold Mine was $2.1 million in 2009. The program successfully added resources at Alamoutala, and the Company announced in January 2010 that the mine life of the Yatela Gold Mine was estimated to be extended by approximately fifteen months into early 2012.

In 2009, exploration was carried out over defined gravity anomalies YG1 to YG7 near the operations (karstic dissolution features similar to Yatela), Dinguilou South, KE17, KW18, Yatela North (structural feature north of Yatela) and Yatela SW. Capitalized drilling to find additional ounces was completed at both Yatela and Alamoutala and the results of this drilling should be announced in 2010.

Exploration in 2010 will continue with further evaluation and definition of new resources at the Yatela Gold Mine and at Alamoutala, as well as examining the sulphide potential beneath the oxide zone at the Yatela Gold Mine. More work is also planned for early stage targets located north and south of the Yatela Gold Mine pit that exhibit similar geological characteristics.

ix) 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 2.5 ix) of Item III above.

2.7 Africa: Tanzania - Buckreef Project

The Company relinquished its interest in the Buckreef Project during the third quarter of 2009 when it terminated the three commercial agreements under which it operated the project.

2.8 Africa: Tanzania - Kitongo Project

Kitongo is located in north central Tanzania, approximately 60 kilometres south of the city of Mwanza within the Lake Victoria Goldfields. The 145 square kilometre project area is underlain by the Sukumaland greenstone belt, host to most of the major gold mines and resources in Tanzania. The property position is comprised of nine prospecting licenses, three retention applications and six prospecting license applications, as well as two prospecting licenses and one prospecting license application that are held under an option agreement with third parties. Kitongo has seen

several stages of exploration by numerous companies and is considered an advanced exploration project. A total of 1,665 drill holes for 61,264 metres have been completed on the property since 1993. These were comprised of 594 AC holes for 6,755 metres, 832 RAB holes for 33,821 metres, 226 RC holes for 19,256 metres and 13 DD holes for 1,432 metres.

Gold mineralization at Kitongo is hosted in a northwest trending mafic volcanic sequence comprised principally of basalt with subordinate ironstone and chert horizons. Mineralization is associated with shearing and alteration of mafic volcanics and metasediments, within a closed to tight, gently southeast plunging anticline. Oxide mineralisation in the Kitongo Main Zone is characterized by gossanous brecciated cherts and limonitic tuffs after arsenopyrite. Limited drilling below the oxidised profile reveals mineralization in close association with disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite.

As previously reported, the Company is divesting all projects in Tanzania.

2.9 South America: Suriname - Rosebel Gold Mine

Unless stated otherwise, the information in the sections below (other than information subsequent to the date of the Rosebel Report (defined below)) is based upon the technical report (the "Rosebel Report") entitled "IAMGOLD – Rosebel Mine, Suriname – Technical Report" dated March 29, 2010, prepared by the IAMGOLD Technical Group under the supervision of Gabriel Voicu, a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Rosebel Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Rosebel Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

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 mining concession covers 17,000 hectares in the District of Brokopondo, between the Suriname River to the East and the Saramacca River to the West, and is surrounded by exploration concessions covering an additional surface area of 62,355 hectares. The property is held by RGM, a 95%-owned 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 on April 7th, 1994, as amended and supplemented by an agreement dated March 13 th, 2003 (the "Mineral Agreement"). 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 had provided for the redemption of Class B shares in accordance with the Commercial Code of Suriname prior to

distribution of dividends to its shareholders. In October 2009, the remaining Class B shared held by the Republic of Suriname were redeemed such that as at December 31, 2009, the Republic of Suriname only held 50 Class A shares and IMG-QC held 950 Class A shares and 7,999,000 Class B shares in RGM. Through a unanimous resolution of the shareholders of RGM passed in December 2009, only holders of Class A shares are now entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by RGM.

The Company had previously 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 insurance policy expired at the beginning of 2009 and was not renewed after a review of the political risks associated with the mine. The rights of the Company under this insurance policy had been assigned to the 2008 Financial Creditors pursuant to the terms of the 2008 Credit Facility.

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, payable to the Government of Suriname, and a fixed royalty of 0.25% of production payable in kind to a foundation established by RGM, Grassalco, an entity owned by the Government of Suriname, and the Government of Suriname 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.

All of IMG-Qc’s shares of RGM were pledged in favor of the 2008 Financial Creditors under the 2008 Credit Facility subject, until March 24, 2013, to a first ranking pledge and security agreement in respect of 50% of RGM shares, which was assigned to EURO, a subsidiary of the Company.

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 power supply agreements, one with the Government being indexed to the price of gold, and one with a state-owned entity, EBS NV, which is fully effective for a period of 10 years, being indexed to the oil price, both of which provide for the supply of 21 MW of average power and 27 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 had 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. Cambior, which held a 95% interest in RGM, was acquired by the Company on November 8, 2006, pursuant to the Cambior Arrangement and a 84.55% interest in EURO was acquired by the Company pursuant to a public offer on December 23, 2008.

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 Suriname portion of the shield consists of distinct belts of low-grade metamorphic rocks separated by large areas underlain by granites and gneisses. Local remnants of the sub-horizontal Precambrian Roraima Formation unconformably overlie this basement and younger Proterozoic and Permo-Triassic diabase dykes cut the entire sequence.

The Rosebel deposits are hosted in the Marowijne Supergroup volcano-sedimentary sequence. Five distinct lithological associations have been identified locally: felsic to mafic volcanic rocks; deep-water sediments; shallow-water sediments; felsic intrusions;

and, late diabase dykes. Economic gold mineralization has been recognized in the sedimentary and volcanic associations

The property hosts seven orogenic gold deposits that are distributed along the northern and southern limbs of a regional synformal structure. In the north limb, the mineralized trend has a strike length of 12 kilometres and hosts the Pay Caro - East Pay Caro, Koolhoven and J-Zone deposits as well as the Spin and Mamakreek anomalies. The mineralized trend in the south limb has a strike length of 15 kilometres and hosts the Mayo, Royal Hill, Roma, and Rosebel deposits. Weathering has produced a local laterite/saprolite profile to depths of up to 100 metres below surface.

Gold mineralization is primarily associated with mesothermal quartz-carbonate vein systems emplaced during or shortly after the Trans-Amazonian orogeny (between 2180-2000 million years). Veins systems are preferentially developed along lithological contacts, fold closures and sub-vertical shear corridors. Vein mineralogy generally comprises quartz, carbonate, feldspar, tourmaline and pyrite, although the proportion of principal minerals and the nature of secondary minerals differ between the northern and southern mineralized trends.

Wall rock alteration typically consists of 2 to 5% pyrite and pyrrhotite, with an envelope of weak carbonate alteration around quartz-carbonate veins and K-feldspar alteration around quartz-carbonate-feldspar veins. Alteration halos range from 25 centimetres around thin veins to over 20 metres around major vein sets.

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 sample intervals 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 using two-stage SAG and ball milling, gravity separation which recovers in the range of 30% of the gold, a cyanidation circuit and a carbon-in-leach plant. The flowsheet reflects 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 at an average production rate of 400,000 ounces per year. The 2010 production is estimated at 410,000 ounces of gold. The Company's share would be 390,000 ounces.

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

ROSEBEL GOLD MINE	2009	2008
Gold Production (Ounces) 100% [1]	**412,000**	331,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**11,093,000**	8,309,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**1.2**	1.3
Recovery (%)	**93**	92

[1] The production attributable to the Company in 2008 is 315,000 ounces of gold and the production attributable to the Company in 2009 is 392,000 ounces of gold.

At the end of 2009, Rosebel employed approximately 1,425 individuals and contractors, 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 three-year collective labour agreement was concluded and a one-year extension of this contract was negotiated in 2008 and amended in 2009.

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 2008. Rosebel maintains active community consultation with nearby communities and works in partnership with the communities on community development projects.

As at December 31, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $26.3 million, representing the discounted amount. The undiscounted amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $36.8 million.

ix) Exploration and Development

A total of 85,843 metres of DD were completed in 2009 on various near-mine drilling programs that were developed in seven different deposits as presented in the following table.

Deposits	Infill (metres)	Exploration (metres)	Condemnation (metres)	Total (metres)
Koolhoven	7,144	5,020	1,677	13,840
Royal Hill	5,695	2,955	0	8,649
Pay Caro	4,692	2,064	0	6,756
Rosebel	4,244	1,249	0	5,493
"J" Zone	7,547	3,324	0	10,871
Mayo	10,380	11,887	1,080	23,347
Roma	9,322	3,551	0	12,873
Tailings	0	0	4,016	4,016
Total	**49,022**	**30,049**	**6,773**	**85,843**

Additionally, a regional exploration effort was carried out on the Rosebel concession and adjacent exploration concessions as described in Section 4.3.7 below.

For 2010, the Company's attributable gold production at the Rosebel Gold Mine is expected to be between 380,000 and 400,000 ounces and plans include a $12 million resource delineation and near-mine exploration program and $12 million for additional leach tanks to improve recoveries. The 81,000 metre near-mine drill program is designed to upgrade additional resources to reserves and pursue targets in close proximity to existing resources.

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.

2.10 South America: Ecuador - Quimsacocha Project

Unless stated otherwise, the information in the sections below are based upon the technical report (the "Quimsacocha Report") entitled "Quimsacocha Gold Project, Ecuador: Technical Report NI 43-101" dated February 2009, prepared by Pierre Pelletier (Vice-President Metallurgy, IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc.), Daniel Vallières (Manager, Underground Projects, IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc.) and Francis Clouston (Manager, Project Evaluation, IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc.). The Quimsacocha Report has been filed with the securities regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Quimsacocha Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Quimsacocha Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

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 three mining concessions covering an aggregate area of approximately 8,030 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 San 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, DD program 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. A fourth, adjoining concession (San Martin) was not subject to the COGEMA agreement and was returned to the Government in 2008 after the application of the Mining Mandate in the spring of that year. The prefeasibility study regarding the Quimsacocha Project commenced in 2008 and was completed in February 2009.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

Ecuador can be subdivided into a number of tectonostratigraphic terranes that were accreted onto the Amazon Craton from the Late Jurassic to Eocene. The Quimsacocha project is located in the western Cordillera of the Andes, in the southwestern part of the Chaucha terrane. The deposit occurs in the continental area of Chaucha that is bound by the Bulubulo Fault system to the north, the Girón Fault to the southeast and the Jubones Fault to the southwest.

The local Quimsacocha geology is dominated by Upper Miocene volcanics and volcaniclastics, including the Turi, Turupamba, Quimsacocha and Tarqui Formations. The property is located between two major faults, the Gañarin and Girón Faults. A caldera four kilometres in diameter and centred on the Gañarin Fault lies 400 metres west of the main resource area. The Turi Formation is comprised of tuffaceous breccias, conglomerates and sandstones and underlies rhyolitic to dacitic tuffs and minor lapilli tuffs of the Turupamba Formation. The overlying Quimsacocha Formation comprises banded lava flows and andesite tuffs and breccias. The Quimsacocha Formation and upper parts of the Turi Formation are the main hosts of alteration and mineralization.

The Quimsacocha deposit is a high sulphidation epithermal gold-copper-silver deposit. Mineralization is associated with a NNE-striking structural feature and is hosted by coarse-grained tuffs or occurs at lithological contacts between flows and tuffs. The alteration system covers an area of approximately 12 kilometres (north-south) by 6 kilometres (east-west) and is typical of high sulphidation systems with a nucleus of vuggy and massive silica, and more laterally, alunite, kaolin, dickite and pyrophyllite surrounded by a halo of argillic alteration represented by illite and smectite clays. Mineralization zones are characterized by multiple brecciation and open-space filling events and sulphides such as pyrite, enargite, covellite, chalcopyrite and luzonite or, at

lower sulphidation states, tennantite and tetrahedrite. The principal area of economic interest is a flat lying mineralized zone that strikes north-south for approximately one kilometre, extends east-west for at least 300 metres and ranges in thickness from 10 metres to 100 metres (Main Zone). Gold mineralization is found, for the most part, in one of the following mineralogical assemblages: (i) vuggy silica plus fine grained pyrite and enargite; (ii) massive pyrite, including a brilliant arsenical pyrite; (iii) vuggy silica with grey silica banding, sulphide space-filling (pyrite, enargite, luzite, covelite and barite) and banded pyrite.

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 hydrothemal 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 prospects including Cerro Casco, Gulag, Aguarangos and Rio Falso.

A mandate passed by the Constituent Assembly of Ecuador in April 2008 resulted in a moratorium on mining activities in the country pending the completion of new mining legislation. Following a national referendum which approved a new constitution in September 2008, a mini-congress or “Congresillo” was formed to act as Ecuador’s legislative body pending presidential and congressional elections which took place in April 2009 and resulted in the re-election of President Correa and his Alianza Pais party. President Correa has publicly supported the introduction of responsible large-scale mining in Ecuador.

On January 19, 2009, President Correa signed a new mining law passed by the Congresillo and proposed one amendment dealing with what are known as “special mining areas”, which relate to the state’s rights regarding concessions in which the state has previously undertaken exploration work. The Company understands that the proposed amendment was published in the government’s Gazette and has now taken effect. New mining regulations were developed to support the new mining law and were finally approved by President Correa in November 2009. A final feasibility study for the Quimsacocha Project at a cost of $14 million is expected to be completed in about 12 months after receipt of a water use permit and approval to resume drilling activity at the site.

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. 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 cut in half with a diamond saw. Half the core was placed in a plastic sample bag and samples were placed in large rice bags, approximately eight per bag, secured, and shipped to the laboratory via company and public transport. Core recovery is noted in most, but not all, of the drill logs. Core recovery is generally very good and averages greater than 90% in the mineralized zones. A total of 74,625 metres has been drilled to date.

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 core. Reference material and blanks are inserted at a frequency of one per fifteen samples. Check samples are also analyzed at a second laboratory.

A prefeasibility study completed in late 2008 investigated the economic and technical potential for an underground mining operation using conventional milling, and incorporating a flotation circuit to produce a sulfide concentrate containing the copper, gold and silver. The refractory characteristics of the gold require applied sulfides oxidation technology to liberate the gold and silver. The sulfide will be oxidized using autoclave technology. The oxidation product will be leached in a conventional CIL circuit for gold and silver technology. Copper from the leach solution would be recovered by copper cementation. The study was based on concentrator throughput of 3,000 tonnes per day. Average yearly production over a eight year mine life would be approximately 200,000 ounces of gold, 990,000 ounces of silver and 9.3 million pounds of copper. The pre-feasibility preparations included metallurgical testing, environmental and social baseline studies, a geotechnical assessment and mine planning and processing design.

vii) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The following is a summary of the mineral processing and metallurgical testing conducted at Quimsacocha:

- A flotation process followed by an off-site pressure oxidation (“POX”) of the concentrate process has been selected as the most environmentally and economically favorable ore treatment option.
- Design is based on a 3,000 tonnes per day ore production during an 8-year mine life (1,095,000 tonnes per year).
- The chosen processes should ensure optimal recovery of several economic elements: 90% Au, 92% Cu and 77% Ag. Flotation of the sulfides will ensure removal of approximately 95% of the sulphur from the ore treated on-site.
- 78% of the total planned ore to be milled at the mine site and the resulting tailings will remain there. This stream theoretically represents the less reactive material and should result in less reactive waste. 58% will be used as paste backfill underground and the remaining 20% will be deposited on surface in the form of thickened tails or paste tails in a secured containment facility.
- For economic reasons, the POX plant will be located in the Guayagil area at sea level near limestone sources.
- Enough flotation concentrate has been produced from the samples available to proceed to a pilot plant run using POX. The results have been used for the flotation, autoclave, gold and copper recovery circuit design.
- Testwork confirms that the ore is moderately hard but that its abrasion index is exceptionally high. A technical review of the grinding and milling circuit alternatives resulted in the selection of a single stage SAG mill circuit for economic reasons.

viii) Mineral Reserves and Resources

In 2008, personnel of the Company completed a mineral resource estimate. The following table sets out the indicated and inferred mineral resource of the Quimsacocha Project at a cut-off of 3.0 grams of gold per tonne.

Indicated Mineral Resource at 3.0 g Au/t grade cutoff as of August 2008 (1)

Resource Status	Tonnage	Gold		Silver		Copper	
	(000)	(g/t)	(000 oz)	(g/t)	(000 oz)	(%)	(lbs)
High grade	9,242.41	6.76	2,009	37.94	11,275	0.44	88,926,400
Low grade	692.93	4.40	98	26.31	586	0.47	7,182,800
Total	9,935.34	6.60	2,107	37.13	11,861	0.44	96,109,200

Inferred Mineral Resources at 3.0 g Au/t grade cutoff as of August 2008 (1)

Resource Status	Tonnage	Gold		Silver		Copper	
	(000)	(g/t)	(000 oz)	(g/t)	(000 oz)	(%)	(lbs)
High grade	104.60	8.94	30	41.09	138	1.18	2,728,400
Low grade	194.60	4.91	31	47.48	297	0.85	3,629,700
Total	299.20	6.32	61	45.24	435	0.96	6,538,100

Note:

(1) Mineral resources are inclusive of mineral reserves. Tonnes and ounces have been rounded and this may result in minor discrepancies. Although “measured resources”, “indicated resources” and “inferred resources” are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC generally permits resources to be reported only as in place tonnage and grade. See “Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards”.

The following table sets out the diluted probable mineral reserve after factoring in mining recovery and development. Currently there are no proven mineral reserves at the Quimsacocha Project.

Mineral Reserves

Resource Status	Tonnage	Gold		Silver		Copper	
	(000)	(g/t)	(000 oz)	(g/t)	(000 oz)	(%)	(lbs)
Development	135	6.46	28	34.45	150	0.42	1,250,021
Mining Recovery (95%)	7,963	6.46	1,654	36.45	9,332	0.42	73,732,717
Probable Mineral Reserve	**8,098**	**6.46**	**1,682**	**36.44**	**9,482**	**0.42**	**74,982,738**

ix) Environment

In the past, Environmental Impact Assessments were submitted for drilling programs and the environmental management plans and field activities were audited by relevant government agencies. All activities to date have been in conformance with laws, regulations and related agreements.

The Company is awaiting the issuance of environmental regulations which would enable the water authority to issue the necessary approvals required for mining activity to resume.

Community consultation and development programs are well advanced in support of the exploration and development activities.

2.11 South America: French Guiana - Camp Caiman Project

Unless stated otherwise, the information in the sections below (other than information subsequent to the date of the Camp Caiman Report (defined below)) are based upon the technical report (the “Camp Caiman Report”) entitled “*Cambior – Rapport Technique – Projet Camp Caiman – Norme Canadienne 43-101*” (the “Camp Caiman Report”), dated August 2005 and prepared under the supervision of Patrick Godin, then General Manager, Camp Caiman Project, “a qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Camp Caiman Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Camp Caiman Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

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 IAMGOLD Guyane S.A.S. (formerly named CBJ Caiman S.A.S.), 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 expired on July 31, 2009 but extension applications were filed. 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 IAMGOLD Guyane 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 is presently no major infrastructure 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.

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) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

The core is HQ size in soft rock and reduced to NQ size in solid rock. The majority of holes are sampled continuously from top to bottom (normally 1.0 metre in length) and the core is split. Sample lengths are 1.5 metres for RC drilling. All drill collars are surveyed and downhole surveys are conducted in exploration holes and average recovery is approximately 90%. 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 the geology department and pulps and rejects are routinely submitted to a second commercial laboratory for external check assays.

v) 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, was to 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.

Following the French Government's denial of the Company's application to commence construction of the Camp Caiman Project in January 2008, the Company proposed a conceptual plan for the project, entitled Project Harmonie, whose purpose was to locate the project's milling and processing facilities further away from the Kaw Mountain Reserve to enable the project to proceed under the Government of France's new mining framework. New framework is currently being developed with the primary aim of allowing responsible mining that is respectful of French Guiana's bio-diversity.

The Company has actively engaged key stakeholders in French Guiana to obtain their support for Project Harmonie and continues to cooperate with French mining and environmental authorities on the development of the new mining framework and, by seeking to explain the benefits of Project Harmonie to a wide audience, is working towards its goal of obtaining a mining permit for Project Harmonie, once the new mining framework is in place.

vi) Environment

For another project to be developed, a new environmental impact study will need to be prepared incorporating the information prepared for the Camp Caiman Project pursuant to regulatory requirements together with the identification of a new site. The Company will then file the necessary applications to obtain a mining permit.

The French government is in the process of establishing a new mining framework to define a regime for mining in French Guiana which will cover zoning and technical requirements. This framework should lead to the creation of new mining regulations in French Guiana by the end of 2010.

vii) 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 once mining operations begin and the Company expects the construction of the mine to qualify under the *Loi Girardin* by virtue of the project being situated in an overseas French department and qualifying for such treatment because its activities relate to mining. The Company also benefits from a 17-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.

2.12 South America: Peru - La Arena Project

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 20,673 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 mining concessions are in good standing.

In June 2009, an option and earn-in agreement was entered into for the sale of La Arena S.A., details of which are contained in Section 1 of Item II above.

3. Non-Gold

3.1 Ferroniobium Production - Niobec Mine

Unless stated otherwise, the information in the sections below are based upon the technical report (the “Niobec Report”) entitled “Technical Report for Niobec Mine” dated February 18, 2009, prepared by Elzéar Belzile (Belzile Solutions Inc.). The Niobec Report has been filed with the securities regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Niobec Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Niobec Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

i) Property Description and Location

The Niobec underground mine is located on a 1,735 hectare property, comprised of two mining leases which have been renewed until 2015 and 43 claims, 25 kilometres north of Chicoutimi, Québec. The Niobec property is held 100% by IMG-Qc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

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 worldwide. Niobium is a greyish white metal which tarnishes 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 for 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 benefits from available water supply and electric power supply sources.

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

The topography is relatively flat at an average elevation of 144 metres. The Niobec Mine is surrounded by a mixture of forest and farms.

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 in 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 7-9% of world consumption.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Niobec deposit lies within the southern portion of the Saint-Honoré carbonatite, within the Grenville structural province of the Canadian Shield. The intrusive mass is almost completely covered by Trenton limestone of Paleozoic age and is elliptical in plan view, with a major axial length of approximately four kilometres. It consists of a series of crescentic lenses of carbonatite with compositions becoming younger progressively inwards from calcitite through dolomitite to ferrocarbonatite. Rocks immediately surrounding the complex are composed of magnetite diorite as well as hypersthene syenite.

Niobium-bearing minerals of bi-pyramidal form are disseminated throughout the carbonatite. The economic mineralization is comprised of ferrian and sodic pyrochlore, generally in association with geological units rich in magnetite, biotite and apatite. The niobium-bearing minerals dispersed in the rock are fine-grained (0.2 to 0.8 millimetres in diameter) and rarely visible to the naked eye such that assaying is the only way to evaluate the tenor of mineralized zones.

Average grades of the large mineralized envelopes are between 0.44 and 0.51% Nb_2O_5. These envelopes vary between 45 and 180 metres in width (north-south) and approach 750 metres in length. Dips are generally vertical or steeply dipping (>70°) to the northwest or northeast. Mineralization has a known vertical extent of approximately 750 metres, although all zones remain open at depth. The deepest completed drill holes are mineralized at grades equivalent to those of current ore production.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

All drill collars are surveyed, and logging and sampling of drill holes is carried out in accordance with industry standards. The majority of holes are sampled continuously from top to bottom, and samples are normally 3 metres in length. All assays are

performed on site at the Niobec Mine laboratory and are assayed by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry. 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 as for gold mines. Grade is very regular at Niobec and the results from external labs confirm that the assays are highly reproducible.

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

The following table sets out the estimated mineral resources at the Niobec Mine as of December 31, 2009:

Niobec Mine Mineral Resources as of December 31, 2009[1]

		Tonnes (000)	Grade (%Nb_2O_5)	Metal Rec. (%)	Yield (Kg Nb_2O_5/t)
Measured	Block 1	993	0.51	57.12	2.91
	Block 2	2,192	0.55	57.23	3.14
	Block 3	4,053	0.60	58.77	3.55
	Block 4	1,127	0.65	55.96	3.63
Indicated	Block 4	13,328	0.57	57.21	3.25
	Block 5	1,986	0.53	55.39	2.93
	Block 6	8,407	0.55	55.23	3.02
Total Measured and Indicated		**32,086**	**0.56**	**56.73**	**3.20**
Inferred	Block 4	4,359	0.52	56.17	2.90
	Block 5	14,937	0.56	57.34	3.22
	Block 6	9,901	0.62	57.63	3.60
	Block 7,8,9	8,715	0.59	55.62	3.26
Total Inferred		**37,912**	**0.58**	**56.89**	**3.29**

Note:

(1) Mineral resources are inclusive of mineral reserves. Numbers have been rounded and this may result in minor discrepancies. Although "measured resources", "indicated resources" and "inferred resources" are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them.

The resources presented in the above table are inclusive of the mineral reserves as set out below. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

A mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource. The mineral reserves are identified in mining blocks 1 through 6 while inferred resources are limited to mining blocks 4 through 6.

The following table sets out the estimated mineral reserves at the Niobec Mine as of December 31, 2009.

Niobec Mine Mineral Reserves as of December 31, 2009

		Tonnes (000)	Grade (%Nb_2O_5)	Metal Rec. (%)	Yield (Kg Nb_2O_5/t)
Proven	Block 1	993	0.51	57.12	2.91
	Block 2	2,192	0.55	57.23	3.14
	Block 3	4,053	0.60	58.77	3.55

	Block 4	1,127	0.65	55.96	3.63
Subtotal Proven		**8,365**	**0.58**	**57.79**	**3.38**
Probable	Block 4	13,328	0.57	57.21	3.25
	Block 5	1,986	0.53	55.39	2.93
	Block 6	8,407	0.55	55.23	3.02
Subtotal Probable		**23,720**	**0.56**	**56.35**	**3.14**
Total Proven and Probable		**32,086**	**0.56**	**56.73**	**3.20**

The mineral reserves at the Niobec Mine are sufficient for approximately 15 years of operation at currently planned mining rates (260 tonnes per hour).

Additional 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 infrastructure and cover 1.2 square kilometres. An ore stockpile is also located on the plant site covering between 7 and 20 operating days. The mining method currently used is blasthole open stoping without backfill. In future mining blocks, the Company plans to use backfill.

The Niobec processing facilities use conventional crushing, rod and ball mill grinding, followed by many flotation steps to obtain pyrochlore concentrate.

The pyrochlore concentrate produced at Niobec is transformed into ferroniobium grading 66% niobium using an aluminothermic process. Sales and production in 2009 were equivalent to that of 2008.

Management and the union at the Niobec Mine negotiated new collective agreements in 2008 which will terminate on April 30, 2011. At year-end, the Niobec Mine employed approximately 307 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors.

viii) Exploration and Development

In 2009, 16,706 metres of DD were completed at the mine. From this total, exploration and reserve development drilling represented 4,997 metres and definition drilling totaled 11,709 metres. Drilling below the 730-metre level has demonstrated the continuity of the different lenses of the Niobec deposit. Definition drilling was carried out for the preparation of the mining areas for 2011 and 2012. All drilling is from underground drifts.

Since the acquisition of Niobec, the Company invested $73.2 million on capital expenditures, mainly for a new hoist and headframe extension, underground infrastructure, equipment and deferred development.

For 2010, capital expenditures are estimated at $82.6 million, including $31.3 million for mill expansion and $0.25 million for exploration and resource development drilling totalling 4,572 metres.

ix) Environment

The environmental management system (EMS) for the Niobec mine is certified under the 2004 revision of the ISO 14001 standard. Niobec successfully passed the ISO 14001 recertification audit in November 2007. Niobec's quality management system is certified ISO 9001: 2000 since 1995; it was last recertified in 2006.

Niobec received two warning letters in 2008 with respect to environmental performance. The first letter was issued in January 2008 by Environment Canada for a non-compliance issue observed in 2007 (for not informing Environment Canada of a change in the location of an effluent discharge point). The second letter was issued by the Quebec Environment Ministry for discharging, in June and July of 2008, a final effluent which did not pass Daphnia magna analysis, a biomarker aquatic organism. The cause of this non-compliance is currently attributed to the naturally high chloride content and the high conductivity level of the water pumped out of the underground mine. Different treatment options have been explored and trialed in 2009 to prevent the final effluent from being toxic to Daphnia magna.

In December 2009, Niobec's staff met the MSDEP to present the options and analysis completed. Niobec will respond to the MSDEP's questions and comments in early 2010 to seek approval of the long term solution.

As part of a plan of action developed in response to a warning letter issued by Environment Canada in 2007, Niobec completed construction of a new 160,000 m^2 sedimentation basin in order to control the total suspended solid (TSS) concentration in the final effluent (50% of the TSS consist of algae).

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, 2009, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $3.1 million, representing the discounted amount. The undiscounted amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $4.4 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.

4. Exploration and Development

4.1 General

In 2009, IAMGOLD carried out exploration in nine countries of Africa and the Americas, employing about 60 full time exploration professionals in eight regional offices. The Company follows a strategy of growth through a combination of exploration and acquisitions.

Exploration and development spending, totalled more than $409 million in 2009. Expenditures by region are shown in the table below:

($000s)	2009	2008	2007
Capitalized Exploration & Development Projects			
South America			
Ecuador-Quimsacocha	**10,300**	2,500	3,400
French Guiana-Camp Caiman	**0**	1,500	10,900
Peru-La Arena	**4,500**	1,200	3,200
South America - Other	**12,200**	10,600	9,800
Africa			
Tanzania-Buckreef	**0**	4,600	5,500
Burkina Faso - Essakane	**248,400**	0	0
Africa - Other	**3,100**	1,400	2,200
Canada			
Canada - Westwood	**91,100**	27,100	3,500
Canada - Other	**100**	1,000	7,900
Total Capitalized	**369,700**	**49,900**	**46,400**
Expensed Exploration & Development Projects			
South America	**18,700**	18,500	16,300
Africa	**16,100**	8,400	10,100
Canada	**4,900**	6,700	600
Australia	**0**	0	1,500
Total Expensed	**39,700**	**33,600**	**28,500**
Total Capitalized and Expensed	**409,400**	**83,500**	**74,900**

4.2 Capitalized Exploration and Development Projects

4.2.1 **Africa - Botswana**

The Company's 2009 exploration effort was directed towards resource development drilling within the Mupane Gold Mine lease area as previously described in Section 2.4 of Item II above.

4.2.2 **Africa - Tanzania**

Earlier in 2009, the Company terminated the three commercial agreements that comprised the Buckreef Project and is pursuing a sale of the Kitongo Project and two remaining grass roots projects.

4.2.3 **South America - Ecuador**

The Company's exploration and development activities are confined to the Quimsacocha project (see Section 2.10). Following the mandate passed by the Constituent Assembly in April 2008, resulting in a moratorium on mining activities, exploration activities on the Company's Quimsacocha project were suspended. With the passing of the new Mining Law in January 2009, the resumption of ground work, including exploration, is anticipated once the related regulations are in place and

permits issued.

4.2.4 **South America - Peru**

In June 2009, an option and earn-in agreement was entered into for the sale of the La Arena Project in Peru. Rio Alto has the option to purchase all of the outstanding shares of La Arena S.A. for a cash payment of $47.6 million. Details of the option are contained in Section 1 of Item II above.

4.3 Greenfields Exploration and Development Expensed

4.3.1 **Africa - Senegal**

IAMGOLD maintains an office in Dakar that serves as a base for West African regional exploration and African mine operations. Between 2007 and 2008, the Company completed 6,588 metres of DD and 6,362 metres of RC drilling on the Boto project, located in eastern Senegal near the international border with Mali. Multiple zones of significant gold mineralization were intersected, and two important gold trends identified. A number of geochemical and geophysical anomalies within these trends were targeted in 2009 with two follow-up drill campaigns totalling 12,853 metres of drilling (5,187 metres of DD and 7,666 metres RC drilling). Drilling led to a number of encouraging results, although continuity of high grade mineralization has not been definitively demonstrated to date. A detailed structural study is planned for early 2010 using recently acquired high-resolution ground and airborne geophysical data to determine mineralization controls.

The Bambadji Project, a contiguous concession block north of Boto, was joint-ventured with Randgold Resources (“Randgold”) in 2007, providing Randgold the ability to earn a 65 percent interest in the property. Randgold operates the joint venture, and continues to explore the property.

4.3.2 **Africa - Mali**

In December 2008, the Company entered into a definitive option agreement with Merrex Gold Inc. (“Merrex”) to earn a 50% interest in its Siribaya gold project in Mali, by spending C$10.5 million over four years. The Company has satisfied the first year expenditure commitment of C$3.0 million and, in November 2009, exercised all of its outstanding 4,285,714 share purchase warrants at C$0.45 per share to increase the Company’s equity interest in Merrex to 10.64% undiluted (8.88% fully diluted).

The Siribaya gold project consists of an 848-square kilometre land package in western Mali covering two major regional structural trends that hold significant potential for economic gold mineralization. Merrex operates the Siribaya project under a joint IAMGOLD-Merrex management committee and completed 4,706 metres of DD within the Siribaya 1B resource area in 2009. Merrex announced an updated NI 43-101 gold resource estimate with indicated resources of 308,200 ounces of gold comprising 4.02 million tonnes grading 2.39 grams per tonne gold and inferred resources of 69,500

ounces of gold comprising 0.95 million tonnes grading and 2.29 g Au/t. Additional exploration activities in 2009 included the acquisition of high-resolution airborne geophysical data over the entire concession block and regional geochemical sampling over select trends of the 848-square-kilometre land package to generate new drill targets. The 2010 exploration plan of $C2.5 million includes 14,500 metres of drilling to cover significant strike extensions of the Siribaya 1A and 1B mineralized corridors and to test high priority targets identified elsewhere within the project area.

In August 2009, the Company entered into an option agreement with Avnel Gold Ltd. (“Avnel”) to acquire a 51% share of its Kalana project in southwest Mali by spending $11 million over three years. The Company can increase its share of the available interest in the project by up to 70% upon delivery of a feasibility study, or 65%, if Avnel elects to participate in the study. As part of the agreement, the Company paid a signing fee of $1 million. The 30-year Kalana exploitation permit covers an area of 387.4 square kilometres and contains a developed mine site consisting of a small underground gold operation exploiting narrow, high-grade quartz veins. Exploration work in 2009 has included systematic underground and surface mapping and sampling programs, and the acquisition of detailed airborne geophysical data. A north-west-trending corridor of ancient artisanal mine workings extending over an area of 200 metres wide and over two kilometres long has been identified two kilometres northeast of the Kalana mine.

The 2010 Kalana exploration plan totals $4.6 million and includes a 20,000 metre drilling component. The program is designed to carry out a preliminary evaluation of the Kalana mine in a large-scale, bulk mineable context and test a number of satellite targets in the immediate vicinity of the existing operation. The concession area will also be systematically sampled using a termite mound geochemical sampling survey to generate additional exploration targets on the property.

4.3.3 **South America - Peru**

The Company carries out early stage regional exploration and evaluates acquisition and joint venture opportunities from an office based in Lima. In 2009, exploration activities were principally generative in nature. The Company added an additional three early stage projects to the project portfolio and these will be subject to further early stage exploration work in 2010.

In 2007, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Sociedad Minera Trinity Peru S.A.C. (“Trinity”) providing Trinity with the ability to earn up to a 70% interest in the Company’s Caupar project. Trinity met its earn-in obligation in 2009, and IAMGOLD has elected to not participate in further work. The Company’s interest in the joint venture will dilute as Trinity incurs further exploration expenditures.

4.3.4 **South America - Brazil**

Exploration activities in 2009 were directed at several early stage projects located

principally in the historically important Minas Gerais mining district and in southern Para State. Drilling on the Minas Gerais properties has identified a continuous low-grade mineralized system extending over 800 metres along strike beneath historic seventeenth century surface workings. Modeling of the complex polyphase deformation indicates a number of targets offering higher grade as well as new targets on the Company's land package.

A joint venture agreement was signed in 2008 with base metal producer Votorantim Metais ("Votorantim") over the Camaquã Concession Block in Rio Grande do Sul State. To earn a 51% interest in IAMGOLD's interest in the property, Votorantim is required to spend $2 million in exploration expenditures by September 2010 and make prescribed payments to the underlying owner. Votorantim can then increase its share to 70% by preparing a bankable feasibility study. The Company retains 100% of all discovered gold-dominant mineralization under this agreement. Votorantim completed 7,387 metres of DD on the project in 2009 and remains in the option agreement.

4.3.5 **South America - French Guiana**

Minimal exploration activites were carried out on the Company's concessions located about 20 to 25 kilometres southwest of the Camp Caiman development project. A planned 5,000 metre drill program first designed in 2008 was suspended due to the uncertainty surrounding the Camp Caiman development project and the outcome of the new mining framework currently under consideration for French Guiana. The Company continues to monitor the situation and had filed applications for extension of some exploration permits that had expired during the current year. Applications were made in order to maintain the Company's exploration rights on areas with high potential for additional resources for Project Harmonie.

4.3.6 **South America - Guyana**

The Company's field activities in Guyana were directed at the Eagle Mountain project located about 200 kilometres south of the coastal capital city of Georgetown, and an Option & Joint Venture Agreement entered into in March 2009 at Fish Creek, located 250 kilometres northwest of Georgetown.

At Eagle Mountain, sufficient work has been carried out to allow for an inferred resource model to be developed. In 2009, a DD program of 3,001 metres verified the presence of shallow dipping, gold-bearing shears in granite and extended mineralization to the south and at depth to the west. Following a comprehensive review of the geological potential of the Eagle mountain project area, the Company determined that the project does not appear likely to pass internal hurdle rates in terms of contained ounces and the Company will review strategic alternatives for the project in 2010.

At Fish Creek, exploration began with geological mapping, reconnaissance geochemistry (stream sediment sampling) and shallow auger sampling in gold of several stream sediment anomalies. Additional work will be carried out in 2010.

4.3.7 **South America - Suriname**

IAMGOLD is engaged in a multi-year exploration effort on the Rosebel Gold Mine concession holdings. Numerous large soil geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out in 2009 to evaluate the potential of areas within reasonable economic distance from the Company's operations. Exploration included: mapping of key prospects, 13,351 deep auger samples; 80 line kilometres of ground magnetics, 3D geologic modeling and 8,525 metres of drilling (6,850 metres of DD and 1,675 metres of RC drilling). A follow- up DD program was carried out on the Mamakreek zone, located on the northern structural trend that hosts the Pay Caro-East Pay Caro, Koolhoven and J-Zone deposits. Infill auger sampling at Brinks Granite and Kraboe Doin (10 kilometres south of the mining concession) generated several discrete anomalies for drill testing in 2010. An initial program of DD on the Charmagne option intersected extensive alteration with associated gold mineralization. This will be followed up in 2010 with mapping, geophysics and more DD.

The Sarakreek project is situated in Brokopondo province about 100 kilometres south of the Rosebel Gold Mine and 170 kilometres south of the capital of Paramaribo. The project covers an area of 1,281 square kilometres in two concession blocks. IAMGOLD holds an 87.5% interest in the entire project. The Company carried out two drill campaigns totaling 1,835 metres (600 metres of DD and 1,235 metres of RC drilling). This drilling continued to assess the potential of significant mineralization identified in three prospects: Sula, North West and Awari. It also identified other targets along the mineralized trend using geochemical surveys (2,437 metres of deep auger). The Sarakreek exploration program for 2010 will include additional drilling on the three prospects and detailed follow-up work in areas of anomalous geochemistry.

4.3.8 **North America - Québec, Canada**

The Val-d'Or administration and exploration office was closed in May 2009 and a regional exploration office was subsequently established for the purpose of continued exploration in Quebec. Grass roots exploration in Quebec had previously been reduced to a minimal level to allow for the maintenance of select and strategically important exploration properties. Reassessment of the strategic merits of exploration and development in Quebec has prompted the Company to restart exploration programs on three high priority properties in 2010. The projects provide potential for shear-hosted gold mineralization associated with the Porcupine-Destor and Cadillac fault zones, two recognized major deep-seated gold-bearing structures in the Abitibi region of Quebec and Ontario. These projects may require multi-year programs and 8,000 metres of drilling in conjunction with complementary ground geophysics is planned for 2010.

The Company also maintains an interest in numerous joint ventures and passive royalty interests in Quebec. Some of the more important ventures include the Noranda Camp Project with Xstrata Copper, together with partner Alexis Minerals; the Val-d'Or camp properties being actively explored under different agreements by Alexandria Minerals, Alexis Minerals and Adventure Gold; the Cogitore Resources earn-in agreement on the Caribou-Estrees property; Northern Superior's and Matamec's exploration efforts on the

Company's L'Esperance project; and Virginia Mines' earn-in agreement in the Anatacau property located in the James Bay (Opinaca) region.

4.4 Outlook

The Company intends to continue the search for new opportunities and pursue the discovery of new deposits in 2010. The approved capitalized and expensed exploration and development for 2010 is $291.6 million and is summarized as follows:

(in $ millions)	Capitalized $	Expensed $	Total $
2010			
Brownfield Exploration and Resource Development	39.4	3.2	42.6
Development projects	211.6	2.3	213.9
Greenfields exploration projects	0.6	34.5	35.1
	251.6	**40.0**	**291.6**

Capitalized expenditure estimates include underground development and drilling at the Doyon property and the Westwood development project; surface exploration and development at the Rosebel Gold Mine; and feasibility-related work at the Quimsacocha Project.

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

The following tables set out the Company's estimate of its mineral reserves and mineral resources as of December 31, 2009. Rejean Sirois, Eng., Manager, Mining Geology, a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101, is responsible for all mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates contained herein, as at December 31, 2009. Mineral reserves and resources at the Sadiola and Yatela mines have been estimated in accordance with or reconciled to the definitions of the JORC Code. Mineral reserves and resources at the Tarkwa and Damang mines have been estimated in accordance with or reconciled to the definitions of the SAMREC Code. Mineral reserves and mineral resources at Doyon, Mouska, Rosebel, Essakane, Mupane, Quimsacocha, Westwood and Niobec have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council as required by NI 43-101. Except as otherwise indicated below, reported mineral reserves were estimated using a long-term gold price assumption of $850 per ounce in 2009 and mineral resources were estimated using a long-term gold price assumption of $1,000 per ounce. The Company is required by NI 43-101 to disclose its mineral reserves and mineral resources using the subcategories of proven mineral reserves, probable mineral reserves, measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources and inferred

mineral resources. **Unlike proven and probable mineral reserves, mineral resources (of all categories) do not have a demonstrated economic viability.**

Consolidated Mineral Reserves and Resources as of December 31, 2009[1][2][3]

	Attributable Contained Ounces of Gold (000)
Total Proven and Probable Reserves	14,508
Total Measured and Indicated Resources (Inclusive of Reserves)	19,851
Total Inferred Resources	8,890

Notes:

(1) Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred resources are in addition to measured and indicated resources. Details of measured and indicated resources and other NI 43-101 information can be found in the relevant technical reports, all of which have been prepared by a qualified person as defined in NI 43-101 and filed with the Canadian securities regulators and which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Inferred resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and whether they can be mined legally or economically. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the inferred resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Although “measured resources,” “indicated resources” and “inferred resources” are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed under Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC generally permits resources to be reported only as in place tonnage and grade. See “Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards”. Rounding differences may occur.
(2) Measured and indicated resources are inclusive of proven and probable reserves.
(3) Mineral resources and mineral reserves for each property are reported separately in the table below.

Mineral Reserves and Resources for Tarkwa and Damang as of June 30, 2009 [1][2][3][4][5]

Gold Operations	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g Au/t)	Contained Ounces of Gold (000)	Attributable Contained Ounces of Gold (000)
Tarkwa, Ghana				**(18.9%)**
Proven Reserves	154,000	1.3	6,321	1,195
Probable Reserves	116,000	1.2	4,355	823
Subtotal	**270,000**	**1.2**	**10,676**	**2,018**
Measured Resources	149,400	1.4	6,912	1,306
Indicated Resources	173,400	1.2	6,705	1,267
Inferred Resources	26,000	3.1	2,569	486
Damang, Ghana				**(18.9%)**
Proven Reserves	3,511	1.8	207	39
Probable Reserves	32,541	1.5	1,613	305
Subtotal	**36,052**	**1.6**	**1,820**	**344**
Measured Resources	9,397	1.5	464	88
Indicated Resources	53,069	1.4	2,452	463
Inferred Resources	12,479	3.4	1,367	258
Total (Tarkwa and Damang)				
Proven and Probable Reserves	306,052	1.3	12,496	2,362
Measured and Indicated Resources	385,266	1.3	16,533	3,124
Inferred Resources	38,479	3.2	3,936	744

Notes:

(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 are considered uneconomic at the price used for reserves estimations.
(3) Mineral reserves have been estimated using a $800/oz gold price and mineral resources have been estimated using a $1,000/oz gold price.
(4) Mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with the SAMREC code.
(5) Although "measured resources", "indicated resources" and "inferred resources" are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed under Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC generally permits resources to be reported only as in place tonnage and grade. See "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards".

Mineral Reserves and Resources of Gold Operations as of December 31, 2009 (1)(2)(3)(4)

Gold Operations	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g Au/t)	Contained Ounces of Gold (000)	Attributable Contained Ounces of Gold (000)
Rosebel,(5) **Suriname**				**(95%)**
Proven Reserves	81,678	1.1	2,787	2,648
Probable Reserves	64,474	1.1	2,307	2,192
Subtotal	**146,152**	**1.1**	**5,094**	**4,840**
Measured Resources	124,464	1.0	3,904	3,709
Indicated Resources	101,525	1.0	3,327	3,161
Inferred Resources	27,169	1.1	941	894
Essakane,(6) **Burkina Faso***				**(90%)**
Probable Reserves	92,911	1.4	4,301	3,871
Indicated Resources	110,491	1.3	4,740	4,266
Inferred Resources	44,103	1.5	2,077	1,870
Westwood,(7) **Quebec**				**(100%)**
Indicated Resources	408	7.5	98	98
Inferred Resources	9,352	11.4	3,431	3,431
Quimsacocha,(8) **Ecuador**				**(100%)**
Proven Reserves				
Probable Reserves	8,098	6.5	1,682	1,682
Subtotal	**8,098**	**6.5**	**1,682**	**1,682**
Indicated Resources	9,935	6.6	2,107	2,107
Inferred Resources	299	6.3	61	61
Mupane,(9) **Botswana**				**(85-100%)**
Proven Reserves	1,816	1.8	103	103
Probable Reserves	1,344	2.4	102	96
Subtotal	**3,160**	**2.0**	**205**	**199**
Measured Resources	2,272	2.0	143	143
Indicated Resources	1,747	2.3	129	123
Inferred Resources	918	2.8	81	80
Sadiola,(10) **Mali**				**(41%)**
Proven Reserves	9,998	2.5	795	326
Probable Reserves	39,517	2.2	2,759	1,131
Subtotal	**49,515**	**2.2**	**3,554**	**1,457**
Measured Resources	24,922	1.5	1,185	486
Indicated Resources	88,857	1.8	5,146	2,110
Inferred Resources	49,572	1.8	2,827	1,159

Yatela,[11] Mali				**(40%)**
Proven Reserves	3,006	1.1	110	44
Probable Reserves				
Subtotal	**3,006**	**1.1**	**110**	**44**
Measured Resources	3,549	1.2	141	56
Indicated Resources	2,002	2.7	174	70
Inferred Resources	464	3.1	46	19
Doyon Division,[12] Quebec				**(100%)**
Proven Reserves	86	14.6	41	41
Probable Reserves	33	11.5	12	12
Subtotal	**119**	**13.7**	**53**	**53**
Measured Resources	570	5.6	103	103
Indicated Resources	2,102	4.4	295	295
Inferred Resources	3,708	5.3	633	633
Total (excl. Tarkwa and Damang)				
Proven and Probable Reserves	**302,961**	**1.5**	**14,999**	**12,146**
Measured and Indicated Resources	472,844	1.4	21,492	16,727
Inferred Resources	135,585	2.3	10,097	8,146

* The Essakane Project was acquired under the Orezone Transaction on February 25, 2009.

Notes:

(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 reserve estimations but are deemed to have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

(4) Although “measured resources”, “indicated resources” and “inferred resources” are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed under Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC generally permits resources to be reported only as in place tonnage and grade. See “Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards”.

(5) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owns a 95% interest in the Rosebel Gold Mine. The measured, indicated and inferred resources are confined within pit shells based on $1,000 per ounce.

(6) Effective February 25, 2009, the Company indirectly owns a 90% interest in the Essakane project. The measured, indicated and inferred resources are confined within pit shells based on $1,000 per ounce.

(7) Mineral resources have been estimated as at June 2009 using a 6.0 grams per tonne cutoff over a minimum width of 2 metres and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(8) Mineral resources have been estimated as at August 2008 using a $750/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(9) The Company indirectly owns a 100% interest in all deposits at the Mupane Gold Mine, other than the Golden Eagle deposit, in which it indirectly owns an 85% interest. Mineral reserves have been estimated as at December 31, 2009 in accordance with NI 43-101. The measured, indicated and inferred resources are confined within pit shells based on $1,000 per ounce.

(10) Mineral reserves have been estimated as at December 31, 2009 using a $880/oz gold price and mineral resources have been estimated as at December 31, 2009 using a $1,025/oz gold price, both have been estimated in accordance with the JORC Code. The Sadiola Deeps Mineral reserves have been estimated as at October 31, 2009 using $800/oz and Mineral resources, confined within pit shells, have been estimated as at October 31, 2009 using $1,000/oz in accordance with NI 43-101.

(11) Mineral reserves have been estimated as at December 31, 2009 using a $880/oz gold price and mineral resources have been estimated as at December 31, 2009 using a $1,025/oz gold price, both have been estimated in accordance with the JORC Code.

(12) The Company indirectly owns 100% of the Doyon Division which includes mineral reserves and resources from the Doyon Mine and the Mouska Mine.

Mineral Reserves and Resources of Non-Gold Operations as of December 31, 2009 [1][2]

Niobium Operations	Tonnes (000)	Grade (%Nb_2O_5)	Contained Tonnes Nb_2O_5 (000)
Niobec (100%)			
Proven Reserves	8,365	0.58	48.9
Probable Reserves	23,721	0.56	132.4
Subtotal	**32,086**	**0.56**	**181.3**
Measured Resources	8,365	0.58	48.9
Indicated Resources	23,721	0.56	132.4
Inferred Resources	37,912	0.58	219.1

Notes:

(1) Although “measured resources”, “indicated resources” and “inferred resources” are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC generally permits resources to be reported only as in place tonnage and grade. See “Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Reporting Standards”.

(2) Measured and indicated resources are inclusive of proven and probable reserves.

The Company’s reserve estimate is comprised of in-place material, *i.e.* contained ounces of gold and contained kilograms of Nb $_2O_5$, 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.

Estimation Procedures

The “qualified persons” responsible for the supervision of the preparation and review of all mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates for IAMGOLD is Réjean Sirois, Eng., Manager, Mining Geology considered “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101 with respect to the mineralization being reported on. The technical information in this section has been included herein with the consent and prior review of Mr. Sirois. The qualified person has verified the data disclosed, and data underlying the information or opinions contained in this section.

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 Mr. Sirois.

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 programs at depth and laterally.

The Company's attributable share of reserves for gold operations, excluding Tarkwa and Damang as of December 31, 2009, was 12.1 million ounces. A sensitivity analysis on the price of gold used to calculate the mineral resources would impact attributable ounces as follows: a $100 increase in the gold price would increase the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 5% and, a $100 decrease in the gold price would decrease the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 7%. The mineral reserves will follow a similar trend since as of December 31, 2009 all open pit mineable resources are confined within pit shells.

The Company's attributable share of reserves for the Tarkwa and Damang gold operations as of June 30, 2009 was 2.4 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 12% and, a 10% decrease in the gold price would decrease the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 15%.

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.

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, 2009

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
High	$1215.90	$1011	$841	$725	$537
Low	$ 801.65	$ 713	$608	$525	$411
Average	$ 972.77	$ 875	$695	$604	$444

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, 2009

$C/$	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
High	1.0251	0.9711	0.9170	1.0990	1.1507
Low	1.3066	1.3008	1.1853	1.1726	1.2704
Average	1.1420	1.0660	1.0748	1.1341	1.2116
End of Period	1.0510	1.2180	0.9913	1.1654	1.1630

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. The 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 $)
Westwood	**0.7**	**1.3**
Doyon Division	**43.4**	**68.0**
Essakane	**1.6**	**2.1**
Mupane Gold Mine	**6.4**	**6.6**
Tarkwa Gold Mine	**6.4***	**5.6***
Damang Gold Mine	**1.0***	**1.0***
Sadiola Gold Mine	**12.8***	**15.7***
Yatela Gold Mine	**9.8***	**10.1***
Rosebel Gold Mine	**26.3**	**36.8**
Niobec Mine	**3.1**	**4.4**
Other Sites	**1.0**	**3.7**

* Proportionate share based on ownership as at December 31, 2009.

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 impacted by 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 33%. 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 IAMROCK 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 2009, in the range of 66%. Mineraçâo Catalâo, a member of the Anglo-American plc group, holds a slightly higher market share to the Company's, which is estimated at approximately 13% of worldwide supply.

Niobium demand has increased significantly since 2002/2003 however due to the difficult market conditions in 2009, demand decreased by 33% compared to 2008. Its price has also increased significantly since the latter part of 2006 to stabilize in 2009.

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 82% of total 2009 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, used, in the past, various instruments to reduce the volatility of its revenues and secure the cash flows from its operating mines and such outstanding instruments impact on the price that the Company realizes on the sale of gold from the Mupane Gold Mine. Currently IAMGOLD has entered into an option based forward sales hedge program to protect the book value of the Mupane Gold Mine as it reaches end-of-life production cycle.

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. As with all unionized labour environments, the Company's operations may be affected by legal and illegal work stoppages.

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, 2009, the Company employed approximately 6,146 individuals and approximately 336 contractor-employees.

7. Dividends

The following table outlines the dividends declared per Common Share for the three most recently completed financial years:

	2009	2008	2007
Dividend per Common Share	$0.06	$0.06	$0.06

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.

The 2010 Amended Credit Facility contains covenants that restrict the ability of the Company to declare or pay dividends if a default under the 2010 Amended Credit Facility has occurred and is continuing or would result from the declaration or payment of the dividend.

8. Litigation

Reference is made to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for its financial year ended December 31, 2009, as contained in the Company's 2009 Annual Report, for information regarding litigation. As mentioned under Section 4 of Item II above, in order to protect the Company's interests and those of its shareholders for damages incurred to date in connection with the denial of the Company's application to begin construction of the Camp Caiman Project, appropriate legal claims were prepared and, on September 28, 2009, the Company, through IAMGOLD Guyane S.A.S., its indirect subsidiary in French Guiana, sent a preliminary request for indemnification to the Prefect of French Guiana for €275 million. This was followed by a motion sent to the Administrative Tribunal in Cayenne, French Guiana on December 23, 2009, to appeal the Prefect of French Guiana's implicit refusal to grant the preliminary request for indemnification.

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 370,917,536 Common Shares and no First Preference Shares or Second Preference Shares were issued and outstanding as at March 26, 2010.

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.

The First Preference Shares are issuable in one or more series. Subject to the articles of the Company, the directors of the Company are authorized to fix, before issue, the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the First Preference Shares of each series. The First Preference Shares rank prior to the Second Preference Shares and the Common Shares with respect to the payment of dividends and the return of capital on liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. Except with respect to matters as to which the holders of First Preference Shares are entitled by law to vote as a class, the holders of First Preference Shares are not entitled to vote at meetings of shareholders of the Company. The holders of First Preference Shares are not entitled to vote separately as a class or series or to dissent with respect to any proposal to amend the articles of the Company to create a new class or series of shares ranking in priority to or on parity with the First Preference Shares or any series thereof, to effect an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of the First Preference Shares or any series thereof or to increase the maximum number of authorized shares of a class or series ranking in priority to or on parity with the First Preference Shares or any series thereof.

The Second Preference Shares are issuable in one or more series. Subject to the articles of the Company, the directors of the Company are authorized to fix, before issue, the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the Second Preference Shares of each series. The Second Preference Shares rank junior to the First Preference Shares and prior to the Common Shares with respect to the payment of dividends and the return of capital on liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. Except with respect to matters as to which the holders of Second Preference Shares are entitled by law to vote as a class, the holders of Second Preference Shares are not entitled to vote at meetings of shareholders of the Company. The holders of Second Preference Shares are not entitled to vote separately as a class or series or to dissent with respect to any proposal to amend the articles of the Company to create a new class or series of shares ranking in priority to or on parity with the Second Preference Shares or any series thereof, to effect an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of the Second Preference Shares or any series thereof or to increase the maximum number of authorized shares of a class or series ranking in priority to or on parity with the Second Preference Shares or any series thereof.

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 ("NYSE") under the symbol "IAG" and on the Botswana Stock Exchange under the symbol "IAMGOLD"

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, 2009.

TSX

	High (C$)	Low (C$)	Close (C$)	Volume (millions)
January	8.92	6.35	8.40	57.2
February	11.38	8.06	10.29	97.5
March	10.93	8.09	10.88	80.0
April	11.17	8.94	9.51	51.6
May	12.54	9.50	12.28	44.3
June	12.48	10.24	11.78	46.6
July	12.37	9.99	11.42	30.0
August	13.41	11.40	12.72	31.2
September	16.97	12.31	15.13	109.3
October	15.98	13.17	14.35	46.6
November	21.19	13.95	19.89	67.7
December	21.95	15.97	16.51	60.1

The following table sets forth the market price range, in dollars, and the trading volume of the Common Shares on the NYSE for each month during the year ended December 31, 2009.

NYSE

	High (US$)	Low (US$)	Close (US$)	Volume (millions)
January	7.25	5.25	6.84	60.9
February	9.00	6.48	8.08	81.2
March	8.90	6.31	8.55	74.9
April	8.87	7.21	7.99	55.3
May	11.42	7.97	11.27	57.4
June	11.51	9.04	10.12	73.5
July	11.31	8.57	10.18	57.9
August	12.36	10.62	11.63	37.8
September	15.86	11.14	14.14	135.1
October	15.20	12.19	13.15	106.2
November	20.13	12.92	18.95	139.8
December	21.00	15.02	15.64	142.4

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 *Aurora, Ontario, Canada*	*Chairman of the Company*	*1990*
DEREK BULLOCK [3] *Bobcaygeon, Ontario, Canada*	*Mining Consultant*	*1994*
JOHN E. CALDWELL [1][3] *Toronto, Ontario, Canada*	*President and Chief Executive Officer of SMTC Corporation Limited (electronic manufacturing services)*	*2006*
DONALD K. CHARTER [1][2][3] *Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada*	*Corporate Director and President, 3Cs Corporation (private company)*	*2003*
W. ROBERT DENGLER [2][4] *Aurora, Ontario, Canada*	*Corporate Director*	*2005*
GUY G. DUFRESNE [4] *Boucherville, Québec, Canada*	*Corporate Director*	*2006*
PETER C. JONES *Toronto, Ontario, Canada*	*Management Consultant, Corporate Director and Interim President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company*	*2006*
MAHENDRA NAIK [1][2] *Markham, Ontario, Canada*	*Chief Financial Officer of Fundeco Inc. Private Investment Chartered Accountant*	*2000*
JOHN SHAW [4] *Sydney, New South Wales, Australia*	*Corporate Director*	*2006*

[1] *Member of the Audit and Finance Committee*
[2] *Member of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee*
[3] *Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance 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. 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. Dufresne who prior to November 2006, was President and Chief Executive Officer of Québec Cartier Mining Company (iron ore extraction and manufacturing company); 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
PETER C. JONES Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Interim President and CEO	2010
P. GORDON STOTHART Oakville, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2007
CAROL T. BANDUCCI Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2007
LARRY E. PHILLIPS Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President, Corporate Affairs	1990
BRIAN CHANDLER Dakar,Senegal	Senior Vice President, African Operations	2008
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, Operating Strategy	2005

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Occupation	Officer Since
DENIS MIVILLE-DESCHÊNES* Bromont, Québec, Canada	Senior Vice President, Project Development	2006
PAUL B. OLMSTED Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Development	2003
JEFFERY A. SNOW Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary	2009
LISA ZANGARI Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Human Resources	2009

* 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: Ms. Banducci who, prior to July 2007, was Vice President, Financial Operations with Royal Group Technologies (a building products manufacturer) and from 2004 to 2005 was engaged as a consultant advising on the restructuring of businesses, and prior to 2004, was Chief Financial Officer of Canadian General-Tower Limited (a flexible polymer materials manufacturer); Mr. Chandler who, prior to 2009, was engaged as a consultant for the Company from May 2008 to December 2008 and who, prior to May 2008, was a mine management consultant; 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); Mr. Stothart who, prior to December 2007, was General Manager, Project Technical Services for Xstrata Copper (a mining company) and from January 2006 to August 2006 was Director of Development for Falconbridge Limited, Copper Business Unit (a mining company), and from July 2003 to December 2005 was General Manager at Falconbridge Limited's Lomas Bayas mine; Mr. Snow who, prior to November 2009, was Managing Director, Mining Group for McMillan LLP and prior to March 2006 was Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Falconbridge Limited (a mining company) and Mrs. Zangari who, prior to September 2009, was Senior Vice President, Human Resources at Kinross Gold Corporation (a mining company) from 2005 to 2009, and, prior to 2005, was Vice President, Human Resources at Placer Dome Canada (a mining company).

3. Shareholdings of Directors and Officers

As at March 26, 2010, directors and executive officers of IAMGOLD as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, approximately 6.12 million Common Shares or 1.65% 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 was serving as a director of the Mosaic Group Inc. 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; (ii) 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; (iii) Mr. Shaw was serving as a non-executive director of Albidon Limited when, on April 23, 2009, the company voluntarily appointed administrators. Following this appointment of administrators Mr. Shaw resigned as director of Albidon Limited; (iv) Mr. Jones was serving as director of Lakota Resources Inc. when, on May 7, 2009 a temporary cease trade order was issued by the Ontario Securities Commission for failing to file audited annual financial statements and management's discussion and analysis due to lack of available funding. A permanent cease trade order was issued May 19, 2009 and similar orders were issued by the British Columbia Securities Commission and the Alberta Securities Commission on May 11, 2009 and August 10, 2009, respectively. Additionally, on August 4, 2009, Lakota Resources Inc., initiated proposal proceedings pursuant to the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (the "BIA"). Mr. Jones resigned from the board of Lakota Resources Inc. on October 28, 2009. Lakota Resources Inc. fulfilled all of its obligations in the company's restructuring under the proposal provisions of the BIA, however the permanent cease trade orders are still in effect.

Personal Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or officer of the Company, or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities to affect materially the control 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, or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities to affect materially the control 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 has had 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 are no existing or potential material conflicts 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 and Finance Committee

1. Composition and Relevant Education and Experience of Members

The directors of the Company have an Audit and Finance Committee (the "Audit Committee") which consists of Messrs. John E. Caldwell (Chairman), Donald K. Charter and Mahendra Naik. The directors of the Company have determined that all members of the Audit Committee are "independent" and "financially literate" for the purposes of applicable laws. The directors of the Company have also determined that each member of the Audit Committee is an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" for the purposes of applicable laws. The designation of each member of the Audit Committee 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 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 30 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.

Name	Relevant Education and Experience
Donald K. Charter	Mr. Charter is the President of 3C's Corporation his private consulting and investment company. Mr. Charter has experience in a number of sectors including mining, oil & gas, real estate, financial services and corporate governance. He has completed the Institute of Corporate Directors, Directors Education Program and is a member of the Institute. He is a graduate of McGill University where he obtained degrees in Economics and Law. He began his career in Toronto where he built a successful commercial and M&A legal practice becoming a partner in the firm. In 1995 he left the practice of law and joined the Dundee group of companies as an Executive Vice President with a number of responsibilities including the company's capital market activities. In 1998 he became the inaugural Chairman and CEO of the Dundee Securities group of companies and oversaw its growth from a start up to a major independent financial services company, including his involvement in the creation of the Dundee Bank as Executive Vice Chairman. In 2006, Mr. Charter left this group of companies and has focused his attention on 3C's and as a corporate director primarily in the resource sector currently sitting on the Board of Directors of Lundin Mining (Compensation Committee (Chair), Audit Committee Dundee REIT, Great Plains Exploration (Audit Committee and Compensation Committee), Baffinland Iron Mines (Compensation Committee, Governance Committee (Chair)), Adrianne Resources (Chairman of the Board) and Corsa Capital (Audit Committee, Compensation Committee).
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 and Finance Committee

The general mandate of the Audit and Finance Committee is to review and, if deemed appropriate, recommend the approval of the Company's annual and quarterly financial statements and related disclosure to the Board of Directors, and more particularly to oversee 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 material 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 and Finance Committee is attached hereto as Schedule B.

3. Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit and Finance Committee has adopted a pre-approval policy with respect to permitted non-audit services. Under this policy, subject to certain conditions, specified audit-related services, tax-related non-audit services, audit services and certain permitted non-audit services may be presented to the Audit and Finance Committee for pre-approval as a category of services on an annual or project basis. On a quarterly basis, the Chief Financial Officer of IAMGOLD is required to update the Audit and Finance Committee in respect of the actual amount of fees in comparison to the pre-approved estimate. Following the annual pre-approval, on an interim basis, the Chief Financial Officer of IAMGOLD is permitted to approve statutory, compliance and subsidiary audits and additional audit-related services and specified non-audit services, provided that the estimated fees for such services fall within specified dollar limits. Additional audit-related services and specified non-audit services that exceed the dollar thresholds and all additional non-audit services, including tax-related non-audit services, require the pre-approval of the Audit and Finance Committee (or if within a specified dollar threshold, the Committee Chairman).

4. External Auditor Service Fees

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years for audit services were $1,416,000 in 2009 and $1,462,000 in 2008.

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 not included in the above paragraph were $207,000 in 2009 and 8,200 in 2008. The audit-related fees relate to services provided in connection with public offerings completed by the Company.

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 and tax advice were $107,000 in 2009 and $60,700 in 2008. The nature of the services comprising these fees was advice regarding compliance and general tax matters.

All Other Fees

There were no other fees billed by the Company's external auditors in the past two fiscal years.

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:

	2009	2008
Audit Fees[1]	**1,416,000**	1,462,000
Audit-Related Fees[2]	**207,000**	8,200
Tax Fees[3]	**107,000**	60,700
Total	**1,730,000**	1,539,000

(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 2009 fiscal year to the date hereof, 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

2008 Credit Facility

The Company entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") on April 15, 2008 with a syndicate of financial institutions (collectively the "Lenders") led by The Bank of Nova Scotia and Société Générale providing for a revolving bank credit facility of up to $140 million (the "2008 Credit Facility"). The purpose of the 2008 Credit Facility is to finance general corporate requirements of the Company including permitted acquisitions. The 2008 Credit Facility matures and all indebtedness thereunder is due and payable on April 15, 2013. The Company, with the consent of lenders representing greater than 66 2/3% of the aggregate commitments under the 2008 Credit Facility, has the option to extend the term of the facility for up to two additional one-year terms. The Company must replace or cancel the commitments of any Lenders who do not consent to such an extension.

Advances under the 2008 Credit Facility are available in US dollars and bear interest at rates calculated with respect to certain financial ratios of the Company and vary in accordance with borrowing rates in Canada and the United States. The Lenders are each paid a standby fee on the undrawn portion of the 2008 Credit Facility, which fee also depends on certain financial ratios of the Company. Payment and performance of the Company's obligations under the facility are guaranteed by certain of the subsidiaries of the Company (collectively with the Company, the "Obligors") and are secured by a pledge by the Obligors of all of their equity interests in each of the other Obligors (other than the Company) and a pledge by the Obligors of their bank accounts, investment accounts, bullion accounts and certain debt obligations. The Credit Agreement includes certain covenants relating to the operations and activities of the Obligors including, among others, restrictions with respect to indebtedness, distributions, entering into derivative transactions, disposition of material assets, mergers and acquisitions and maintaining assets in certain jurisdictions, as well as covenants to maintain certain financial ratios and a tangible net worth of not less than the aggregate of $738 million plus 50% of the Company's consolidated net income for the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2007 and each subsequent fiscal year (excluding any period in which net income is a loss), plus 50% of the proceeds of equity issuances or contributions after December 31, 2007. The Credit Agreement also includes typical events of default, including any change of control of the Company.

2010 Amended Credit Facility

The Company amended and restated the Credit Agreement ("Amended Credit Agreement") on March 24, 2010 with a revised syndicate of financial institutions (collectively the "Revised Lenders") led by The Bank of Nova Scotia, Société Générale and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The amendments provide for a revolving bank credit facility of up to $350 million USD or Canadian dollar equivalents (the "2010 Amended Credit Facility"). The purpose of the 2010 Amended Credit Facility remains to finance general corporate requirements of the Company including permitted

acquisitions. The 2010 Amended Credit Facility matures and all indebtedness thereunder is due and payable on March 24, 2013. The Company, with the consent of lenders representing greater than 66 2/3% of the aggregate commitments under the 2010 Amended Credit Facility, has the option to extend the term of the facility for up to two additional one-year terms. The Company must replace or cancel the commitments of any Lenders who do not consent to such an extension.

Advances under the 2010 Amended Credit Facility are available in US dollars, and Canadian dollars and bear interest at rates calculated with respect to certain financial ratios of the Company and vary in accordance with borrowing rates in Canada and the United States. The Lenders are each paid a standby fee on the undrawn portion of the 2010 Amended Credit Facility, which fee also depends on certain financial ratios of the Company. Payment and performance of the Company's obligations under the facility continue to be guaranteed by certain of the subsidiaries of the Company (collectively with the Company, the "Obligors"). All previous security including pledges by the Obligors of all of their equity interests in each of the other Obligors (other than the Company) and a pledge by the Obligors of their bank accounts, investment accounts, bullion accounts and certain debt obligations have been eliminated. The Amended Credit Agreement includes certain covenants relating to the operations and activities of the Obligors including, among others, restrictions with respect to indebtedness, distributions, entering into derivative transactions, disposition of material assets, mergers and acquisitions as well as covenants to maintain certain financial ratios and a tangible net worth of not less than the aggregate of $1,250 million plus 50% of the Company's consolidated net income for the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2010 and each subsequent fiscal year (excluding any period in which net income is a loss), plus 50% of the proceeds of equity issuances or contributions after December 31, 2009. The Amended Credit Agreement also includes typical events of default, including any change of control of the Company.

As at March 31, 2010, there were no funds drawn under the 2010 Amended Credit Facility.

Arrangement Agreement

The Arrangement Agreement entered into by the Company in connection with the Orezone Transaction on December 10, 2008, as amended January 12, 2009, was a material contract of the Company.

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 financial year of the Company 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

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, 2009.

KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants

The qualified persons whose names are set forth herein, being: Rejean Sirois, Pierre Pelletier, Daniel Vallieres, Francis Clouston, Gabriel Voicu, Patrice Simard, Elzear Belzile, Ian Glacken and Optiro Pty Ltd, Louis-Pierre Gignac, Louis Gignac and G Mining Services Inc, John Hawxby and GRD Minproc (Pty) Ltd, Phillip Bedell and Golder Associates Ltd, Rick Skelton and SRK Consulting, Marcus Tomkinson, Linton Putland and Patrick Godin.

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. Rejean Sirois, Pierre Pelletier, Daniel Vallieres, Francis Clouston, Gabriel Voicu and Patrice Simard are employees of the Company.

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, 2009 in their report dated March 25, 2010. 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.

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 19, 2010, 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, 2009.

SCHEDULE A

IAMGOLD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



SCHEDULE B

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. Overall Purpose and Objectives

The audit and finance 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 provide oversight with respect to the integrity of financial reporting process of the Corporation, the system of internal controls and management of the financial risks of the Corporation, the performance of IAMGOLD's internal audit function and the external audit process of the financial information of the Corporation, oversight of financial policies and the nature and structure of major strategic financial commitments. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Committee maintains an effective working relationship with the Directors, management of the Corporation, internal audit and the external auditor of the Corporation as well as monitors the independence of the external auditor.

In addition to the powers and responsibilities expressly delegated by the Board of Directors to the Committee in this Charter, the Committee may exercise any other powers and carry out any other responsibilities delegated to it by the Board from time to time consistent with the Company's bylaws. The powers and responsibilities delegated by the Board to the Committee in this Charter or otherwise shall be exercised and carried out by the Committee as it deems appropriate without requirement of Board approval, and any decision made by the Committee (including any decision to exercise or refrain from exercising any of the powers delegated to the Committee hereunder) shall be at the Committee's sole discretion. While acting within the scope of the powers and responsibilities delegated to it, the Committee shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Committee shall have the power to determine which matters are within the scope of the powers and responsibilities delegated to it.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee's responsibilities are limited to oversight. Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Company's financial statements as well as the Company's financial reporting process, accounting policies, internal audit function, internal accounting controls and disclosure controls and procedures. The independent auditor is responsible for performing an audit of the Company's annual financial statements, expressing an opinion as to the conformity of such annual financial statements with accounting principles generally accepted in the Canada (GAAP) and reviewing the Company's quarterly financial statements. It is not the responsibility of the Committee to

plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements and disclosure are complete and accurate and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable laws, rules and regulations. Each member of the Committee shall be entitled to rely on the integrity of those persons within the Company and of the professionals and experts (including the Company's internal auditor (or others responsible for the internal audit function, including contracted non-employee or audit or accounting firms engaged to provide internal audit services) and the Company's independent auditor) from which the Committee receives information and, absent actual knowledge to the contrary, the accuracy of the financial and other information provided to the Committee by such persons, professionals or experts.

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. In this Charter, the terms "independent" and "financially literate" have the meaning ascribed to such terms by Applicable Laws , including currently the requirements of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 and the Corporate Governance Rules of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE Rules"), which are reproduced in Appendix "A" attached hereto. The chairman of the Committee will be appointed by the Committee from time to time on the recommendation of the corporate governance committee and must have such accounting or related financial management expertise as the Directors may determine in

their business judgment.

All members shall, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, be “financially literate”, and at least one member shall have accounting or related financial management expertise to qualify as a “financial expert” in accordance with applicable legal requirements, including currently the requirements of Multilateral Instrument 52-110, the rules adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the NYSE Rules reproduced in Appendix “A” attached hereto.

No Committee member may simultaneously serve on the audit committee of more than two other public companies, unless the Board determines that such simultaneous service would not impair the ability of such member to effectively serve on the Committee.

As the rules set out in Schedule “A” may be revised, updated or replaced from time to time, the Audit Committee shall ensure that such schedule is up-dated accordingly when required.

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

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

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

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

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

(h) Except as may be delegated by the Committee to any one or more members of the Committee, 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.

(i) 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, in respect of the:

(a) Financial Reporting of the Corporation

(i) review the quarterly and annual 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;

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

- actual financial results for the annual and interim periods varied significantly from budgeted, projected or previous period results;
- generally accepted accounting principles have been consistently applied;
- there are any actual or proposed changes in accounting or financial reporting practices of the Corporation; and
- there are any significant or unusual events or transactions which require disclosure and, if so, consider the adequacy of that disclosure;

(iii) review significant accounting and reporting issues, including recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and consider their impact on the financial statements of the Corporation;

(iv) 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;

(v) review the selection of, and changes in the accounting policies of the Corporation;

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

(vii) 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;

(viii) discuss the Corporation's earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earning guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, if applicable;

(ix) 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; and

(x) 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;

(b) Internal Controls of the Corporation

(i) oversee the planning and implementation of work of the internal auditor pursuant to the internal audit charter, which charter shall be approved by the Committee from time to time, including, without limitation, the identification and management of risks to the Corporation through the implementation of a system of internal controls appropriate to the Corporation;

(ii) review the areas of greatest financial risk to the Corporation and whether management of the Corporation is managing these risks effectively;

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

(iv) review and be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the public disclosure of the Corporation of financial information and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures; and

(v) establish procedures for,

- the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and

- the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters relating to the Corporation;

(c) External Auditor of the Corporation

(i) recommend to the Directors,

- 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
- the remuneration to be paid to the external auditor of the Corporation;

(ii) 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;

(iii) oversee 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;

(iv) 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;

(v) 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;

(vi) review and approve the hiring policies of the Corporation regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Corporation;

(vii) review with the external auditor of the Corporation any audit problems or difficulties and management's response to such problems or difficulties;

(d) Financial Matters

The Committee shall review and, where appropriate, make recommendations to the Directors regarding:

(i) policies relating to the Corporation's cash flow, cash management and working capital, shareholder dividends and related policy, and share issuance and repurchases;

(ii) financing plans, including capital market and off-balance sheet transactions, including, without limitation, equity, debt and sale-leasebacks that may have a material impact on the Corporation's financial position;

(iii) capital expenditure budgets and proposed major capital expenditure (development and exploration) projects;

(iv) acquisitions, joint ventures, divestitures and other similar transactions; and

(v) other transactions or financial issues that management wishes to be reviewed by the Committee.

The Committee shall review and assess annually this charter and recommend any proposed changes to the Board of Directors for approval and perform an annual evaluation of the performance of the Committee, the results of which shall be reported to the Board of Directors.

5. Communication with the Directors

(a) The Committee shall produce and provide the Directors with a 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.

Appendix A

Independence Requirement of Multilateral Instrument 52-110

A member of the Audit Committee shall be considered “independent”, in accordance with Multilateral Instrument 52-110 - Audit Committees (“MI 52-110”), subject to the additional requirements or exceptions provided in MI 52-110, if that member has no direct or indirect relationship with the Company, which could reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member’s independent judgment. The following persons are considered to have a material relationship with the Company and, as such, cannot be a member of the Audit Committee:

a. an individual who is, or has been within the last three years, an employee or executive officer of the Company;

b. an individual whose immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of the Company;

c. an individual who:

   i. is a partner of a firm that is the Company’s internal or external auditor;

   ii. is an employee of that firm; or

   iii. was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the Company’s audit within that time;

d. an individual whose spouse, minor child or stepchild, or child or stepchild who shares a home with the individual:

   i. is a partner of a firm that is the Company’s internal or external auditor;

   ii. is an employee of that firm and participates in its audit, assurance or tax compliance (but not tax planning) practice, or

   iii. was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the Company’s audit within that time;

e. an individual who, or whose immediate family member, is or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of an entity if any of the Company’s current executive officers serves or served at the same time on the entity’s compensation committee; and

f. an individual who received, or whose immediate family member who is employed as an executive officer of the Company received, more than $75,000 in direct compensation from the Company during any 12 month period within the last three years, other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the Board of Directors or any Board committee, or the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service for the Company if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.

In addition to the independence criteria discussed above, any individual who:

a. has a relationship with the Company pursuant to which the individual may accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the Company or any subsidiary entity of the Company, other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the board of directors or any board committee; or as a part-time chair or vice-chair of the board or any board or committee, or

b. is an affiliated entity of the Company or any of its subsidiary entities, is deemed to have a material relationship with the Company, and therefore, is deemed not to be independent.

The indirect acceptance by an individual of any consulting, advisory or other fee includes acceptance of a fee by:

a. an individual’s spouse, minor child or stepchild, or a child or stepchild who shares the individual’s home; or

b. an entity in which such individual is a partner, member, an officer such as a managing director occupying a comparable position or executive officer, or occupies a similar position (except limited partners, non-managing members and those occupying similar positions who, in each case, have no active role in providing services to the entity) and which provides accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking or financial advisory services to the Company or any subsidiary entity of the Company.

Independence Requirement of NYSE Rules

A director shall be considered "independent" in accordance with NYSE Rules if that director has no material relationship with the Company that may interfere with the exercise of his/her independence from management and the Company. In addition:

a. A director who is an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of the Company is not independent until three years after the end of such employment relationships.

b. A director who receives, or whose immediate family member receives, more than $100,000 per year in direct compensation from the Company, other than director or committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service), is not independent until three years after he or she ceases to receive more than $100,000 per year in such compensation.

c. A director who is affiliated with or employed by, or whose immediate family member is affiliated with or employed in a professional capacity by, a present or former internal or external auditor of the Company is not "independent" until three years after the end of the affiliation or the employment or auditing relationship.

d. A director who is employed, or whose immediate family member is employed, as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's present executives serve on that company's compensation committee is not "independent" until three years after the end of such service or the employment relationship.

e. A director who is an executive officer or an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of a company that makes payments to, or receives payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any single fiscal year, exceeds the greater of $1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues, is not "independent" until three years after falling below such threshold.

A member of the Audit Committee must also satisfy the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3(b)(1) adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as set out below:

In order to be considered to be independent, a member of an audit committee of a listed issuer that is not an investment company may not, other than in his or her capacity as a member of the audit committee, the board of directors, or any other board committee:

a. Accept directly or indirectly any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the issuer or any subsidiary thereof, provided that, unless the rules of the national securities exchange or national securities association provide otherwise, compensatory fees do not include the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the listed issuer (provided that such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service); or

b. Be an affiliated person of the issuer or any subsidiary thereof. An "affiliated person" means a person who directly or indirectly controls IAMGOLD, or a director, executive officer, partner, member, principal or designee of an entity that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, IAMGOLD.

Financial Literacy Under Multilateral Instrument 52-110

"Financially literate", in accordance with MI 52-110, means that the director has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

Financial Expert under SEC Rules

An audit committee financial expert is defined as a person who has the following attributes:

a. an understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements;

b. the ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;

c. experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues which are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the registrant's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;

d. an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and

e. an understanding of audit committee functions.

An individual will be required to possess all of the attributes listed in the above definition to qualify as an audit committee financial expert and must have acquired such attributes through one or more of the following means:

a. education and experience as a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant or auditor, or experience in one or more positions that involve the performance of similar function;

b. experience actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions;

c. experience overseeing or assessing the performance of companies or public accountants with respect to the preparation, auditing or evaluation of financial statements; or

d. other relevant experience

Exhibit 99.2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), dated March 25, 2010, should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for December 31, 2009 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.

Forward-Looking Statements

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 global price of gold, niobium, copper, silver or certain other commodities (such as fuel and electricity); changes in US dollar and other currency exchange rates, 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; laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment; 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. Known and unknown risks inherent in all projects include: the accuracy of reserve estimates; metallurgical recoveries; capital and operating costs of such projects; and the future for the relevant minerals.

Development 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 IAMGOLD could fail to obtain the governmental approvals necessary for the operation of a project; in either 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 U.S. 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.

U.S. Investors Should Note

The U.S. 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 U.S. registered companies in their filings with the SEC.

Executive Summary

IAMGOLD Corporation (“IAMGOLD”, “IMG”, or the “Company”) is committed to its vision of building a premier gold company through a disciplined growth strategy focused on exploration and acquisition. The Company delivered solid results in 2009 highlighted by record net earnings, strong production and cost control performance, and by significantly increasing gold reserves.

In 2009, IAMGOLD focused on optimizing its operations through innovative production and cost containment initiatives that resulted in a total gold production of 939,000 ounces, exceeding the original guidance by 7%, and cash cost per ounce of $461, bettering the initial estimates of between $470 and $480 per ounce. In addition to the 2,809,000 ounces of gold added to proven and probable reserves (through the acquisition of the Essakane Project in February), the Company’s exploration activities increased reserves a further 2,100,000 ounces, representing a 17% increase in 2009.

The Company maintains a solid balance sheet with sufficient liquidity to fund its existing pipeline of projects and seeks advantageous investment opportunities that fit within IAMGOLD’s growth strategy. Acquisition opportunities are focused on achieving superior economic returns with a particular emphasis on decreasing the Company’s long-term cost structure. Other key acquisition criteria include an addition of an advanced exploration project or operation with a minimum of 150,000 ounces of gold per annum; a demonstrated exploration upside; and a regional and geographic profile that complements the Company’s existing portfolio. On March 25, 2010, the Company increased its $140 million secured revolving credit facility to a $350 million unsecured revolving credit facility. In addition, the Company will enter into a $50.0 million facility for the issuance of letters of credit. IAMGOLD continues to assess the requirement and timing of a further equity offering through the prospectus filed in July 2009.

The Company’s operating mines delivered superior results with record gold production at the Rosebel Gold Mine, the Company’s flagship operation, and an extended mine life at the Doyon Division. The Doyon Mine operated seven months past the anticipated end of life and was ultimately closed in December 2009. The Mouska Mine will continue to operate at reduced levels through 2012. At the Mupane Mine, ball mill issues (from the second half of the year) impacted production. The major issues are now resolved and plans are in place to achieve improved performance in 2010.

The Company completed all 2009 construction milestones at the Essakane Project, in Burkina Faso, and the Westwood Project in Quebec, with both projects on or ahead of schedule. The projected early start-up of the Essakane Project (scheduled to begin by August 2010) demonstrates the Company’s ability to acquire, integrate and develop operations safely, responsibly and profitably.

IAMGOLD has remained focused on continuously improving its safety performance. The Company’s commitment to achieving Zero Harm has resulted in IAMGOLD realizing better-than-industry safety averages in 2009, with a 31% decrease in days away injuries.

IAMGOLD remains focused on achieving outstanding performance through the delivery of solid operating results; securing aggressive organic growth opportunites; and developing a successful pipeline of projects while maintaining its financial strength. The Company’s ability to deliver on its 2009 objectives has resulted in a solid foundation for growth in 2010 and beyond.

Overview

IAMGOLD is an established mining and exploration company. IAMGOLD's interests include seven operating gold mines and a niobium producer (see table below), a diamond royalty, and exploration and development projects located throughout Africa and the Americas. The Company's advanced exploration and development projects include the Essakane Project in Burkina Faso, the Westwood Project in Canada and the Quimsacocha Project in Ecuador.

The following table highlights the Company's percentage ownership share of producing mines and major exploration and development projects ("E&D").

Site	Operator	Reporting Segment	Geographic Location	IAMGOLD Share 2009	2008	2007
Rosebel Mine	IAMGOLD	Gold	Suriname	95%	95%	95%
Doyon Division[(a)]	IAMGOLD	Gold	Canada	100%	100%	100%
Sleeping Giant Mine[(b)]	IAMGOLD	Gold	Canada	—	100%	100%
Mupane Mine	IAMGOLD	Gold	Botswana	100%	100%	100%
Essakane Project[(c)]	IAMGOLD	E&D	Burkina Faso	90%	—	—
Niobec Mine	IAMGOLD	Non-gold	Canada	100%	100%	100%
Quimsacocha Project	IAMGOLD	E&D	Ecuador	100%	100%	100%
Joint Ventures:						
Sadiola Mine[(d)]	AngloGold Ashanti	Gold	Mali	41%	38%	38%
Yatela Mine	AngloGold Ashanti	Gold	Mali	40%	40%	40%
Working Interests:						
Tarkwa Mine	Gold Fields Limited	Gold	Ghana	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%
Damang Mine	Gold Fields Limited	Gold	Ghana	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%

(a) The Doyon Division includes the Doyon Mine, the Mouska Mine and the Westwood Project. The Doyon Mine operation ended in December 2009. Refer to the Doyon Division analysis in the results of operations section. The Westwood Project is planned for commercial production in early 2013.

(b) The Company mined and processed reserves at the Sleeping Giant Mine until the end of its reserve life. The property and all the related infrastructure assets were sold in October 2008.

(c) The Essakane Project is under construction with commercial production scheduled to begin by August 2010.

(d) On December 29, 2009, the Company purchased an additional 3% interest increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41%. Refer to the Sadiola Mine analysis in the results of operations section.

2009 Highlights

Solid Financial Position

- Record full year adjusted net earnings [1] increased 97% to $212.2 million ($0.60 per share), including a net positive impact of $39.3 million ($0.11 per share), primarily the result of foreign exchange gains ($0.07 per share), and a gain on sale of gold bullion ($0.09 per share), partially offset by changes in asset retirement obligations for closed properties ($0.04 per share) and impairment of the carrying value of certain marketable securities ($0.01 per share).
- Net earnings for 2009 were $114.1 million ($0.32 per share) including non-cash impairment charges of $98.1 million primarily for the Camp Caiman Project.
- Strong operating cash flow of $257.0 million ($0.73 per share [2]).
- Continued strong financial position with $422.7 million in available funds. Cash, cash equivalents and gold bullion (at market) of $300.1 million and $122.6 million of available credit at December 31, 2009.
- Ninth straight annual dividend; $0.06 per share in 2009 totaling $22.1 million paid in January 2010.

Strong Production and Cost Control Performance; Record Reserves

- Gold production of 939,000 ounces, 7% higher than original guidance, and average cash cost [1] of $461 per ounce.
- Record production at the Rosebel Mine of 392,000 attributable ounces, 24% higher than 2008 production, at a cash cost [1] of $396 per ounce.
- Gold reserves at record levels; increased by 17%, or 2.1 million ounces, to 14.5 million ounces.
- Strong niobium sales of 4.3 million kilograms and operating margin [1] of $20 per kilogram.
- Niobium reserves increased by 32%, or 43.5 million kilograms, to 181.3 million kilograms of contained niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5).

Development Projects on Schedule to Deliver

- Acquired, integrated and accelerated the Essakane Project in Burkina Faso with commercial production scheduled to begin by August 2010.
- The Westwood Project in Quebec is on schedule; planned commercial production to begin in early 2013.
- Feasibility study of the Sadiola deep sulphide project approved and a construction decision due in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Zero Harm Continues

- Commitment to Zero Harm resulted in a 31% reduction in days away injuries.

Market Capitalization Growth

- In September 2009, the Company announced that Standard and Poor's ("S&P") has added IAMGOLD to the S&P/TSX 60 Index. The S&P/TSX 60 Index represents Canada's 60 largest and most heavily traded corporations.

2010 Outlook

- 2010 gold production guidance to be between 940,000 and 1,000,000 ounces at an average cash cost [1] of $490 to $510 per ounce.

[1] Adjusted net earnings, Cash cost per ounce and Operating margin per kilogram of niobium at the Niobec Mine are non-GAAP measures. Refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measures.

[2] Operating cash flow per share is a non-GAAP measure and is calculated by dividing the consolidated cash flow from operating activities by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period.

Solid Financial Results

In 2009, full year revenues of $914.3 million increased $44.7 million from the previous year. A higher average gold price more than compensated for the lower ounces sold due to the closure of the Sleeping Giant Mine in late 2008.

In 2009, adjusted net earnings[1] nearly doubled to $212.2 million ($0.60 per share) as compared to $107.5 million ($0.36 per share) in 2008. The results included a net of tax positive impact of $39.3 million ($0.11 per share) mainly the result of foreign exchange gains ($0.07 per share) and a gain on sale of gold bullion ($0.09 per share), partially offset by changes in asset retirement obligations for closed properties ($0.04 per share) and impairment of the carrying value of certain marketable securities ($0.01 per share).

Net earnings for 2009 were $114.1 million ($0.32 per share) including non-cash impairment charges of $98.1 million mainly related to the Camp Caiman Project in French Guiana. In 2008, the net loss was $9.9 million ($0.03 per share) including impairment charges of $117.4 million (net of tax).

Annual operating cash flow from 2009 activities was $257.0 million ($0.73 per share [2]), similar to $258.2 million ($0.87 per share [2]) in 2008. Higher revenues and improvements in cash mining costs were offset by increased spending on exploration and corporate initiatives, and increased investment in working capital.

Financial Position Remains Strong

The Company's cash, cash equivalents and gold bullion (at market value) position remains strong with $300.1 million available at December 31, 2009. In addition, the availability under the credit facility, net of asset retirement guarantees, at December 31, 2009 was $122.6 million, for a total of $422.7 million of available funds. The credit facility availability increased during the year as the Company repaid $50.0 million of previously drawn funds. On March 25, 2010, the Company increased its $140 million secured revolving credit facility to a $350 million unsecured revolving credit facility. In addition, the Company will enter into a $50.0 million facility for the issuance of letters of credit.

Capital expenditures in 2009 were $452.6 million as the Company aggressively advanced construction of the Essakane and Westwood development Projects and invested in production expansion at the Rosebel Mine through mining fleet improvements.

With strong cash, cash equivalents and gold bullion positions, the available credit facility and expected operational cash flows, the Company has the financial capacity to fund the continuing 2010 requirements of exploration and development projects. In March 2010, the Company issued 1,575,000 flow-through shares at C$20 per share with gross proceeds of C$31.5 million to fund prescribed resource expenditures on the Westwood Project. In 2010, the Company plans capital expenditures of $373 million and exploration expenses of $38 million.

On July 29, 2009, the Company filed a base shelf prospectus with the securities regulators in each province and territory of Canada (except for Quebec) and a corresponding registration statement with the SEC in the United States. These filings allow the Company to make offerings of common shares, warrants, debt securities, subscription receipts or any combination thereof of up to $700 million until August 29, 2011. This base shelf prospectus will help expedite access to additional financial capacity in support of strengthening the Company's liquidity and capital resources for the future including acquisition opportunities.

[1] Adjusted net earnings are a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

[2] Operating cash flow per share is a non-GAAP measure and is calculated by dividing the consolidated cash flow from operating activities by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period.

Strong Production and Cost Control Performance; Record Reserves

Gold production for 2009 was 939,000 attributable ounces at an average cash cost [1] of $461 per ounce. This production level was in line with the revised October 2009 guidance and 7% higher than original guidance for the year primarily due to the impact of productivity improvements at the Rosebel Mine. IAMGOLD's attributable gold production in 2009 decreased by 58,000 ounces or 6% compared to 2008.

Excluding the Sleeping Giant Mine, production increased by 11,000 ounces during 2009. This relative increase is mainly a result of record gold production at the Rosebel Mine from higher throughput realized from the mill expansion, higher production at the Yatela Mine from higher gold grades, and higher production at the Tarkwa Mine from the commissioning of a new CIL plant, partially offset by lower production at the Mupane and Sadiola Mines.

The consolidated average cash cost[1] increased by $2 per ounce in 2009 to $461 per ounce compared to $459 per ounce in 2008. The Company's focus on productivity gains, acquisition of royalty interests related to its operations and positive fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates largely mitigated rising energy costs, lower gold production, lower grade and higher royalties due to the impact of a higher realized gold price. Cash cost per ounce of gold produced in 2009 was in line with the latest guidance of $460 to $470 per ounce and lower than the original guidance of $470 to $480 per ounce.

Proven and probable mineral reserves of gold after depletion increased 17%, or 2.1 million ounces, to 14.5 million ounces as at December 31, 2009. The main contributors to the changes were an updated geological model for the Essakane Project yielding an additional 1.1 million ounces of mineral reserves (a 38% increase) and a higher gold price; an addition of over 1.3 million ounces from the Rosebel Mine (a 37% increase); an addition of 0.9 million attributable ounces at the Sadiola Mine representing seven years of mine life; and a decrease of reserves of 1.1 million ounces related to the Camp Caiman Project.

Total proven and probable mineral reserves of niobium increased 32% to 181.3 million kilograms of contained niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5). This increase was a result of infill drilling that allowed for the conversion of inferred to indicated mineral resources. The increase follows significant gains in 2008 from the approval of the paste backfill project which enabled higher extraction ratios on the lower levels.

[1] Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

Development Projects on Schedule to Deliver

In 2009, the Company invested $345.7 million in capitalized and expensed expenditures incurred on development projects including Essakane in Burkina Faso, Westwood in Northern Quebec and Quimsacocha in Ecuador. The development projects are summarized below. Refer to the Development section on page 33 for more information.

Burkina Faso – Essakane Project – Accelerated Early Production

In September 2009, the Company announced its plan to accelerate production at its Essakane development Project by increasing the processing rate and optimizing the mine plan, allowing for earlier access to higher grade ore. Gold production is estimated to be between 480,000 and 490,000 ounces from August 2010 (scheduled commercial production) to the end of 2011 with an average cash cost expected in the $400 to $410 per ounce range. Life-of-mine production estimates remain at 315,000 ounces per year. Construction progress remains ahead of the original schedule with total planned capital expenditures of $443.0 million. Project expenditures since the February 2009 acquisition date were $245.5 million with a project to date total of $348.0 million. In 2010, 50,000 metres of delineation and resource expansion drilling is planned.

Canada – Westwood Project – On Schedule for Early 2013

On December 21, 2009, IAMGOLD announced continued positive results from an updated preliminary assessment study (the “study”) on its 100% owned Westwood development Project located two kilometres from the Company’s Doyon gold mine in the Abitibi region of Northern Quebec. The results of the study provide further confidence to move forward on the Westwood Project.

Construction progress at Westwood is on schedule with commercial production planned for early 2013. Project expenditures in 2009 totaled $81.4 million with significant progress regarding site preparation and construction of infrastructure.

During 2009, the exploration ramp was extended by more than 2,200 metres, which will provide better drilling access to the upper part of the deposit (above the 84-0 level exploration drift). The Bousquet fault was successfully crossed by an exploration drift on the 84-0 level significantly improving drilling access to the resources to the east of the fault. In 2010, over 70,000 metres of exploration, valuation and definition drilling is planned.

Ecuador – Quimsacocha Project – Ready to Resume Development

In November 2009, detailed Mining and Environmental Regulations relating to the Ecuadorian Mining Law passed in February 2009 were completed and approved by President Correa. The final step to allow the resumption of work at the Company’s Quimsacocha Project is the review and confirmation of water permits for the project area and the issuance of an authorization to resume mining activity. During 2009, the Company continued the advancement of engineering for the concentrator. The Company intends to resume drilling and other feasibility work once the necessary authorization is received. To confirm the financial viability of this project, a $14 million feasibility study and environmental impact assessment will be required and is expected within 15 months of receiving the authorization to resume mining activity.

Exploration – Aggressive Organic Growth

The Company's exploration focus areas are West Africa, Quebec, the Guiana Shield, and the Andes and Brazil regions of South America. Additionally, the Company continues to search aggressively for advanced exploration joint venture or acquisition opportunities that will provide the foundation for future growth.

In 2009, the Company invested $63.8 million on exploration projects, a significant increase from $50.2 million in 2008. The 2009 expenditures were:

- Near-mine brownfield exploration and resource development expenditures of $32.9 million. This included an 85,843-metre, $12.0 million resource expansion and delineation drilling program at the Rosebel Mine that directly led to a significant reserve expansion of 1.3 million ounces in 2009.
- Greenfield exploration of $30.9 million conducted at 13 early-stage projects in 10 countries in South America and Africa as part of the Company's long-term commitment to reserves replenishment and growth.

Refer to the Exploration section on page 37, for more information.

Acquisitions and Agreements

IAMGOLD was active in 2009, building its project pipeline through acquisitions and greenfield exploration. The Company acquired the Essakane Project from Orezone Resources Inc. and invested in additional targeted opportunities through agreements as noted below.

Orezone Resources Inc. ("Orezone")

On February 25, 2009, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Orezone for a total consideration of $238.1 million. The principal asset of Orezone was a 90% interest in the Essakane gold Project in Burkina Faso, including exploration permits around the mine concession. Construction is ahead of the original schedule with commercial production expected to begin by August 2010.

Oromin Explorations Ltd. ("Oromin")

In June 2009, the Company acquired 16,088,636 common shares for $10.3 million, representing 17% of issued and outstanding shares of Oromin. Oromin is the owner of a joint venture interest in a large property in Senegal at the exploration and preliminary feasibility stage. Currently the Oromin share holding represents approximately 15.7% of the outstanding shares of Oromin.

Additional 3% Interest in Sadiola

On December 29, 2009, the Company purchased an additional 3% interest in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("SEMOS") for $5.6 million, increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41%. The Republic of Mali has until March 31, 2010 to elect to take up its proportionate entitlement of 0.574% interest in SEMOS from the Company.

Avnel – Kalana Joint Venture

In August 2009, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire up to an initial 51% interest in Avnel Gold Limited ("Avnel") and its 80% interest in a small operating gold mining company in southwest Mali. The 51% interest in Avnel will require spending $11.0 million on exploration activities over a three-year period, and delivering a National Instrument (NI 43-101) resource determination of at least 2 million ounces of gold. IAMGOLD can increase its interest to 70% by sole funding a feasibility study (or 65% if funded jointly), and by payment of a feasibility study fee determined upon the amount of reserves and resources outlined. The Company believes there is the potential for a large bulk tonnage operation in the immediate mine area, and significant upside in the large land package. IAMGOLD incurred $1.8 million in 2009 as part of a $2.5 million mandatory expenditure in the first year of the agreement.

Merrex – Siribaya Joint Venture

Under the definitive option agreement signed in 2008, the Company is proceeding with funding the second year's exploration program at the Siribaya joint venture Project in Mali with Merrex Gold Inc. ("Merrex"). In November 2009, the Company exercised warrants and acquired additional shares for $1.8 million. The additional shares resulted in IAMGOLD holding a fully diluted interest of 8.9% in Merrex. The 2009 diamond drilling program was completed in the third quarter of 2009 and the Company met its first year's work commitment of C$3.0 million in exploration expenditures.

La Arena Project

In June 2009, an option and earn-in agreement was entered into for the sale of the La Arena Project in Peru. The Company received 8,024,511 common shares (10.6% interest) and 1,500,000 warrants of Rio Alto Mining Limited ("Rio Alto") for a total value of $1.4 million. Rio Alto has the option to purchase all of the outstanding shares of La Arena S.A., an IAMGOLD wholly-owned subsidiary, for a cash payment of $47.6 million. During the option term, Rio Alto may also earn-in newly issued shares of La Arena S.A. up to a maximum of 38.7% by incurring up to $30.0 million in expenditures on the La Arena Project. In 2009, Rio Alto was appointed the manager of La Arena S.A. and the La Arena Project and spent $3.7 million on the project under the earn-in agreement.

Commitment to Zero Harm Continues

The Company's objective to maintain the highest standards in health and safety continues, with a 31% reduction in days away injuries in 2009, as compared to 2008. The Company's continued commitment to Zero Harm has provided a 64% decrease in days away injuries since 2006. Publication of the second Health, Safety & Sustainability Report, which is guided by the Global Reporting Initiative, will be available on IAMGOLD's website in the second quarter of 2010.

Reserves and Resources

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Gold (000 attributable oz contained – IMG share)					
Total proven and probable mineral reserves	**14,508**	**17%**	12,408[(a)]	56%	7,975
Total measured and indicated mineral resources	**19,851**	**(25%)**	26,414[(a)]	17%	22,669
Total inferred resources	**8,890**	**16%**	7,692[(a)]	9%	7,087
Niobium (000 tonnes Nb_2O_5 contained)					
Proven and probable reserves	**181.3**	**32%**	137.8	36%	101.6
Measured and indicated resources	**181.3**	**32%**	137.8	18%	117.1
Inferred resources	**219.1**	**32%**	165.5	72%	96.5

[(a)] Includes proven and probable reserves (2,809,000 ounces), indicated resources (3,594,000 ounces), and inferred resources (774,000 ounces) of the Essakane Project acquired on February 25, 2009.

Record Reserves – Increase by 17%

Proven and probable mineral reserves of gold after depletion increased 17%, or 2.1 million ounces, to 14.5 million ounces as at December 31, 2009. For assumptions used, refer to the section on Critical accounting estimates on page 52. For more information, also refer to the Company's website, www.iamgold.com.

The main contributors to the changes were:

- An updated geological model for Essakane yielding an additional attributable 1.1 million ounces of mineral reserves (a 38% increase) and a higher gold price.
- An addition of over 1.3 million attributable ounces from Rosebel (a 37% increase).
- An addition of 0.9 million attributable ounces at Sadiola representing seven years of mine life.
- A decrease of reserves of 1.1 million ounces related to the Camp Caiman Project (refer to the Development projects section on page 33).

Total proven and probable mineral reserves of niobium increased 32% to 181.3 million kilograms of contained niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5). This increase was a result of infill drilling that allowed for the conversion of inferred to indicated mineral resources. The increase follows significant gains in 2008 from the approval of the paste backfill project, which enabled higher extraction ratios on the lower levels.

ATTRIBUTABLE GOLD PRODUCTION AND CASH COST PER OUNCE

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.

	Gold Production			Total Cash Cost[1]		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
	000 oz	000 oz	000 oz	$/oz	$/oz	$/oz
IMG Operator						
Rosebel (95%)	**392**	315	263	**396**	466	452
Doyon Division (100%)	**109**	118	131	**524**	548	528
Mupane (100%)	**51**	101	86	**735**	367	548
Joint Venture						
Sadiola (38%) [(a)]	**135**	172	140	**483**	389	401
Yatela (40%)	**89**	66	120	**339**	514	217
	776	772	740	**445**	452	429
Working Interests						
Tarkwa (18.9%)	**125**	119	124	**513**	521	395
Damang (18.9%)	**38**	37	34	**619**	676	533
	163	156	158	**538**	558	425
Total excluding closed mine	**939**	928	898	**461**	470	428
Closed mine (Sleeping Giant (100%))	**—**	69	67	**—**	303	358
Total	**939**	997	965	**461**	459	423

The following table details the royalty expense included in cash costs.

Cash Cost per Ounce of Gold[1]	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
	$/oz		$/oz		$/oz
Cash cost excluding royalties	**419**	**4%**	403	7%	378
Royalties	**42**	**(25%)**	56	24%	45
Cash cost	**461**	**—**	459	9%	423

[(a)] On December 29, 2009, the Company purchased an additional 3% interest increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41%.

IAMGOLD's attributable gold production in 2009 decreased by 58,000 ounces or 6% compared to 2008.

Excluding the Sleeping Giant Mine, production increased by 11,000 ounces during 2009. The relative increase is mainly a result of:

- Record gold production at Rosebel from higher throughput realized from the mill expansion,
- Higher production at Yatela from higher gold grades, and
- Higher production at Tarkwa from the commissioning of a new CIL plant

Partially offset by:

- Lower gold production at Mupane due to lower mill throughput and lower grades, and
- Lower gold production at Sadiola due to lower gold grades.

This production level was in line with the latest guidance and 7% higher than original guidance for the year largely due to the impact of productivity improvements at the Rosebel Mine and mine life extensions at Doyon.

[1] Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

The consolidated average cash cost increased by $2 per ounce in 2009 to $461 per ounce compared to $459 per ounce in 2008. The Company's focus on productivity gains, acquisition of royalty interests related to its operations and positive fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates largely mitigated rising energy costs, lower gold production, lower grade and higher royalties due to the impact of a higher realized gold price. Cash cost per ounce of gold produced in 2009 was in line with the latest guidance of $460 to $470 per ounce and lower than the original guidance of $470 to $480 per ounce.

NIOBIUM PRODUCTION, SALES AND OPERATING MARGIN

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Operating Results – Niobium Mine					
Niobium production (million kg Nb)	**4.1**	(7%)	4.4	2%	4.3
Niobium sales (million kg Nb)	**4.3**	3%	4.2	(3%)	4.3
Operating margin ($/kg Nb) [(a)]	**$ 20**	5%	$ 19	90%	$ 10

[(a)] Operating margin per kilogram of niobium at the Niobec Mine is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measures.

Niobium production decreased in 2009, compared to 2008, because a higher level of silica content in the stopes impacted the grade and volume of the ore being milled during the first half of the year.

The operating margin per kilogram of niobium increased by $1 per kilogram during 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of higher niobium prices, lower consumable costs and a stronger US dollar.

ATTRIBUTABLE GOLD SALES VOLUME AND REALIZED GOLD PRICE

The following table presents the total ounces of gold sold and the realized gold price per ounce.

	Gold Sales			Realized Gold Price		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
	000 oz	000 oz	000 oz	$/oz	$/oz	$/oz
IMG operator and joint venture	**781**	769	739	**957**	849	692
Working interests	**163**	156	158	**973**	874	695
Total (excluding closed mine) [(a)]	**944**	925	897	**960**	853	692
Closed mine (Sleeping Giant)	**—**	72	65	**—**	874	702
	944	997	962	**960**	855	693

[(a)] Attributable sales volume for 2009, 2008 and 2007 were 925,000 ounces, 981,000 ounces and 949,000 ounces, respectively, after taking into account 95% of Rosebel sales.

Gold sales volumes were lower in 2009 compared to 2008, due to the closure of the Sleeping Giant Mine at the end of 2008. Excluding the Sleeping Giant Mine, sales increased by 19,000 ounces during 2009. The relative increase is mainly a result of record gold production at Rosebel due to higher throughput realized from the expansion of the mill; higher production at Yatela, due to higher gold grades; and higher production at Tarkwa, due to the commissioning of a new CIL plant.

Realized gold prices increased substantially during 2009. The average gold price on the London Metal Exchange for 2009 increased 11% to $972 per ounce compared to $872 per ounce in 2008. In 2009, the Company sold its gold on the spot market (except for forward sales commitments of 43,888 ounces at Mupane, at a gold price of $407 per ounce).

Operations Summary

One of IAMGOLD's objectives is to improve and maximize its mining operations performance. The Company's 2009 operations are summarized below. For more information, refer to page 25.

ROSEBEL MINE, SURINAME

Gold production at Rosebel increased by 24% in 2009 compared to 2008. Record gold production was achieved through higher productivity, operational efficiencies, an expanded mining fleet and increased mill throughput resulting from the completion of the mill expansion project. Cash costs[1] have decreased by $70 per ounce in 2009 due to higher production, lower diesel fuel prices, the introduction of contractor ore haulage for more distant pits and the acquisition of a participation royalty.

DOYON DIVISION, CANADA

Gold production at the Doyon Division (Mouska and Doyon Mines) declined in 2009 compared to 2008. The decline in production reflects the expected reduction in tonnage mined as the Doyon Mine was closed in December 2009. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company approved a program to extend the life of the Mouska Mine into early 2012 at reduced rates. Cash costs per ounce[1] were 4% lower in 2009 compared to 2008, due to higher gold grades, lower royalties (resulting from the acquisition of a participation royalty), and favourable movement in the Canadian dollar.

MUPANE MINE, BOTSWANA

Gold production at Mupane declined in 2009 compared to 2008 by 50% as a result of lower mill throughput from the non-availability of the ball mill for most of the second half of the year and lower grades, with issues now resolved. Cash costs per ounce[1] in 2009 were sharply higher as a result of lower production and increased royalties on higher gold prices.

SADIOLA MINE, MALI

Attributable gold production in 2009 was down 22% compared to 2008, because of lower gold grades being mined from satellite pits following the completion of mining at the main Sadiola pit. Cash costs per ounce[1] of gold were higher in 2009 compared to 2008, as a result of lower production, higher waste stripping and increased royalties from higher realized gold prices.

YATELA MINE, MALI

Attributable gold production for 2009 increased 35% compared to 2008 due to a higher gold grade from ore stacked in prior periods. Cash cost per ounce[1] was lower in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of increased production. Improvements in mining costs were also realized following the engagement of a new mining contractor in late 2008.

TARKWA MINE, GHANA

Attributable gold production in 2009 increased by 5% compared to 2008. A 63% increase in production from the CIL plant was mainly a result of the plant expansion completed in 2009. The production in the heap leach plant was lower in 2009 due to lower gold grades and less ore crushed. Cash cost per ounce[1] of gold decreased in 2009 by 2% compared to 2008 as a result of increased production and lower diesel fuel and power costs, partially offset by increased royalties from higher gold prices.

[1] Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

DAMANG MINE, GHANA

Attributable gold production in 2009 remained relatively unchanged from the previous year. Processing of slightly lower grade ore was offset by higher gold recoveries. Cash costs per ounce[1] in 2009 were higher compared to the same period in 2008 as a result of lower production and increased royalties from higher gold prices. Cash cost per ounce decreased by $57 or 8% in 2009 as a result of lower diesel fuel and power costs and a slightly higher gold production.

NIOBEC NIOBIUM MINE, CANADA

Niobec continued to deliver strong operating results in 2009. Revenues for the full year increased as a result of higher realized niobium prices and increased sales volumes. The operating margin[2] improved by $1 per kilogram of niobium in 2009 compared to 2008, owing to a favourable movement in the Canadian dollar and higher sales volumes.

[1] Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

[2] Operating margin per kilogram of niobium at the Niobec mine is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL RESULTS

(in $ millions)	As at December 31, 2009	% Change	As at December 31, 2008
Financial Position	$		$
Cash and cash equivalents, and gold bullion			
• at market value	**300.1**	12%	269.1
• at cost	**231.8**	23%	188.2
Total assets	**2,996.8**	39%	2,151.7
Credit facility	**—**	(100%)	50.0
Shareholders' equity	**2,416.7**	46%	1,655.7

(in $ millions, except where noted)	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Results of Operations	$		$		$
Revenues	**914.3**	5%	869.6	28%	678.1
Mining costs	**446.8**	(1%)	452.0	6%	426.1
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**153.8**	(9%)	169.6	44%	117.6
Earnings from mining operations	**313.7**	26%	248.0	85%	134.4
Earnings from working interests	**36.0**	48%	24.3	(4%)	25.4
Total earnings from operations and working interests [1]	**349.7**	28%	272.3	70%	159.8
Net earnings (loss)	**114.1**	n/a	(9.9)	n/a	(42.1)
Impairment charges (net of related income taxes)	**98.1**	(16%)	117.4	18%	99.6
Adjusted net earnings [2]	**212.2**	97%	107.5	87%	57.5
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share ($/share)	**0.32**	n/a	(0.03)	n/a	(0.14)
Adjusted basic and diluted net earnings per share [2] ($/share)	**0.60**	67%	0.36	80%	0.20
Cash Flows					
Operating cash flow	**257.0**	—	258.2	117%	119.1
Dividend declared per share ($/share)	**0.06**	—	0.06	—	0.06
Key Operating Statistics					
Operating Results – Gold Mines					
Attributable gold sales (000 oz – IMG share)	**944**	(5%)	997	4%	962
Average realized gold price ($/oz)	**960**	12%	855	23%	693
Attributable gold produced (000 oz – IMG share)	**939**	(6%)	997	3%	965
Cash cost ($/oz) [3]	**461**	—	459	9%	423
Operating Results – Niobium Mine					
Niobium production (000 kg Nb)	**4,106**	(7%)	4,396	2%	4,300
Niobium sales (000 kg Nb)	**4,347**	3%	4,201	(3%)	4,337
Operating margin ($/kg Nb) [3]	**20**	5%	19	90%	10

[1] Total earnings from operations and working interests are a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to consolidated statement of earnings for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

[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 measure.

[3] Cash cost per ounce and Operating margin per kilogram of niobium at the Niobec Mine are non-GAAP measures. Please refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

NET EARNINGS

The change in net earnings in 2009 compared to 2008 is attributable to the following:

(in $ millions)	2009 $
Higher metal prices	95.9
Higher sales volumes	15.0
Lower operating costs	7.7
Higher production input volume	(18.9)
Changes to asset retirement obligations	(16.9)
Higher depreciation, depletion and amortization	(1.6)
Higher earnings from working interests	11.8
Higher corporate administration	(6.9)
Higher exploration expenses	(6.2)
Gain on sale of gold bullion	36.6
Purchase of royalties in 2008	21.3
Other	21.6
Income and mining taxes	(27.2)
Increase in adjusted net earnings (excluding Sleeping Giant)	**132.2**
Net impact of closing of Sleeping Giant during Q4 2008	(27.5)
Increase in adjusted net earnings, compared to 2008	**104.7**
Impairment charges in 2009	(98.1)
Impairment charges (net of tax) in 2008	117.4
Increase in net earnings, compared to 2008	**124.0**

REVENUES

The Company's consolidated revenues increased 5% to a record $914.3 million in 2009, compared to $869.6 million in 2008. The increase in revenues in 2009 compared to 2008 was the result of:

- An $84.7 million increase due to a 12% increase in higher realized gold prices (excluding working interests),
- Lower gold volumes resulting in a sales decrease of $52.7 million. Higher sales at the Rosebel Mine and the Doyon Division were partially offset by the closure of the Sleeping Giant Mine in the fourth quarter of 2008. Excluding sales of the Sleeping Giant Mine from the comparable period, gold revenues were higher by $10.0 million,
- An $11.2 million increase due to an 8% increase in realized niobium prices and a $5.0 million increase due to 3% higher niobium sales volumes, and
- Lower revenues from royalty interests and by-product credits of $2.6 million primarily due to lower production at the Diavik diamond property.

MINING AND CASH COSTS

Mining costs were $446.8 million in 2009, a decrease of $5.0 million from $451.8 million in 2008. Mining costs were lower due to:

- The disposal of the Sleeping Giant Mine in the fourth quarter of 2008 ($21.3 million in 2008),
- Lower royalty costs ($16.6 million) primarily as a result of the elimination in late 2008 of a royalty on the Rosebel Mine's production,

Partially offset by:

- Adjustments to asset retirement obligations ($16.9 million), and
- Higher operating costs ($16.0 million) primarily due to higher volume of mined and processed ore, higher waste stripping at the Sadiola Mine, higher inflation driven labour costs, and plant and mine support overheads at the expanded Rosebel Mine.

DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION

Depreciation, depletion and amortization decreased from $169.6 million in 2008 to $153.8 million in 2009 due to the increase in reserves at operating mines and the disposal of the Sleeping Giant Mine in October 2008. The decrease was partially offset by the amortization of deferred stripping at Yatela, the depreciation of new equipment at Mupane and Rosebel, and the amortization of royalties acquired in 2008.

EARNINGS FROM WORKING INTERESTS

Year over year earnings from working interests increased as a result of higher sales, higher realized gold prices and lower cash costs.

IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

Long-lived assets and goodwill are reviewed for impairment periodically or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. 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. Asset and goodwill non-cash impairment charges totaled $98.1 million in 2009 compared to $129.9 million in 2008. These impairment charges were mainly related to the following:

Camp Caiman Project ($88.8 million)

In June 2009, the French authorities published a draft-mining framework identifying the Camp Caiman Project location as an excluded zone for mining. There has been no definitive progress towards a final framework and no assurance that the final framework would permit the development of the Camp Caiman Project. The results of the January 10, 2010 referendum, in which French Guiana rejected greater autonomy from France, supported the Company's view that it was appropriate to record a non-cash impairment charge of $88.8 million for the net carrying value of the project.

In order to protect the interests of the Company and its shareholders for damages incurred to date, appropriate legal claims were prepared and, on September 28, 2009, the Company, through IAMGOLD Guyane S.A.S., its indirect subsidiary in French Guiana, sent a preliminary request for indemnification to the Prefect of French Guiana for €275 million. This was followed by a motion sent to the Administrative Tribunal in Cayenne, French Guiana on December 23, 2009, to appeal the Prefect of French Guiana's implicit refusal to grant the preliminary request for indemnification.

Buckreef Project and Other Tanzanian Exploration Sites (2009 – $9.3 million; 2008 – $121.1 million)

Since the acquisition of the Buckreef Project in early 2006, comprehensive exploration programs have been completed. This work did not materially increase the resource base. As a result of estimated capital costs for mine development being significantly higher than anticipated, an impairment charge of $111.6 million was recorded in 2008. Other Tanzanian exploration sites were also impaired for $9.5 million in 2008.

In 2009, in consultation with the Tanzanian Government, the Company took steps to terminate the Buckreef joint venture agreement. Exploration activities were suspended earlier in the year as part of a strategic reorientation of the Company's exploration focus. Transactions contemplated for the sale of the Buckreef Project did not meet the Company's valuation criteria and the Company elected to relinquish the associated properties. This decision resulted in a 2009 impairment charge of $9.3 million related to the Buckreef acquisition costs and exploration properties in Tanzania.

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

Corporate administration expenses in 2009 were $49.1 million compared to $42.0 million in 2008. The increase in 2009 was due to certain costs relating to acquisition and financing activities and additional resources to support expansion and process improvement activities. In addition, the increased fair value of options granted resulted in increased stock-based compensation costs.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

Exploration and development expenses in 2009 were $39.8 million compared to $33.6 million in 2008. The increase in expenses is in line with the Company's objective to pursue aggressive organic growth. Refer to the Exploration section on page 37 for more details.

NET INTEREST EXPENSE (INCOME)

Net interest expense in 2009 was $0.7 million compared to net interest income of $1.7 million in 2008 primarily due to higher interest expense related to the credit facility in 2009 and lower interest income related to gold receivable in 2008.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN

The foreign exchange gain in 2009 was $27.0 million compared to a foreign exchange loss of $1.1 million in 2008. The 2009 gain was the result of holding significant Canadian dollars during the year as the Canadian dollar appreciated as compared to the US dollar. The higher level of Canadian dollars held resulted, from the equity financing completed during the first quarter of 2009.

DERIVATIVE GAIN

The derivative gains were $7.0 million in 2009 compared to derivative losses of $4.3 million in 2008. These derivative gains/losses were mainly due to the market variation of derivative contracts and the valuation of share purchase warrants. For more information on derivatives, refer to the Financial position section on page 42 of this MD&A.

GAIN ON SALE OF GOLD BULLION

During 2009, the gain on the sale of gold bullion totaled $36.6 million from the sale of 73,705 ounces of gold bullion at an average per ounce price and cost of $901 and $404, respectively, and generated proceeds of $66.4 million. There was no sale of gold bullion during 2008.

INCOME AND MINING TAXES

In 2009, income and mining taxes totaled $108.0 million compared to $68.4 million in 2008. The increase was mainly a result of higher taxable income realized by the Rosebel and Yatela Mines. The combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rate was 33% in 2009 and 34% in 2008. There are a number of factors that can significantly impact the Company's effective tax rate including the geographic distribution of income, varying rates across jurisdictions, the non-recognition of tax assets, mining taxes, foreign currency exchange rate movements, changes in tax laws, and the impact of specific transactions and assessments. A reconciliation of the Company's statutory rate to the actual provision is provided in note 20 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements.

The Company has significant cumulative tax losses for which a valuation allowance has been recorded. The realization of these unrecorded tax benefits is subject to the generation of profit in the jurisdictions and corporations in which these losses were incurred.

CASH FLOW

Years ended December 31 (in $ millions)	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Operating activities	**257.0**	258.2	119.1
Investing activities	**(407.0)**	(292.5)	(115.3)
Financing activities	**196.0**	41.9	(41.4)
Impact of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	**27.4**	(2.9)	(2.0)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations	**73.4**	4.7	(39.5)
Cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations	**—**	—	28.5
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**73.4**	4.7	(11.1)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**118.0**	113.3	124.3
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**191.4**	118.0	113.3

Operating Activities

Higher revenues were offset by increased spending on exploration and corporate initiatives, and increased investment in working capital.

Investing Activities

Investing activities in 2009 include capital expenditures in mining assets and exploration and development of $452.6 million mainly related to Essakane and Westwood Projects. Investing activities were partially offset by the $66.4 million proceeds from sale of gold bullion. The Company also invested $10.3 million in Oromin Exploration Ltd. and $5.6 million for the 3% additional interest in Sadiola.

Financing Activities

Cash flow from financing activities was higher in 2009 because of the public offering and the issuance of flow-through shares which were partially offset by the repayment in full of the credit facility ($50.0 million) and of the assumed outstanding bridge financing of the Orezone acquisition ($40.0 million).

Foreign Exchange

The increase of cash and cash equivalents was also due to the foreign exchange gain in 2009 resulting from holding significant Canadian dollars over the period as the Canadian dollar appreciated as compared to the US dollar. The higher level of Canadian dollars held resulted from the equity financing completed during the first quarter of 2009.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

(in $ millions, except where noted)	Q4 2009	Q3 2009	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q4 2008	Q3 2008	Q2 2008	Q1 2008
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	265.3	235.2	225.3	188.6	209.6	226.9	225.1	208.0
Net earnings (loss)	(47.4)	64.9	44.1	52.5	(96.4)	18.8	33.2	34.4
Add back:								
Impairment charges (net of related income taxes)	88.8	—	9.3	—	112.8	4.6	—	—
Adjusted net earnings [1]	41.4	64.9	53.4	52.5	16.4	23.4	33.2	34.4
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share	(0.13)	0.18	0.12	0.17	(0.33)	0.06	0.11	0.12
Adjusted basic and diluted net earnings per share [1]	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.12

Fourth quarter gold sales of 233,000 ounces at an average price of $1,096 per ounce and strong niobium sales drove revenues of $265.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2009 as compared to $209.6 million in 2008. The impact of a higher average gold price more than compensated for the lower ounces sold due to the closure of the Sleeping Giant Mine in 2008.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company's adjusted net earnings [1] were $41.4 million ($0.11 per share) compared to $16.4 million ($0.06 per share) during the fourth quarter of 2008. The fourth quarter of 2009 adjusted net earnings[1] were negatively impacted by $15.6 million ($0.04 per share) mainly due to changes in asset retirement obligations for closed properties ($0.03 per share) and impairment of the carrying value of certain marketable securities ($0.01 per share).

The Company's fourth quarter net loss was $47.4 million ($0.13 per share) compared to $96.4 million ($0.33 per share) in the fourth quarter of 2008. Net earnings in the fourth quarter of 2009 included non-cash impairment charges of $88.8 million related to the Camp Caiman Project in French Guiana.

[1] Adjusted net earnings per ounce are a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

MARKET TRENDS

GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Events and conditions in the global financial markets particularly over the last two years continue to impact gold prices, commodity prices, interest rates and currency rates. These conditions as well as market volatilities may have a positive or negative impact on the Company's revenues, operating costs, project development expenditures, and planning of the Company's projects.

GOLD MARKET

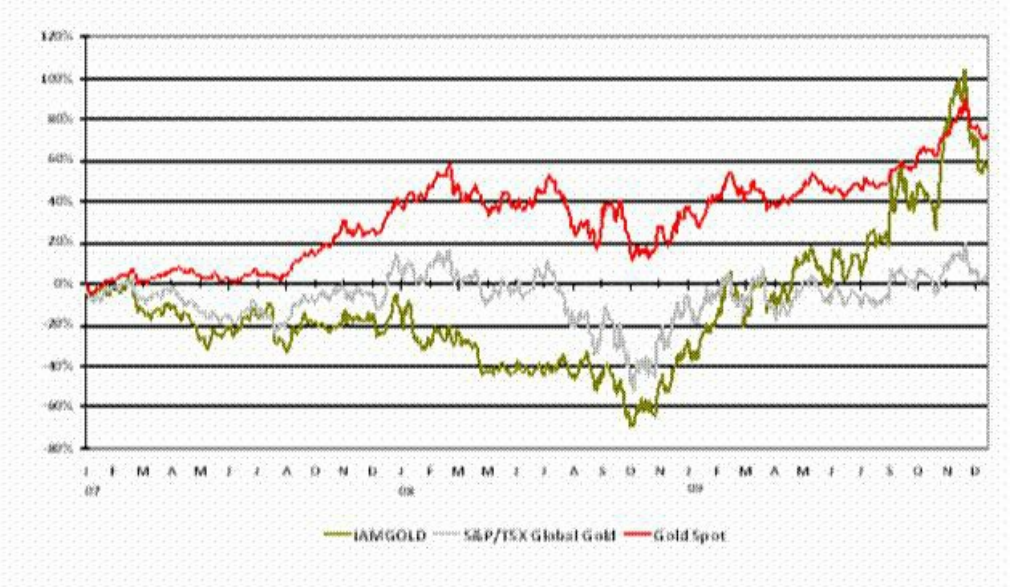
The performance of the Company's gold mines is closely related to the market driven gold price. The gold market is affected by political stability, general economic conditions, mine production and substantial above-ground reserves that can affect the price should a portion of these reserves be brought to market. While many factors impact the valuation of gold, traditionally the key factors are actual and expected US dollar value, global inflation rates, oil prices and interest rates.

During 2008 and 2009, the global financial market crisis affected the volatility of gold and other commodity prices, oil prices, currencies and the availability of credit. In 2009, the gold price continued to display considerable volatility with spot daily closings between $810 and $1,213 per ounce ($713 and $1,011 per ounce in 2008).

($/oz of gold)	2009	2008	2007
Average market gold price	**972**	872	695
Average realized gold price	**960**	855	693

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Closing market gold price	**1,088**	870	834

The Company's shareholder value increase in 2009 was partially the result of a rising gold price. As the following graph depicts, the price leverage impact is significant and correlated to IAMGOLD's share price movement.



Source of information: Thomson Reuters

NIOBIUM MARKET

The Company is one of three significant producers of ferroniobium in the world, with a market share of approximately 11% in 2009 (approximately 8% in 2008). The largest producer in the niobium market is a Brazilian producer whose operations can impact market conditions. Niobium demand closely follows the demand for steel, with a trend towards increased usage of niobium per tonne of steel produced. World steel production decreased by 8% compared to 2008. Notwithstanding the overall 8% reduction in global steel demand, niobium prices were marginally higher in 2009 than the average of 2008, but were consistent with the prices from the fourth quarter of 2008.

Niobium is used primarily as an alloying element to strengthen steels used in the transportation and gas transmission pipeline industries. In the transportation industry, niobium is used in truck frames and wheels, railway cars, containers, car outer body panels, and in heat resistant automotive parts such as exhaust systems and catalytic converters. Niobium applications to various types of vehicles also reduce weight, thereby providing savings in fuel consumption. Gas transmission pipelines which require extra strength and durability are made from high strength steel plates containing niobium. Niobium is also extensively used in providing increased strength to structural steels used in the construction industry, as well as to bridges and high-rise buildings in civil construction. New applications for niobium are constantly being developed as this steel alloying element provides increased strength, with the added benefits of good weldability and meeting requirements from a great variety of end users. In a highly competitive global market, niobium is called on to play an ever-expanding role as a result of its properties and alloying uses.

CURRENCY

The Company's reporting currency is the US dollar. Movement in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar has a direct impact on the Company's Canadian mining activities and executive office cost base. International operations are also exposed to fluctuation in currency exchange rates. Currencies continued to experience volatility relative to the US dollar in 2009. The key currencies to which the Company is exposed are the Canadian dollar, the €uro and the South African Rand ("Rand"; symbol: "ZAR").

	Closing Rate December 31, 2009	Closing Rate December 31, 2008	Closing Rate December 31, 2007	Average Rate 2009	Average Rate 2008	Average Rate 2007
Canadian dollar/US$	**1.0491**	1.2180	0.9913	**1.1417**	1.0660	1.0748
US$/€uro	**1.4332**	1.3978	1.4592	**1.3946**	1.4711	1.3711
ZAR/US$	**7.4174**	9.4400	6.8400	**8.3785**	8.2482	7.0369

Following the Canadian dollar equity financing completed in March 2009, the Company reduced its initial hedging position for the 2009 Canadian dollar requirements, and utilized the funds from its financing to meet its Canadian dollar requirements, in support of operations at the Doyon Division and the Niobec Mine as well as the advancement of the Westwood Project.

During 2010 the Company will have a significant Canadian dollar requirement due to capital expenditures required to advance the Westwood Project, as well as operating and capital expenditures at the Niobec Mine. The Company will on an ongoing basis update its hedging strategy, which is designed to mitigate the volatility of movement in the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar to meet these currency requirements.

Regarding the construction of the Essakane Project in Burkina Faso, the Company has initiated hedging of the €uro and Rand currencies at the end of 2009 for future expenditures planned in 2010, using forward contracts. The Company will continue to review its hedging strategy to protect against the currency volatility in 2010.

OIL PRICE

Diesel fuel is a major cost component for mining. Fuel is produced by the refinement of crude oil and the fluctuations in the price of oil have a direct impact on fluctuations in fuel costs. The Company's operations and projects expect to consume approximately 0.6 million barrels of fuel in 2010.

In 2009, the oil price displayed considerable volatility with spot daily closings between $34 and $81 per barrel.

($/barrel)	2009	2008	2007
Average market oil price	**62**	100	72
	December 31, 2009	**December 31, 2008**	**December 31, 2007**
Closing market oil price	**79**	39	96

As a result of the large decrease in oil prices during the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company hedged a portion of its future consumption of diesel for 2009. At the end of 2009, the Company entered into new hedge contracts for portions of its 2010 consumption. Call options on heating oil are used to mitigate the risk of price increases on diesel fuel consumption.

At December 31, 2009, the Company's fuel hedge program for 2010 covered 36% of the expected exposure. The Company will on an ongoing basis update its hedging strategy.

Suriname – Rosebel Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 95%)

Summarized Results

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Total operating material mined (000t)	**53,403**	20%	44,392	23%	35,963
Strip ratio[a]	**3.3**	(18%)	4.0	11%	3.6
Ore milled (000t)	**11,093**	34%	8,309	11%	7,505
Head grade (g/t)	**1.2**	(8%)	1.3	8%	1.2
Recovery (%)	**93**	1%	92	(1%)	93
Gold production – 100% (000 oz)	**412**	24%	331	20%	276
Attributable gold production – 95% (000 oz)	**392**	24%	315	20%	263
Gold sales – 100% (000 oz)	**383**	19%	323	21%	267
Gold revenue ($/oz)[b]	**$ 976**	12%	$ 871	24%	$ 705
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	**$ 351**	(6%)	$ 374	(2%)	$ 380
Royalties ($/oz)	**45**	(51%)	92	28%	72
Cash cost ($/oz)[c]	**$ 396**	(15%)	$ 466	3%	$ 452

[a] Strip ratio is calculated as waste divided by full-grade ore.
[b] Gold revenue per ounce 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 measures.

Record gold production was achieved at Rosebel in 2009 through higher productivity, operational efficiencies, an expanded mining fleet, the introduction of contractor ore haulage for more distant pits and increased mill throughput resulting from the mill expansion project completed earlier in the year. The mill exceeded its annualized nameplate capacity of 11 million tonnes and throughput was 34% higher than the prior year. As planned, the strip ratio was lower than the prior year due to more mining in low strip ratio pits.

Cash costs per ounce were positively impacted by a 24% increase in gold production in 2009 compared to 2008. In addition, energy costs were lower as a result of lower global diesel fuel prices. Cash costs were negatively impacted by an increase in labour costs and consumables usage to support the higher mine and mill capacities at the expanded site. Royalty expenses were $47 per ounce lower, primarily due to the acquisition of the EURO Ressources royalty in December 2008.

During 2009, Rosebel capital expenditures were $70.9 million and consisted of mining equipment ($28.2 million), resource delineation and near-mine exploration ($12.2 million), mill expansion ($7.2 million), tailings impoundment ($6.7 million), and various smaller projects ($16.6 million). The mine advanced capital spending of $15.2 million from 2010 to 2009 for a mine fleet increase to better exploit the above-nameplate performance of the expanded mill.

Proven and probable reserves at Rosebel rose by 37% or 1.3 million attributable ounces. This increase was driven by the successful infill and exploration drilling, grade reconciliation, and increase in gold price. Major increases were achieved at the currently producing Royal Hill pit (where higher grade material was encountered at depth) and from the Mayo deposit that expanded at depth and on the western extension.

Outlook:

Rosebel's attributable production in 2010 is expected to be between 380,000 and 400,000 ounces. Capital expenditures of $49 million are planned at Rosebel in 2010, and include a $12 million resource delineation and near-mine exploration program and $12 million for additional leach tanks to improve recoveries. The 81,000 metre near-mine drill program is designed to upgrade additional resources to reserves and pursue targets in close proximity to existing resources.

Canada – Doyon Division (IAMGOLD interest – 100%)

Summarized Results

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Total operating material mined (000t)	**385**	(15%)	454	(29%)	643
Ore milled (000t)	**388**	(15%)	456	(29%)	642
Head grade (g/t)	**8.8**	5%	8.4	27%	6.6
Recovery (%)	**96**	—	96	—	96
Gold production (000 oz)	**109**	(8%)	118	(10%)	131
Gold sales (000 oz)	**114**	(1%)	115	(5%)	121
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(a)]	**$970**	10%	$878	25%	$701
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	**$514**	3%	$500	5%	$475
Royalties ($/oz)	**10**	(79%)	48	(9%)	53
Cash cost ($/oz)[(b)]	**$524**	(4%)	$548	4%	$528

(a) Gold revenue per ounce is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.

(b) Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measures.

Gold production decreased during 2009 compared to 2008 due to lower throughput, partially offset by higher grades.

The Doyon Mine ended operations in December 2009, seven months after initially planned, following the depletion of its reserves. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company approved a program to extend the life of the Mouska Mine to early 2012, through the use of paste backfill produced from the neighbouring Doyon paste plant.

Total cash costs for the Doyon Division were slightly lower during 2009, as compared to 2008, primarily due to lower royalties. The $38 per ounce decrease in the royalty expense was a result of the Company acquiring Barrick Gold's Doyon/Westwood participation royalty in July 2008. A stronger average US dollar, compared to the prior year, factored into a lower cash cost, which was partially offset by lower production.

There were no significant capital expenditures at the Doyon Division during 2009.

Outlook:

The production of the Mouska Mine is expected to be between 20,000 and 30,000 ounces in 2010. As a cost savings initiative, the ore mined from Mouska will be stockpiled and batched processed when economical. No processing is planned for in the first quarter of 2010.

Botswana – Mupane Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 100%)

Summarized Results

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Total operating material mined (000t)	**7,461**	156%	2,918	(61%)	7,480
Strip ratio[(a)]	**7.8**	311%	1.9	(65%)	5.4
Ore milled (000t)	**899**	(17%)	1,077	18%	909
Head grade (g/t)	**2.2**	(37%)	3.5	—	3.5
Recovery (%)	**82**	(2%)	84	(1%)	85
Gold production (000 oz)	**51**	(50%)	101	17%	86
Gold sales (000 oz)	**60**	(35%)	93	8%	86
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	**$ 755**	13%	$ 670	8%	$ 621
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	**$ 680**	110%	$ 324	(37%)	$ 513
Royalties ($/oz)	**55**	28%	43	23%	35
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	**$ 735**	100%	$ 367	(33%)	$ 548

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue per ounce 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 measures.

Gold production declined by 50,000 ounces during 2009 compared to 2008, as a result of lower mill throughput from the non-availability of the ball mill for most of the second half of the year with issues resolved in December, and lower grades. Additional issues with the SAG mill motor that arose in late December were managed through the use of a smaller spare and were rectified with the repair and reinstallation of the SAG motor early in March. Other plant components are being evaluated and repaired as required to allow more reliable performance over the next few years.

Cash cost per ounce of gold was higher in 2009 compared to 2008, primarily as a result of a 50% decline in gold production and higher royalties from rising gold prices.

Capital expenditures for 2009 were $3.8 million and were primarily for the ball mill rebuild and process improvement initiatives.

In February 2010 the Company entered into forward sales option contracts to protect a portion of Mupane's production for 2010 and 2011. The hedges are specific to the Mupane Mine production and intended to support a positive operating cash flow from the operation.

Mupane forward sales contracts:

During 2009, Mupane delivered the final shipment of 43,888 ounces under the forward sales contracts compared to 77,776 ounces in 2008. As of August 2009 through February 2010, Mupane's gold production was sold at spot gold prices.

Revenues at Mupane were comprised of the following:

(in $ millions)	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Gold spot sales	**16.6**	12.8	5.9
Gold forward sales contracts	**17.9**	31.3	31.3
Gold forward sales liability amortization	**10.5**	17.9	16.4
Silver sales	**0.1**	0.1	—
	45.1	62.1	53.8

Mali – Sadiola Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 38%)[a]

Summarized Results

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Total operating material mined (000t)	**8,750**	(4%)	9,158	(12%)	10,458
Strip ratio[b]	**5.9**	97%	3.0	(19%)	3.7
Ore milled (000t)	**1,658**	6%	1,564	(1%)	1,580
Head grade (g/t)	**2.6**	(33%)	3.9	5%	3.7
Recovery (%)	**91**	10%	83	6%	78
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	**135**	(22%)	172	23%	140
Attributable gold sales (000 oz)	**135**	(22%)	172	19%	144
Gold revenue ($/oz)[c]	**$ 965**	11%	$ 873	24%	$ 704
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	**$ 425**	26%	$ 337	(6%)	$ 358
Royalties ($/oz)	**58**	12%	52	21%	43
Cash cost ($/oz)[c]	**$ 483**	24%	$ 389	(3%)	$ 401

[a] On December 29, 2009, the Company purchased an additional 3% interest increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41%. Refer to the Sadiola analysis in the further results of operations section.

[b] Strip ratio is calculated as waste divided by full-grade ore.

[c] Gold revenue per ounce 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 measures.

Attributable gold production decreased in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of lower gold grades with lower grade satellite pits being mined as a result of the completion of the main Sadiola pit. The mine expended significant effort on waste stripping during the majority of the year.

Cash cost per ounce of gold increased during 2009 compared to 2008, because of higher waste stripping, increase in consumption of consumables, higher royalties and lower gold production. Consumption of consumables increased as a result of processing higher proportions of sulphide ore. Royalty expenses were higher due to higher gold prices compared to the prior year.

Sadiola distributed dividends of $50.0 million, of which the Company's share was $19.0 million, compared to dividends of $110.0 million in 2008, of which the Company's share was $41.8 million.

The Company's attributable portion of capital expenditures during 2009 of $3.8 million was mainly for the deep sulphide project ($1.2 million) as well as various other projects ($2.6 million).

The deep sulphide project is a 2.2-million-ounce hard rock reserve below the Sadiola pit. IAMGOLD has taken the lead in this work with an innovative approach to reduce cost and re-engineer the construction schedule. In 2009, approval was received to proceed with a feasibility study on the deep sulphide project at a cost of $9.0 million (100% basis). The study contemplates adding a separate hard rock processing facility, which would operate in conjunction with the existing soft rock plant. Assuming positive results from the 11-month feasibility study and an investment decision, construction would begin in 2010, pre-stripping would commence in 2011 with the new fleet, and the new plant would begin operating in 2012. Evaluating the differential economics between the current plan and the new plan, the pre-feasibility study demonstrates an after-tax project internal rate of return of 11%, at a gold price of $800 per ounce and a breakeven gold price of approximately $625 per ounce based on an initial investment of $400 million (on a 100% basis) for the treatment plant, mining fleet, waste pre-stripping and various infrastructure elements. Average cash costs are projected to be $490 per ounce on a life-of-mine basis (including royalties).

During 2009, IAMGOLD held a 38% interest in the Sadiola joint venture. Other shareholders included AngloGold Limited ("AGA") (38%), the Republic of Mali ("ROM") (18%) and the International Financial Corporation ("IFC") (6%). On December 29, 2009, IAMGOLD and AGA each acquired an additional 3% interest in the Sadiola joint venture from IFC, increasing ownership interest to 41%. The ROM has until the end of March 2010 to elect whether it will take up its proportionate entitlement of 0.574% interest in SEMOS from each of the Company and AGA.

The consideration for each 3% share in SEMOS was $6.0 million in cash followed by contingent payments of:

- $0.25 million in each of 2010, 2011 and 2012 for which the average gold price exceeds $900 per ounce, or $0.5 million in each of the aforementioned years that the average gold price exceeds $1,000 per ounce, and
- $0.5 million upon approval by the board of directors of SEMOS and the ROM to proceed with the development of the Sadiola deep sulphide project.

Mali – Yatela Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 40%)

Summarized Results

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Total operating material mined (000t)	**2,536**	(25%)	3,379	34%	2,516
Capitalized waste mined – pit cutback (000t)	**—**	(100%)	684	(80%)	3,502
Strip ratio[a]	**2.6**	(54%)	5.7	119%	2.6
Ore crushed (000t)	**1,099**	1%	1,088	(12%)	1,232
Head grade (g/t)	**3.4**	62%	2.1	(36%)	3.3
Attributable gold stacked (000 oz)	**119**	63%	73	(44%)	131
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	**89**	35%	66	(45%)	120
Attributable gold sales (000 oz)	**89**	35%	66	(45%)	121
Gold revenue ($/oz)[b]	**$ 984**	12%	$ 875	27%	$ 688
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	**$ 280**	(39%)	$ 461	163%	$ 175
Royalties ($/oz)	**59**	11%	53	26%	42
Cash cost ($/oz)[c]	**$ 339**	(34%)	$ 514	137%	$ 217

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste divided by full-grade ore.
(b) Gold revenue per ounce 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 measures.

Gold production increased in 2009 as compared to 2008, as a result of higher gold grade for ore stacked in prior periods.

Mine production was lower during the year compared to 2008 primarily due to the failure of the main pit access ramp and challenges associated with mining the bottom of the pit. Mining is expected to continue at least through 2010 while gold production on the leach pads is expected to continue into early 2012. Previously, mining was expected to cease in mid-2010.

Gold stacked increased in 2009 mainly due to higher gold grade as a result of mining the bottom of the main pit as compared to lower grade ore mined higher in the pit push back in the prior year.

Cash costs were lower during 2009 compared to 2008, as a result of higher gold production, lower energy and contractor costs and capitalization of ore stockpiles.

Attributable capital expenditures for 2009 were $1.7 million and mainly consisted of capitalized resource delineation and near-mine exploration.

In 2009, Yatela distributed a dividend of $75.0 million, of which the Company's share was $30.0 million compared to no dividend paid in 2008.

Ghana – Tarkwa Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 18.9%)

Summarized Results

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Total operating material mined (000t)	**16,694**	(1%)	16,850	(1%)	17,061
Capitalized waste mined (000t)	**8,031**	36%	5,897	24%	4,773
Strip ratio[(a)]	**3.3**	3%	3.2	—	3.2
Heap Leach:					
Ore crushed (000t)	**1,964**	(37%)	3,128	(1%)	3,149
Head grade (g/t)	**0.8**	(20%)	1.0	—	1.0
Attributable gold stacked (000 oz)	**57**	(45%)	103	(1%)	104
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	**42**	(38%)	68	(8%)	74
Mill:					
Ore milled (000t)	**1,998**	90%	1,054	(2%)	1,073
Head grade (g/t)	**1.4**	(13%)	1.6	7%	1.5
Recovery (%)	**98**	1%	97	—	97
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	**83**	63%	51	2%	50
Total attributable gold production (000 oz)	**125**	5%	119	(4%)	124
Total attributable gold sales (000 oz)	**125**	5%	119	(4%)	124
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	**$ 976**	12%	$ 874	26%	$ 695
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	**$ 484**	(2%)	$ 495	32%	$ 374
Royalties ($/oz)	**29**	12%	26	24%	21
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	**$ 513**	(2%)	$ 521	32%	$ 395

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue per ounce 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 measures.

Attributable gold production in 2009 was higher compared to 2008, as a result of completion of the CIL plant, partially offset by lower grades. Gold production at the CIL plant increased 63% compared to the prior year due to higher throughput levels associated with the new plant.

Cash costs in 2009 were lower compared to 2008 as a result of higher gold production and a lower power tariff. Power costs were also lower, compared to 2008, as they were revised downwards by the Power Authority of Ghana in June 2009, retroactively to the beginning of the year.

The Company's attributable portion of capital expenditures during 2009 was $25.3 million and consisted of capitalized stripping ($12.4 million), mining fleet ($4.0 million), high pressure grinding roll plant ($2.0 million) and other miscellaneous projects ($6.9 million).

Tarkwa did not make any cash distributions in 2009 or 2008. The attributable portion of cash held at the Tarkwa Mine (accounted for as a working interest) totaled $9.3 million as of December 31, 2009.

Ghana – Damang Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 18.9%)

Summarized Results

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Total operating material mined (000t)	**2,730**	(45%)	4,984	34%	3,721
Capitalized waste mined – pit cutback (000t)	**—**	(100%)	145	(93%)	2,076
Strip ratio[a]	**2.6**	(46%)	4.8	(6%)	5.1
Ore milled (000t)	**943**	8%	877	(4%)	917
Head grade (g/t)	**1.3**	(7%)	1.4	17%	1.2
Recovery (%)	**94**	1%	93	—	93
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	**38**	3%	37	9%	34
Attributable gold sales (000 oz)	**38**	3%	37	9%	34
Gold revenue ($/oz)[b]	**$ 964**	10%	$ 874	26%	$ 696
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	**$ 590**	(9%)	$ 650	27%	$ 512
Royalties ($/oz)	**29**	12%	26	24%	21
Cash cost ($/oz)[c]	**$ 619**	(8%)	$ 676	27%	$ 533

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue per ounce 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 measures.

Attributable gold production during 2009 remained relatively unchanged from 2008. Increased throughput during the year, as well as higher recoveries, were partially offset by lower grade processed.

Cash costs decreased during 2009 compared to 2008, due to the decline in global diesel fuel prices and consumption from lower mine production. Power costs were also lower, compared to 2008, as they were revised downwards by the Power Authority of Ghana in June 2009, retroactively to the beginning of the year.

The Company's attributable portion of capital expenditures was $3.6 million during 2009.

Damang did not make any cash distributions in 2009 or 2008. The attributable portion of cash held at the Damang Mine (accounted for as a working interest) totaled $6.9 million as of December 31, 2009.

Canada – Niobec Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 100%)

Summarized Results

	2009	% Change	2008	% Change	2007
Total operating material mined (000t)	**1,773**	(2%)	1,801	18%	1,530
Ore milled (000t)	**1,755**	(2%)	1,788	11%	1,618
Grade (% Nb_2O_5)	**0.61**	(2%)	0.62	(5%)	0.65
Niobium production (000 kg Nb)	**4,106**	(7%)	4,396	2%	4,300
Niobium sales (000 kg Nb)	**4,347**	3%	4,201	(3%)	4,337
Operating margin ($/kg Nb) [(a)]	**$ 20**	5%	$ 19	90%	$ 10

[(a)] Operating margin per kilogram of niobium at the Niobec Mine is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measures.

The Niobec Mine is a non-gold producing asset. It represents the only North American source of pyrochlore in operation, and one of only three major producers of niobium worldwide.

Niobium production during 2009 was 4.1 million kilograms, a decrease of 7% compared to 4.4 million kilograms in 2008, because a higher level of silica content in the stopes impacted the grade and volume of the ore being milled during the first half of the year.

Niobium revenues of $159.3 million were higher during 2009 as compared to $143.1 million in 2008 due to increases in sales volume and in niobium prices.

The operating margin per kilogram of niobium increased by $1 per kilogram during 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of higher sales volumes, higher niobium prices, lower consumable costs and a favourable movement in the Canadian dollar.

In June 2009, the Company began work on a mill expansion and paste backfill plant at the Niobec Mine.

Construction of the mill expansion began in June 2009 with estimated completion during the third quarter of 2010 and expenditures of $4.1 million in 2009 and $24.0 million in 2010. The mill currently has an average throughput of 210 tonnes per hour, while the mining hoist has an average hoisting capacity of 260 tonnes per hour. The mill expansion will increase mill throughput by 24%. The mill expansion is designed to match throughput to the mining hoisting capacity.

The paste backfill initiative will enable near complete extraction of the ore body at lower levels of the mine by using mill tailings mixed with binding material, significantly reducing the need to leave behind natural ore pillars. Construction of the paste backfill plant and associated underground infrastructure began in June 2009 and is expected to be completed during the second quarter of 2010 with expenditures of $4.8 million in 2009 and $12.6 million in 2010.

Total proven and probable mineral reserves of niobium increased 32% to 181.3 million kilograms of contained niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5). This increase was a result of infill drilling that allowed for the conversion of inferred to indicated mineral resources. The increase follows significant gains in 2008 from the approval of the paste backfill project, which enabled higher extraction ratios on the lower levels.

Capital expenditures during 2009 were $28.0 million and include the shaft deepening project ($3.1 million), a filtration and drying project ($1.3 million), underground development ($8.5 million), the start-up of the mill expansion ($4.1 million), paste backfill projects ($4.8 million), and various other projects ($6.2 million).

Outlook:

The Niobec Mine's production for 2010 is expected to be between 4.2 million kilograms and 4.4 million kilograms. In 2010, capital expenditures at Niobec of $74 million (mainly related to the mill expansion, paste backfill, equipment and development) will facilitate significant future increases in production, reserves and resources.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In 2009, the Company invested $345.7 million in capitalized and expensed expenditures incurred on development projects including the Essakane Project in Burkina Faso, the Westwood Project in Northern Quebec, and the Quimsacocha Project in Ecuador. The development projects are summarized as follows:

(in $ millions)	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Capitalized development expenditures			
North America			
Canada – Westwood Project	**81.4**	27.1	3.5
Africa			
Burkina Faso – Essakane Project	**245.5**	—	—
Mali – Sadiola deep sulphide project	**1.2**	—	—
South America			
Ecuador – Quimsacocha Project	**10.3**	2.5	3.4
French Guiana – Camp Caiman Project	**—**	1.5	10.9
Peru – La Arena Project	**4.5**	1.2	3.2
	342.9	32.3	21.0
Expensed development expenditures			
South America			
Ecuador – Quimsacocha Project	**0.7**	1.0	—
French Guiana – Camp Caiman Project	**2.1**	—	—
	2.8	1.0	—
Total	**345.7**	33.3	21.0

Outlook 2010:

The planned capitalized and expensed development expenditures for 2010 are summarized as follows:

(in $ millions)	Capitalized $	Expensed $	Total $
2010			
Development projects	211.6	2.3	213.9

The 2010 plan includes $195.5 million for construction of development projects, and $18.4 million for feasibility studies and other expenditures.

Burkina Faso – Essakane Project – Accelerated Early Production

Mining plan and reserves

The acquisition of Orezone Resources Inc. (“Orezone”) and its 90%-owned Essakane Project in Burkina Faso, West Africa, occurred on February 25, 2009. The Essakane Project is fully permitted and has been under construction since September 2008. Commercial production is scheduled to begin by August 2010.

In September 2009, the Company announced its plan to accelerate production at its Essakane Project by increasing the processing rate and optimizing the mine plan allowing for earlier access to higher grade ore. The project development team identified an opportunity to improve early production and operating cash flow by stockpiling lower grade saprolite during pre-production, allowing access to higher grade ore sooner and increasing the mill feed grade over the first 18 months. At the end of December 2009, the Company published updated reserves and resources as disclosed in the following table.

Summary highlights of the project, on a 100% basis, are shown in the table below:

	Updated Feasibility Study September 2009	Updated Information December 31, 2009
Proven and probable reserves	53,310,000 tonnes at 1.7 g/t Au for 3,370,000 oz (attributable: 3,033,000 oz)	92,911,000 tonnes at 1.44 g/t Au for 4,301,000 oz (attributable: 3,871,000 oz)
Measured and indicated resources	70,560,000 tonnes at 1.6 g/t Au for 3,594,000 oz (attributable: 3,235,000 oz)	110,491,000 tonnes at 1.33 g/t Au for 4,740,000 oz (attributable: 4,266,000 oz)
Inferred resources	14,490,000 tonnes at 1.7 g/t Au for 774,000 oz (attributable: 697,000 oz)	44,103,000 tonnes at 1.46 g/t Au for 2,077,000 oz (attributable: 1,869,000 oz)
Mine life	9 years	
Average annual gold production	315,000 oz	
Average cash cost per ounce (Years 1 to 9)	$400–$410/oz	
Pre-production capital expenditures (construction and start-up of the mine)	$443 million	
Sustaining capital (2010 post-construction)	$2.0 million (excluding exploration)	
Gold price assumption	$700/oz	$850/oz for reserves and $1,000/oz for resources

Construction progress remains ahead of the original schedule with total planned capital expenditures of $443.0 million. Project expenditures since the February 2009 acquisition date were $245.5 million with a project to date total of $348.0 million.

Construction

The Company successfully transitioned and integrated the project following the acquisition in February 2009. Upon assuming control of the project, the Company modified the execution approach from external engineering, procurement and construction management contractors to owner managed construction activities. Construction progress continues to go as planned and remains ahead of the original schedule. Highlights are as follows:

- Infrastructure: Mine employees' village and most permanent offices were completed during the year. The commitment to relocate several villages and nearly 2,000 homes and public buildings was completed at the beginning of 2010 as planned. Berm construction at the tailing water pond progressed well during the year and will be completed at final height at the end of the first quarter of 2010.
- Process plant: Work is progressing as planned with most of the bulk concrete poured including concrete walls of the ore reclaim tunnels and grinding circuit foundations. CIL tank installation was completed during the fourth quarter.
- Plant and equipment: Structural steel construction is progressing for the various service buildings. Structural steel for the power plant building and mechanical installation of radiators are nearing completion. All Caterpillar 785C mining trucks are on site and assembled.

- Pre-production: All material used to build the tailings dam and earthworks are sourced from the open cast mine area. Grade control drilling started during the fourth quarter and ore mining and stockpiling started during the month of October. Excavation in the pit is progressing on the 245- and 250-metre benches with four available mining faces. Three additional mining faces were developed in October. Ore pockets for surface benches are being finalized and the ore was placed on stockpiles beginning in October.
- Manpower: During the year, the Essakane Project manpower exceeded 3,000 people. The level of manpower started reducing in January 2010 with the completion of the Essakane village.
- In the year, the project exceeded three million cumulative hours without a lost-time accident and maintained an excellent health and safety performance of 0.14 lost-time accidents per 200,000 hours worked.

Exploration

An incremental exploration plan of $2.3 million was initiated in the third quarter of 2009 to allow exploration activities to proceed in parallel with mine development. The Essakane exploration team is fully operational and completed 15,489 metres (98 holes) of condemnation drilling during 2009 in areas of planned infrastructure. An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey commenced in November 2009 and in February 2010, geophysical data had been acquired over the entire 1,383 square kilometre concession area including the mining lease. In 2010, 50,000 metres of delineation and resource expansion drilling is planned, in conjunction with 17,500 metres of exploration drilling.

Canada – Westwood Project

Mining plan and reserves

On December 21, 2009, IAMGOLD announced continued positive results from an updated preliminary assessment study (the “study”) on its 100% owned Westwood development Project located two kilometres from the Company’s Doyon gold Mine in the Abitibi region of Northern Quebec. The results of the study provide further confidence to move forward on the Westwood Project.

The study is classified as preliminary as most of the resources delineated at Westwood are in the inferred category. The study includes mine planning, capital and operating cost estimation, rock mechanics, metallurgical work, and overall economic studies that are advanced, due in part to the knowledge obtained from the Doyon Division.

Summary project highlights are shown in the table below:

Inferred mineral resource (undiluted, 6.0 g/t Au cut-off)	9,352,000 tonnes at 11.4 g/t Au for 3,431,000 oz
Indicated mineral resource Warrenmac ($80/tonne cut-off) Zone 2-30 (undiluted, 6.0 g/t Au cut-off)	313,000 tonnes at 6.9 g/t Au for 70,000 oz 95,000 tonnes at 9.3 g/t Au for 28,000 oz
Net recoverable gold	2,973,000 oz
Mine life	16 years
Average annual gold production	186,000 oz
Cash cost per ounce	$358/oz
Sustaining capital	$284 million
Operating cash flow (pre-tax)	$822 million
Canadian/US dollar exchange rate	1.15
Gold price assumption	$850/oz

Construction

Construction progress at Westwood is on schedule with commercial production planned for early 2013. Project expenditures in 2009 totaled $81.4 million with significant progress regarding site preparation and construction of infrastructure, including:

- The head frame, hoist room building and the installation of two hoists for the exploration shaft,
- The shaft sinking commenced in July, reaching over 500 metres by the end of December, and
- A total of 1,400 metres of underground development achieved during the year, and

Main activities included in the 2010 plan are as follows:

- Raise boring for ventilation will continue and be completed,
- Shaft sinking to reach 1,300 metres by year end,
- Development work will include 11,000 metres of lateral and vertical excavation,
- An additional 2,000-tonne bulk sample will be collected from the 84-0 level to test mining methods, and
- Installation of production and service hoists and completion of surface facilities.

Exploration

During 2009, exploration activities included:

- The exploration ramp was extended by more than 2,200 metres, which will provide better drilling access to the upper part of the deposit (above the 84-0 level exploration drift),
- The Bousquet fault was successfully crossed by an exploration drift on the 84-0 level, significantly improving drilling access to the resources to the east of the fault, and
- A total of 83,000 metres of delineation and exploration drilling completed in 2009.

In 2010, over 70,000 metres of exploration, valuation and definition drilling is planned.

South America – Ecuador – Quimsacocha

Work in Ecuador during 2009 was directed entirely on the Quimsacocha Project, an advanced development project with probable reserves of 8.1 million tonnes at an average grade of 6.5 grams of gold per tonne of ore containing 1.7 million ounces of gold within an indicated resource of 9.9 million tonnes at an average grade of 6.6 grams of gold per tonne of ore containing 2.1 million ounces of gold.

In November 2009, detailed mining and environmental regulations relating to the Ecuadorian mining law passed in February 2009 were completed and approved by President Correa. The issuance of such regulations is a necessary final step for allowing the Minister of Mines to provide authorization to resume activity at the project site. The final step to allow the resumption of work at the Quimsacocha Project is the review and confirmation of water permits for the project area. This inter-ministerial process was continuing at the date of this MD&A.

The new mining law confirms the importance of responsible mining to the country and provides for fiscal terms, including a royalty rate of not less than 5% on gold production. During the fourth quarter, the Company maintained regular contact and dialogue with senior government officials in an effort to expedite the resumption of work at the Quimsacocha Project.

During 2009, the Company continued advancement of engineering for the concentrator. The Company intends to resume drilling and other feasibility work at Quimsacocha once the necessary authorization is received. To confirm the financial viability of the project, a $14 million feasibility study and an environmental impact assessment will be required and is expected within 15 months of receiving the authorization to resume mining activity.

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. In January 2008, the Company's application to begin construction of the Camp Caiman Project was denied by the French Government.

In June 2009, the French authorities published a draft-mining framework identifying the Camp Caiman Project location as an excluded zone for mining. There has been no definitive progress towards a final framework and no assurance that the final framework would permit the development of the Camp Caiman Project. The results of the January 10, 2010 referendum, in which French Guiana rejected greater autonomy from France, supported the Company's view that it is appropriate to record a non-cash impairment charge of $88.8 million for the net carrying value of the project.

In order to protect the interests of the Company and its shareholders for damages incurred to date, appropriate legal claims were prepared and, on September 28, 2009, the Company, through IAMGOLD Guyane S.A.S., its indirect subsidiary in French Guiana, sent a preliminary request for indemnification to the Prefect of French Guiana for €275 million. This was followed by a motion sent to the Administrative Tribunal in Cayenne, French Guiana on December 23, 2009, to appeal the Prefect of French Guiana's implicit refusal to grant the preliminary request for indemnification.

South America – Peru – La Arena Project

In June 2009, an option and earn-in agreement was entered into for the sale of the La Arena Project in Peru. The Company received 8,024,511 common shares (10.6% interest) and 1,500,000 warrants of Rio Alto Mining Limited ("Rio Alto") for a total value of $1.4 million.

Rio Alto has the option to purchase all of the outstanding shares of La Arena S.A., an IAMGOLD wholly-owned subsidiary, for a cash payment of $47.6 million. During the option term, Rio Alto may also earn-in newly issued shares of La Arena S.A. up to a maximum of 38.7% by incurring up to $30.0 million in expenditures on the La Arena Project.

Rio Alto can partially exercise the option and purchase shares currently held by IAMGOLD during the option term to a maximum 49% of the outstanding shares of La Arena S.A. The term of the option and earn-in agreement is two years and may be extended twice in increments of nine months if Rio Alto spends at least $10.0 million over the initial two years of the option term. An additional consideration of $2.5 million for the first extension and up to $5.0 million for the final extension are payable upon extending the option term.

In 2009, Rio Alto has been appointed manager of La Arena S.A. and the La Arena Project and $3.7 million was incurred on the project under the earn-in agreement. The amount is equivalent to 7.2% of outstanding shares of La Arena S.A.

EXPLORATION

The Company's exploration focus areas are West Africa, Quebec, the Guiana Shield, and the Andes and Brazil regions of South America. Additionally, the Company continues to search aggressively for advanced exploration joint venture or acquisition opportunities that will provide the foundation for future growth.

In 2009, the Company invested $63.8 million on exploration projects, a significant increase from $50.2 million in 2008. The 2009 expenditures were:

- Near-mine brownfield exploration and resource development expenditures of $32.9 million. This included an 85,843-metre, $12.0 million resource expansion and delineation drilling program at Rosebel that directly led to a significant reserve expansion in 2009.
- Greenfield exploration of $30.9 million conducted at 13 early-stage projects in 10 countries of South America and Africa as part of the Company's long-term commitment to reserves replenishment and growth.

Exploration expenditures are summarized as follows:

(in $ millions)	Capitalized $	Expensed $	Total $
2009			
Near-mine brownfield exploration and resource development [(a)]	**26.1**	**6.8**	**32.9**
Greenfield exploration projects	**0.7**	**30.2**	**30.9**
	26.8	**37.0**	**63.8**
2008			
Near-mine brownfield exploration and resource development [(a)]	13.0	7.4	20.4
Greenfield exploration projects	4.6	25.2	29.8
	17.6	32.6	50.2
2007			
Near-mine brownfield exploration and resource development [(a)]	19.7	5.7	25.4
Greenfield exploration projects	5.7	22.8	28.5
	25.4	28.5	53.9

[(a)] Capitalized and expensed brownfield exploration related to activities within a mine area are included in Mining assets and within the segmented information found in note 32 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements.

The Company's exploration expenditures were as follows:

(in $ millions)	2009	2008	2007
Capitalized Near-Mine Brownfield Exploration and Resource Development			
Suriname	**12.0**	10.6	9.8
Canada	**9.8**	1.0	7.9
Mali	**1.4**	1.4	2.0
Burkina Faso	**2.9**	—	—
	26.1	13.0	19.7
Capitalized Greenfield Exploration			
South America	**0.2**	—	—
Africa	**0.5**	4.6	5.7
	0.7	4.6	5.7
Total Capitalized	**26.8**	17.6	25.4
Expensed Near-Mine Brownfield Exploration and Resource Development			
Canada	**3.8**	5.7	0.8
Botswana	**—**	—	0.6
Mali	**2.3**	1.7	1.5
Other	**0.7**	—	2.8
	6.8	7.4	5.7
Expensed Greenfield Exploration			
South America	**15.3**	17.5	13.5
Africa	**13.8**	6.7	8.0
Canada	**1.1**	1.0	(0.2)
Australia	**—**	—	1.5
	30.2	25.2	22.8
Total Expensed	**37.0**	32.6	28.5
Total	**63.8**	50.2	53.9

Outlook – Exploration

The planned and approved capitalized and expensed exploration for 2010 is $77.7 million and is summarized as follows:

(in $ millions)	Capitalized $	Expensed $	Total $
2010			
Near-mine brownfield exploration and resource development	39.4	3.2	42.6
Greenfield exploration projects	0.6	34.5	35.1
	40.0	37.7	77.7

CAPITALIZED EXPLORATION EXPENSES

During 2009, the Company's exploration team was actively engaged in 10 countries within North and South America and Africa, including exploration work in proximity to the Company's operating mines.

South America – Suriname – Rosebel

The 2009 exploration program at Rosebel was designed to convert measured, indicated and inferred resources into proven and probable reserves, to extend resources along strike and at depth and to identify new resources near known deposits. The exploration program totaled 85,843 metres at the six known gold deposits (Koolhoven, J-Zone, Pay Caro, Mayo, Royal Hill and Rosebel) and an advanced exploration project situated between the Mayo and Royal Hill pits (Roma). Additional exploration within the central Rosebel mining concession was directed at the Blauwe Tent prospect located approximately seven kilometres south of the Rosebel Mine complex.

Africa – Tanzania – Buckreef

As previously announced, the Company took further steps during the fourth quarter of 2009 to relinquish the Buckreef property and terminate associated agreements including the Mawe Meru joint venture adjoining the Buckreef joint venture properties. The Company intends to reduce Tanzanian activities to a minimum level in 2010 as it continues discussions with third parties concerning the sale of its wholly-owned Kitongo property.

Africa – Botswana – Mupane

During 2009, resource development consisted of 1,170 metres of reverse circulation drilling within the Mupane mining lease. This was carried out in the Kwena pit with the aim of changing the ore reserve classification at depth. Additionally, condemnation drilling of the area underlying the new Kwena waste dump required 389 metres of drilling.

Africa – Burkina Faso – Essakane

An exploration program commenced late in the fourth quarter designed to expand near-mine resources and extend the northern strike extent of the Essakane main zone. The 13,366-metre combined diamond drilling and reverse circulation program was 51% complete at year-end 2009, and was completed in February of 2010. In 2010, capitalized exploration expenditures of $2.2 million are planned for the mine permit in addition to the reserve expansion drilling carried out by the operation.

GREENFIELD EXPLORATION EXPENSES

South America – Brazil

Exploration was directed at several early-stage project areas located in the Minas Gerais mining district and in southern Para State. Diamond drilling on the Minas Gerais properties has identified a continuous low-grade mineralized system extending over 800 metres along strike beneath historic 17th century surface workings. Modeling of the complex polyphase deformation indicates a number of targets offering higher grade as well as new targets on the Company's land package.

A joint venture agreement was signed in 2008 with base metal producer Votorantim Metais over the Camaquã Concession Block in Rio Grande do Sul State. Votorantim completed 7,387 metres of diamond drilling on the project in 2009 and remains in the option agreement.

South America – Colombia

Colombia has been incorporated into the Company's geographical focus with the establishment of an operational base in the capital city of Bogotá from where the Company will review exploration opportunities and prospective ventures.

South America – Guyana

The Guyana exploration program continued to focus on the Eagle Mountain project located 200 kilometres south of the coastal capital city of Georgetown. A 3,000-metre diamond drilling campaign confirmed grade continuity and extensions of the previously identified shallow dipping mineralization system. Preliminary drill indications suggest that the identified resource does not meet the Company's development criteria, and the Company is currently examining a range of strategic alternatives for the project.

South America – Peru

Large concession blocks were granted over three principal early-stage targets following regional generative work in several areas. The timetable for work plans in 2010 is dependent in part on reaching agreements with local communities. Effective community relations programs are an important part of all the Company's programs, and the Peruvian exploration team took important steps in 2009 to develop additional in-house capacity.

South America – Suriname

An extensive deep augering geochemical program was carried out on the Kraboe Doin prospect located 15 kilometres south of the Rosebel Mine complex. The survey highlighted a cluster of gold anomalous zones extending over more than eight kilometres. Elsewhere, early-stage exploration diamond drilling totaling 1,792 metres was carried out on the Charmagne concession area located 20 kilometres north of the Rosebel infrastructure. Follow-up drill programs are planned for both sites in 2010. The Sarakreek Project, located 100 kilometres south of Rosebel, was the subject of a 1,234-metre reverse drilling program near previously reported gold mineralization. No significant results were reported. Deep geochemical auger sampling campaigns in conjunction with regional targeting work will continue into 2010.

Africa – Essakane

Five new exploration permits were approved late in the third quarter bringing the total project area surrounding the Essakane mining permit to 1,283 square kilometres. A high resolution airborne geophysical survey to cover the Company's entire land position was initiated in the fourth quarter and data acquisition was 61% complete at year end. The survey was completed in February 2010, and is expected to enhance the Company's geologic understanding of the region.

Africa – Mali – Kalana Joint Venture

The Company entered into an option agreement with Avnel Gold Limited (“Avnel”) in August 2009 to acquire a 51% share of its Kalana Project in southwest Mali by spending $11 million over three years. The Company can increase its share of the available interest in the project up to 70% upon delivery of a feasibility study, or 65% if Avnel elects to participate in the study. As part of the agreement, the Company paid a signing fee of $1 million. The 30-year Kalana exploitation permit covers an area of 387.4 square kilometres and contains a developed mine site consisting of a small underground gold operation exploiting narrow, high grade quartz veins. Exploration work in 2009 has included systematic underground and surface mapping and sampling programs, and the acquisition of detailed airborne geophysical data. A northwest trending corridor of ancient artisanal mine workings extending over an area 200 metres wide and over two kilometres long has been identified between one and two kilometres east of the Kalana Mine. IAMGOLD is the operator of all exploration activities and responsible for project design and implementation.

The 2010 Kalana exploration plan totals $4.6 million and includes a 20,000-metre drilling component. The program is designed to carry out preliminary evaluation of the Kalana Mine in a large-scale, bulk mineable context and test a number of satellite targets in the immediate vicinity of the existing operation. The concession area will also be systematically sampled using a termite mound geochemical sampling survey to generate additional exploration targets on the property.

Africa – Mali – Siribaya Joint Venture

In December 2008, the Company entered into a definitive option agreement with Merrex Gold Inc. (“Merrex”) to earn a 50% interest in its Siribaya gold Project in Mali, by spending C$10.5 million over four years. Merrex is the operator of all exploration work on the mining titles held under the option agreement. The Company has satisfied the first-year expenditure commitment of C$3.0 million and, in November, exercised all of its outstanding 4,285,714 share purchase warrants at C$0.45 per share to increase the Company’s equity interest in Merrex to 10.64% undiluted (8.88% fully diluted).

Merrex operates the Siribaya Project under a joint IAMGOLD-Merrex management committee and completed 4,706 metres of diamond drilling within the Siribaya 1B resource area. Merrex announced an updated NI 43-101 gold resource estimate with indicated resources of 308,200 ounces of gold comprising 4.02 million tonnes grading 2.39 grams per tonne gold and inferred resources of 69,500 ounces of gold comprising 0.95 million tonnes grading 2.29 grams per tonne gold. Additional exploration activities in 2009 included the acquisition of high resolution airborne geophysical data and regional geochemical sampling across the 800 square kilometre land package to generate new drill targets for 2010.

The 2010 exploration plan of $2.5 million includes 14,500 metres of drilling to cover significant strike extents of the Siribaya 1A and 1B mineralized corridors and to test high priority targets identified elsewhere within the project area.

Africa – Senegal

Exploration on the Company’s wholly-owned Boto project located in eastern Senegal was directed at a six-kilometre long gold mineralized trend identified and reported in 2008. A 5,187-metre diamond drilling program targeting untested geochemical and geophysical features was completed during the third quarter of 2009, followed by a 5,000-metre reverse circulation campaign in the fourth quarter of 2009 that returned a number of encouraging results. Continuity of high grade mineralization has not been definitively demonstrated to date. A detailed structural study is planned for early 2010 using recently acquired high resolution ground and airborne geophysical data to determine mineralization controls and aid future drill targeting.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Financial Risks

The Company manages capital and its exposure to financial risks by ensuring it has sufficient financial capacity to support its operations, current mine development plans and long-term growth strategy.

Market events and conditions and the deterioration of general economic indicators at the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009 have led to a loss of confidence in global credit and financial markets, restricted access to capital and credit, and increased counterparty risk. These events and conditions did not have a material negative effect on the Company's capital structure.

The Company is subject to various financial risks that could have a significant impact on profitability and financial conditions. These risks include liquidity risk, credit risk and financial market conditions relating to interest rates, gold price, oil price and currency rates.

Liquidity Risk and Capital Resources

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company has treasury policies designed to support managing of liquidity risk by proactively mitigating exposure through cash management, including forecasting its liquidity requirements with available funds and anticipated operating cash flows.

The adequacy of the Company's capital structure is assessed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary after taking into consideration the Company's strategy, forward gold and niobium prices, the mining industry, economic conditions and the associated risks. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust its capital spending, adjust the amount of dividend distributions, issue new shares, purchase shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids, extend its credit facility, issue new debt, repay existing debt or sell gold bullion.

The Company ended the year with a strong balance sheet, including $300.1 million in cash and cash equivalents, and gold bullion valued at market value, compared to $269.1 million at the end of 2008.

In 2009, the Company's capital structure was modified to finance the Orezone acquisition and development of existing mines and projects. Funds were raised through an equity financing as described below under Shareholders' equity, and in note 23 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements.

The Company has a credit facility agreement with a bank syndicate, which provides access to a high level of additional liquidity and capital resources and may be used for general corporate purposes including acquisitions. On March 25, 2010, the Company increased its $140 million secured revolving credit facility to a $350 million unsecured revolving credit facility. In addition, the Company will enter into a $50.0 million facility for the issuance of letters of credit. As at December 31, 2009, no funds have been drawn against the credit facility and $17.4 million in letters of credit were used to guarantee certain asset retirement obligations.

On July 29, 2009, the Company filed a base shelf prospectus with the securities regulators in each province and territory of Canada (except for Quebec) and a corresponding registration statement with the SEC in the United States. These filings allow the Company to make offerings of common shares, warrants, debt securities, subscription receipts or any combination thereof of up to $700 million until August 29, 2011. This base shelf prospectus will help expedite access to additional financial capacity in support of strengthening the Company's liquidity and capital resources for the future including acquisition opportunities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31 (in $ millions)	2009 $	2008 $
Cash	**182.6**	111.1
Cash equivalents: Short-term deposits with initial maturities of less than three months	**8.8**	6.9
Cash and cash equivalents	**191.4**	118.0

Gold Bullion

December 31		2009	2008
Ounces held	(oz)	**99,999**	173,704
Weighted average acquisition cost	($/oz)	**404**	404
Acquisition cost	(in $ millions)	**40.4**	70.2
End of year spot price for gold	($/oz)	**1,088**	870
End of year market value	(in $ millions)	**108.7**	151.1

Gold bullion is held in the accounts of reputable and authorized counterparties, which include Canadian chartered banks, refineries, metals dealers, and foreign banks as reviewed and approved by senior management on a continual basis. For accounting purposes, gold bullion is valued at cost in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. In 2009, the Company sold 73,705 ounces of gold at an average price and cost of $901 and $404, respectively, with proceeds of $66.4 million and a gain before income taxes of $36.6 million.

Working Capital

December 31	2009	2008
Working capital (in $ millions)	**264.8**	105.4
Current working capital ratio	**2.2**	1.4

During 2009, working capital increased by $159.4 million mainly due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents generated by operating activities, the equity financing and the sale of gold bullion during the year.

Contractual Obligations

Contractual obligations as at December 31, 2009, are presented in tabular form below. These obligations will be met through available cash resources and operating cash flows.

	Payments Due by Period				
(in $ millions)	Total $	Less than 1 Year $	2–3 Years $	4–5 Years $	After 5 Years $
Capital commitments	29.6	12.1	17.5	—	—
Purchase obligations	34.9	34.9	—	—	—
Operating leases	8.2	2.3	3.4	1.8	0.7
Termination benefits	3.3	1.4	1.9	—	—
Asset retirement obligations	148.7	8.0	18.6	19.0	103.1
Total contractual obligations	224.7	58.7	41.4	20.8	103.8

Capital commitments relate to contractual commitments to complete facilities at some of the Company's mines. Purchase obligations relate to agreements to purchase goods and services that are enforceable and legally binding on the Company. Operating leases refer to total payment obligations related to operating lease agreements.

Termination benefits relate to the Doyon Division. The Doyon Mine closure was extended from the original plan of May 2009 to December 2009, and the Mouska Mine, originally scheduled to close at the end of 2009, has been extended into early 2012.

The Company also holds hedging contracts that are described below. Production from mining operations is subject to third party royalties and management fees as described in note 30 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements.

Asset retirement obligations:

Asset retirement obligations 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 dependent upon the actual life of mine achieved.

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. According to management's estimate, 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, 2009, the Company had letters of credit in the amount of $17.4 million to guarantee asset retirement obligations.

Every year, the Company re-evaluates the asset retirement obligation for each site. This revaluation results in changes to estimated amounts of cash flows required to settle these obligations. At December 31, 2009, 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:

(in $ millions)	Undiscounted Amounts Required	Expected Timing of Payments	Average Credit-Adjusted Risk-Free Rate
	$		
Rosebel Mine	36.8	2010–2024	6.87%
Doyon Mine	66.9	2010–2127	5.74%
Mouska Mine	1.1	2012–2016	3.91%
Mupane Mine	6.6	2010–2016	5.08%
Sadiola Mine (41%)	15.7	2010–2026	5.76%
Yatela Mine (40%)	10.1	2010–2019	4.72%
Niobec Mine	4.4	2010–2024	5.71%
Essakane Project	2.1	2017–2026	5.18%
Westwood Project	1.3	2028–2029	5.77%
Other sites	3.7	2010–2109	4.17%– 5.72%
	148.7		

At December 31, 2009, a liability of $105.1 million, representing the discounted value of these obligations, is included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The increase in obligations during 2009 was mainly related to revision in the estimated cash flows and timing of payments, and accretion expenses. The increase in estimated cash flows and timing of payments was mainly related to the Doyon closed property due to changes to remediation plans. Disbursements, totaling $6.7 million, were incurred during 2009 (2008 – $9.8 million).

Each of the Company's mines, except the Mupane Mine, is certified under the ISO 14001 standard for environmental management. In 2009, the Essakane Project and the Toronto office were added to this certification.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is associated with cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and derivatives. The Company holds cash and cash equivalents in creditworthy financial institutions and does not hold any asset-backed commercial paper. The credit risk related to the Company's receivables is considered minimal.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. For hedging activities, it is the risk that the fair value of a derivative might be adversely affected by a change in underlying commodity prices or currency exchange rates, and that this in turn affects the Company's financial condition.

The Company mitigates market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken, establishing trading agreements with counterparties under which there is no requirement to post any collateral or make any margin calls on derivatives. Counterparties cannot require settlement solely because of an adverse change in the fair value of a derivative.

Marketable securities and warrants

IAMGOLD holds certain marketable securities following the settlement of specific transactions (e.g., disposal of a project in exchange for the shares of the counterparty) or as a strategic investment. These investments relate to mining companies which are part of a volatile market. Share market price exposure risk is related to the fluctuation in the market price of marketable securities.

In 2009, an unrealized gain related to changes in the quoted share market value of marketable securities classified as available-for-sale of $22.2 million was recorded in other comprehensive income, compared to an unrealized loss of $6.2 million in 2008. The Company sold some of its marketable securities during 2009. The gain of $2.1 million (initially included in other comprehensive income) was transferred to the statement of earnings. At the end of the year, the Company reviewed the value of marketable securities for impairment based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria and determined that a related impairment charge of $4.6 million was required ($0.4 million in 2008) and recorded in other expenses.

The Company also has share purchase warrants included in Other long-term assets on the consolidated balance sheet. The unrealized gain or loss related to changes in fair value is reported under derivative gain or loss in the consolidated statement of earnings. An unrealized gain of $0.8 million was recorded in 2009 compared to a loss of $0.9 million during 2008. In addition, the Company realized a gain of $1.5 million following the exercise of certain warrants in 2009.

At December 31, 2009, a change of 10% in the fair value of marketable securities and warrants would have resulted, respectively, in a change in unrealized net of tax gain/loss of $3.8 million that would be included in other comprehensive income and a change of $0.1 million in net earnings.

Derivative instruments

Commodity prices in the gold industry are facing significant volatility and all of the factors that determine them are beyond the Company's control. The Company is focused on controlling cost at its existing mining operations and deploys hedging strategies to manage the Company's commodity and currency risk.

As per the Company's risk management policy, the Company may enter into derivative financial instruments from time to time, to manage its exposure to fluctuations in commodities prices which can impact the Company's costs. In 2009 and in 2008, the Company entered into hedging contracts to limit the impact of fluctuations as a result of volatilities in the world markets by hedging a portion of its requirement of Canadian dollars, South African Rand ("Rand"; symbol: "ZAR") and €uros, and its expected consumption of diesel and aluminum.

At year end, the Company's derivatives were as follows:

December 31	2009		2008	
(in $ millions)	Carrying Value $	Fair Value $	Carrying Value $	Fair Value $
Normal gold sales contracts	**—**	**—**	(10.5)	(20.8)
Derivatives – Gold forward sales agreement	**—**	**—**	(3.4)	(3.4)
Derivatives – Currency contracts	**0.1**	**0.1**	(0.6)	(0.6)
Derivatives – Heating oil options contracts	**2.7**	**2.7**	1.5	1.5
Derivatives – Aluminum options contracts	**0.2**	**0.2**	—	—
	3.0	**3.0**	(13.0)	(23.3)

Gold price market risk

The market risk related to the fluctuation in the price of gold has an impact on the fair value of the gold forward contracts. Following the acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited (Mupane) in 2006 and the acquisition of EURO Ressources in late 2008, the Company assumed existing gold forward commitments. At the end of 2009, there were no remaining gold derivative contracts.

Due to the Mupane Mine's short life of mine and to secure its margin, in late February 2010 the Company entered into forward sales option contracts to protect a portion of Mupane's production for 2010 and 2011.

Currency risk

Movements in the Canadian dollar, the €uro and the Rand against the US dollar have a direct impact on the Company's Canadian operations, executive office cost base and development projects' capital expenditures. International operations have exposure to currencies; however metal sales are mainly transacted in US dollars and a significant portion of each international operation's cost base is denominated in US dollars.

The Company uses foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the risk of variability of the US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar, the €uro and the Rand.

In late 2008, the Company entered into option and forward contracts to hedge its exposure to the Canadian dollar in the 2009 spending plan. Following the Canadian dollar equity financing completed in March 2009, the Company reduced its hedging position for 2009 Canadian dollar requirements. At December 31, 2009, there were no outstanding hedge contracts for the exposure to the Canadian dollar. During 2010, the Company will have a significant Canadian dollar requirement due to capital expenditures required to advance the Westwood Project and operating and capital expenditures at the Niobec Mine. The Company will on an ongoing basis update its hedging strategy.

As a result of the 2010 Essakane Project spending plan, the Company hedged its exposure to the €uro and the Rand. This resulted in total net commitments to buy ZAR 20.0 million (equivalent of $2.5 million; 25% of its annualized exposure), and €23.0 million (equivalent of $33.5 million; 33% of its annualized exposure). These contracts will expire in 2010 and do not qualify for hedge accounting. The Company will continue to monitor its currency hedging requirements and exposure in 2010.

As at December 31, 2009, a 10% variation in the exchange rate as compared to the US dollar would create the following change in the fair value of these contracts:

Fair value (in $ millions)	December 31, 2009 $	Increase of 10% $	Decrease of 10% $
€uro	**0.3**	3.1	(3.9)
Rand	**(0.2)**	(0.2)	0.3
Total	**0.1**	2.9	(3.6)

The 2009 foreign exchange gain of $27.0 million was mainly due to the appreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar and the higher level of Canadian dollars in cash and cash equivalents. In relation to Canadian dollars held at the end of the year, a 10% weaker Canadian dollar against the US dollar would negatively impact net earnings by $5.3 million. A 10% stronger Canadian dollar against the US dollar would positively impact net earnings by $6.5 million.

Heating oil options contracts

Diesel 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 directly impact fuel costs. The Company uses heating oil option contracts to mitigate the risk of oil price volatility on fuel consumption. Heating oil is traded in an active market and the Company believes there is a strong relationship between heating oil prices and diesel prices. As a result of the major disruption in the world oil markets, the Company initiated a hedging strategy in late 2008 to limit the impact of price fluctuations for 2009.

In 2009, the Company entered into additional option contracts at a cost of $1.6 million, hedging 36%, or 8.6 million gallons of 2010 planned fuel requirements. These option contracts cover consumption at the Rosebel, Mupane, Sadiola, Yatela and Essakane operations. The fair value of these contracts was $2.7 million at the end of 2009. The Company will on an ongoing basis update its hedging strategy. As described in note 17 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements, the Company incurred a derivative loss of $0.1 million in 2009 ($0.8 million in 2008) for heating oil option contracts. The fair value impact of a 10% increase in the price per gallon would have had a positive impact on net earnings of $1.6 million. A decrease of 10% would have had a negative impact on net earnings of $1.4 million.

Aluminum option contracts

Aluminum is a key input in the production of niobium. During 2009, the Company initiated a hedging strategy to limit the impact of fluctuations of aluminum prices and to hedge a portion of its future consumption of aluminum for 2010. The Company used zero-cost option contracts to hedge 25% of its annualized aluminum exposure at the Niobec Mine. The Company will on an ongoing basis update its hedging strategy. The contracts had a fair value of $0.2 million at the end of 2009, resulting in an unrealized derivative gain during the year. The change in fair value, after an increase or a decrease of 10% in the price per metric tonne, would not have been material.

Shareholders' Equity

At the end of 2009, the Company announced an annual dividend payment of $0.06 per share (2008 – $0.06 per share), totaling $22.1 million, which was paid on January 12, 2010 ($17.7 million in 2008 was paid on January 12, 2009).

Number	December 31, 2009	March 22, 2010
Shares issued and outstanding	**368,887,211**	370,917,536
Share options	**5,413,233**	4,964,158
2,000,000 warrants exercisable for IAMGOLD shares at C$14.79 each expiring on August 1, 2010	**160,000**	160,000

The increase in the number of shares issued and outstanding since December 31, 2009, is due to the exercise of options and issuance of flow-through shares. In March 2010, the Company issued 1,575,000 flow-through shares at C$20 per share with gross proceeds of C$31.5 million to fund prescribed resource expenditures on the Westwood Project.

Non-controlling Interests

The non-controlling interests relate to the minority partners' interests in Rosebel Gold Mines N.V., EURO Ressources S.A. and the La Arena Project.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In 2009, 2008 and 2007 there were no material related party transactions.

2010

On January 21, 2010 the Company announced guidance for 2010 as follows:

	Outlook 2010 (issued January 2010)
Attributable Share of Gold Production (000 oz):	
Africa	**540 - 570**
South America	**380 - 400**
Canada	**20 - 30**
Total attributable share of gold production (000 oz)	**940 - 1,000**
Cash cost ($/oz)[1]	**$490 - $510**
Projected gold price ($/oz)	**$1,000**
Projected oil price ($/barrel)	**$75**
Projected foreign exchange rate (C$/US$)	**1.10**
Niobium production (millions of kg Nb)	**4.2 - 4.4**
Niobium operating margin ($/kg Nb) [1]	**$17 - $19**

Attributable Gold and Niobium Production

The 2010 production level reflects the projected commencement of commercial production at Essakane in August 2010, the share ownership increase from 38% to 41% in Sadiola, and higher production at Tarkwa. This production level will be partially offset by the harder ore anticipated at Rosebel, lower grades at Sadiola and Rosebel, a reduced mining schedule at Mouska, and completion of mining at the Doyon Mine in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Niobium production at Niobec is expected to be between 4.2 and 4.4 million kilograms with an operating margin [1] in the $17 to $19 per kilogram range. The 2010 production level increase is due to the impact of the mill expansion and paste backfill initiatives. Niobec has commitments for over 80% of 2010 estimated production.

Cash Cost

The Company's cash cost[1] per ounce of gold is expected to increase in 2010 due mainly to production related impacts noted above and increased energy costs. The Company's cash cost will be positively impacted when Essakane commences production by August 2010.

The current financial market volatility may affect future cash costs either positively or negatively through changes in gold price, oil price, overall operating costs and currency rates. Changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on cash cost, results of operations and overall financial position of the Company. Actual results may vary significantly from guidance. The following table provides estimated sensitivities around certain inputs that can affect the Company's operating results, based on the Company's guidance for 2010.

[1] Cash cost per ounce and Operating margin per kilogram of niobium at the Niobec Mine are non-GAAP measures. Please refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measure.

	Change of	Impact on the Annualized 2010 Cash cost by $/oz
Gold price	$ 50/oz	$ 3
Oil price	$10/barrel	$ 6
Canadian dollar per US dollar	$ 0.10	$ 2

As part of the Company's focus on managing costs, the Company actively engages in hedging strategies with respect to its exposure to fuel price volatility, aluminum price volatility and foreign exchange rate volatility.

Capital and Exploration Expenditures

The Company plans to continue significant investment in mine development and exploration in 2010. Capital expenditures of $373 million are projected in 2010 as follows:

($ millions)	2010 Forecast Capital Expenditures
Development Projects	$
Essakane [(a)]	**116**
Westwood [(b)]	**102**
Quimsacocha [(c)]	**12**
Sadiola deep sulphide project	**4**
	234
Mining Operations	
Rosebel	**49**
Niobec	**74**
Others combined	**16**
	139
Total	**373**

(a) Includes construction, capital for operations, exploration and resource development
(b) Includes construction, exploration and resource development
(c) Level of capital expenditures dependent on resumption of mining activities. Refer to the Development section of this MD&A for more information.

Included above is $196 million for construction of development projects, $117 million for capitalized operations, $39 million for resource development, and $21 million for feasibility studies and other expenditures.

In addition, the Company plans to incur $38 million of exploration expenses in the Company's exploration focus areas of West Africa, Quebec, the Guiana Shield, and the Andes and Brazil regions of South America. Refer to the Exploration section of this MD&A for more information.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Pursuant to regulations adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and those of the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company's management evaluates the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. This evaluation is done under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO").

Disclosure controls and procedures:

As at the end of the period covered by this MD&A and accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company's management, including the CEO and the CFO, have reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company including its consolidated subsidiaries and joint venture was made known to them by others within those entities.

Internal controls over financial reporting:

Management of the Company, with the participation of the CEO and the CFO, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. The Company's internal controls over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management, including the CEO and the CFO, evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2009. In making this assessment, management, including the CEO and the CFO, used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control – Integrated Framework. This evaluation included review of the documentation of controls, evaluation of the design and testing the operating effectiveness of controls, and a conclusion on this evaluation. Based on their evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that, as at December 31, 2009, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective in providing reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of management's evaluation.

Limitations of controls and procedures:

The Company's management, including the CEO and the CFO believe that any disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, can have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The significant accounting policies for the purposes of Canadian GAAP are described in note 2 of the Company's annual 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

Mineral reserve and resource estimates include numerous uncertainties and depend heavily on geological interpretations and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and other data, and require estimates of the future price for the commodity in question and the future cost of operations. Actual production costs may be different than estimated production costs due to many factors, including increasing costs of inputs such as labour, energy and consumables as well as higher royalty expenses related to the price of gold. Level of production may also be affected by other factors such as weather and supply shortages. 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 and resources are summarized below. For more information, refer to the detailed presentation of reserves and resources included in the 2009 annual report and at the Company's website (www.iamgold.com).

	2009	2008	2007
Weighted average gold price used for:			
Gold reserves ($/oz)	**833** [(a)]	658 [(c)]	600 [(d)]
Gold resources ($/oz)	**977** [(b)]	703 [(c)]	600 [(d)]
Niobium sale price ($/kg Nb)	**25.00**	26.29	27.42
Foreign exchange rate (C$/US$)	**1.15**	1.10	1.05

(a) Mineral reserves have been estimated using a gold price of $850 per ounce except for the Tarkwa and Damang Mines using $800 per ounce (as at June 30, 2009), the Sadiola and Yatela Mines using $880 per ounce, and the Sadiola deep sulphide project using $800 per ounce (October 31, 2009).

(b) Mineral resources have been estimated using a gold price of $1,000 per ounce, except for the Sadiola and Yatela Mines using $1,025 per ounce, and Quimsacocha using $700 per ounce (July 2008). Resources of the Tarkwa and Damang Mines were estimated as at June 30, 2009.

(c) Mineral reserves and resources have been estimated using a gold price of $700 per ounce, except for the Tarkwa and Damang Mines using $650 per ounce, the Yatela Mine using $870 per ounce, the Essakane Project using $600 per ounce, and the Camp Caiman Project using $425 per ounce.

(d) Mineral reserves and resources have been estimated using $600 per ounce, except for the Tarkwa, Damang, Sadiola and Yatela Mines using $550 per ounce, and the Camp Caiman Project using $425 per ounce.

Purchase Price Allocation

Business combinations are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting whereby identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value as of the date of acquisition with the excess of the purchase price over such fair value recorded as goodwill. If a transaction does not meet the definition of a business combination as per Canadian GAAP standards, the transaction is recorded as an acquisition of assets. 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 sheet items and on future results.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

Mining assets and any fair value increment related to the original acquisition of the working interests are amortized over the estimated economic life of the mine, which refers to proven and probable reserves, using the units of production method. If the expected useful life of the assets is less than the life of the deposit, depreciation is based on their anticipated useful life on a straight-line basis. Amounts relating to values beyond proven and probable ("VBPP") reserves are not amortized until the related resources are converted into reserves. 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. In estimating the units-of-production, the nature of the orebody and the method of mining the orebody are taken into consideration. Changes in the mineral reserves estimate will result in changes to the depreciation and amortization charges over the remaining life of the operation.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The carrying amounts shown on the balance sheet for long-lived assets are regularly tested for impairment of value as described in note 2 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements on significant accounting policies.

The Company evaluates long-lived assets to determine whether current events, economic conditions and circumstances indicate the carrying amount may no longer be supportable. The fair values are based, in part, on certain factors that may be partially or totally outside of the Company's control. The Company's fair value estimates are based on mineral reserves and resources as mentioned above and on numerous assumptions. If the Company fails to achieve its valuation assumptions or if any of its reporting units experiences a decline in its fair value this may result in an impairment charge. The impairment charge may be significant and could have a material effect on the Company's financial position and results of operation. For more information on impairment of long-lived assets in 2009 refer to the Impairment analysis on page 18 of this MD&A.

Impairment of Goodwill

The carrying value of goodwill on the balance sheet is not amortized and is tested for impairment at least annually or when there is evidence of potential impairment as described in note 2 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements. The fair value of each reporting unit, which 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. Due to the fact that each reporting unit has a finite reserve life, goodwill impairment charges are inevitable. The Company cannot predict if an event that triggers impairment will occur, when it will occur or how it will affect the asset amounts reported. However, the Company believes these estimates are reasonable and consistent with current conditions, internal planning and expected future operations. For more information on impairment of goodwill in 2009 refer to the Impairment analysis on page 18 of this MD&A.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company has financial instruments recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents are designated as held-for-trading and are recorded at fair value.

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. 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 is determined to be other than temporarily impaired. When marketable securities are sold or are determined to be other than temporarily impaired, the related accumulated change in OCI is reversed and the actual gain or loss on disposal or the impairment charge is accounted for in the consolidated statement of earnings. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market are measured at cost.

Warrants in other companies are classified as held-for-trading and measured at fair value using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value of warrants are reported as a derivative gain or loss in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Derivative instruments related to currency, heating oil and aluminum and some gold forward contracts are accounted for at their fair value on the balance sheet date and the change in market value from the acquisition or inception is included in the consolidated statement of earnings as a derivative gain or loss. This valuation is based on forward rates considering the market price, rate of interest and volatility. Among other factors, fair value takes into account the credit quality of the financial instrument.

Current market conditions can have an impact on these fair values. These management's estimates are subject to risk and uncertainties. Therefore, it is reasonably possible that changes could occur which may affect the recoverability of the Company's financial instruments.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company recognizes, when the legal obligation is incurred, the present value of an estimated liability for the future cost of restoring a mine site upon termination of the operation. 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 mining activities or newly discovered reserves.

Elements of uncertainty in estimating these costs include potential changes in regulatory requirements and in changes in the methods of remediation.

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 Black-Scholes model to value these options. The model requires management estimates such as a risk-free interest rate, volatility, dividend, weighted average expected life of options issued, and weighted average grant-date fair value as discussed in note 23 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements.

Income and Mining Taxes

At the end of each accounting period, 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. As mining is capital intensive with long-lived assets, these future tax provisions can be significant. Assessing the recoverability of future income tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable income. 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 foreign exchange rates will be consistent with current estimates which increases the volatility of the Company's net earnings.

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 the Company establishes provisions for future disbursements required.

CHANGES IN CANADIAN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Goodwill and intangible assets

In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") replaced Section 3062, Goodwill and other intangible assets and Section 3450, Research and development costs, with Section 3064, Goodwill and intangible assets. This section gives the definition and establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition, and intangible assets. Standards for goodwill and intangible assets following a business combination remain unchanged. Section 3064 gives guidance about internally generated intangible assets. This section is effective for the Company in 2009. The adoption of this new standard did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in 2009.

(b) Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

In January 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") issued EIC-173, Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. The EIC reached a consensus that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. This accounting treatment should be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior periods. The application of EIC-173 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in 2009.

(c) Mining exploration costs

In March 2009, the CICA issued EIC-174, Mining exploration costs replacing EIC-126, Accounting by mining enterprises for exploration costs. EIC-174 provides guidance on the capitalization and the impairment of exploration costs. This standard is effective in 2009. The application of the EIC did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(d) Amendment to Section 3862, Financial instruments – Disclosures

In June 2009, the CICA issued amendments to Section 3862, Financial instruments – Disclosures, effective for the Company in its 2009 annual consolidated financial statements. These amendments include additional disclosure requirements about fair value measurements of financial instruments using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. In addition, these amendments enhance liquidity risk disclosure requirements. Disclosure requirements are reflected in note 17 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements.

(e) Amendment to Section 3855, Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement

In August 2009, Section 3855, Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement was amended following changes made to Section 3855 in December 2008 which allow the reclassification of certain held-for-trading financial assets in certain circumstances. The amendments add guidance concerning the assessment of embedded derivatives upon reclassification of a financial asset out of the held-for-trading category. The amendment applies to reclassifications made on or after July 1, 2009.

Section 3855 was also amended with the new definition of loans and receivables, to change the categories of financial assets into which a debt instrument is required or permitted to be classified, to change the impairment model for held-to-maturity financial assets to the incurred credit loss model of Section 3025, Impaired loans; and to require reversal of previously recognized impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets in specified circumstances. These amendments apply to the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for 2009.

The application of these amendments did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

(a) Section 1582, Business combinations; Section 1601, Consolidated financial statements; Section 1602, Non-controlling interests; and Amendments to Section 3251, Equity

The CICA issued three new accounting standards in January 2009: Section 1582, Business combinations; Section 1601, Consolidated financial statements; Section 1602, Non-controlling interests; and amendments to Section 3251, Equity. These new standards will be effective for the Company in 2011 and earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year. The Company is in the process of evaluating the requirements of the new standards.

Section 1582 replaces Section 1581 and establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination. It provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS 3R – Business Combinations.

Sections 1601 and 1602 together replace Section 1600, Consolidated financial statements. Section 1601 establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1602 establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. It is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 27 – Consolidated and separate financial statements.

Amendments to Section 3251 apply to entities that have adopted Section 1602 and require separate presentation on the statements of operations and comprehensive income of income attributable to owners of the Company and those attributable to non-controlling interests. The amendments also require that non-controlling interests be presented separately as a component of equity.

(b) Amendment to Section 3855, Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement

In June 2009, Section 3855, Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement was amended to:

- Clarify the application of the effective interest method following an impairment loss of an investment in a debt instrument. This clarification applies to investment in debt instruments classified as held-to-maturity and to those classified as available for sale. This amendment will be effective for the Company in 2010.
- Clarify the situation where the embedded prepayment option is considered closely related and, therefore, is not separated from the host debt instrument for recognition purposes. This amendment will be effective for the Company in 2011.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the requirements of these new standards.

(c) International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In February 2008, the Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") confirmed that IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), will replace Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for publicly accountable enterprises and must be adopted for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Changing from current Canadian GAAP to IFRS is a significant undertaking that may materially affect the Company's reported financial position and results of operations.

The Company launched its conversion project in June 2008. An external advisor was engaged and a team identified, including people at all levels of the organization from various departments including finance, information technology, internal audit, mining operations and investor relations. The Company is following 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 2011 changeover.

The conversion project consists of four primary phases:

- Preliminary impact assessment phase was completed in September 2008 and served as the basis for the planning of future phases.
- Design, planning and solution development phase — The design and planning portion of this phase was completed in December 2008 and involved the development of the detailed plan for convergence and implementation. The solution development portion of this phase is near completion and involves the analyses of policy alternatives allowed under IFRS, the specification of changes required to existing accounting policies, and the development of solutions for information systems and business processes. In addition, the Company continues to monitor IFRS developments and adapt its convergence plan accordingly. Continuing changes to IFRS will result in certain policies and policy choices being revised or not finalized until later in the Company's convergence timeline.
- The implementation phase is currently in progress, and includes the completion and formal authorization of recommended changes to accounting policies, the execution of changes to information systems and business processes, delivery of training programs across the Company, and the preparation of the opening balance sheet. In addition, the impact of IFRS on certain agreements, such as hedge contracts, loan arrangements, and shareholder and compensation agreements will be addressed. Implementation phase risk is being managed through the use of planned risk management protocols and the tracking of key performance indicators.
- Post-implementation phase — This phase will involve a compliance review and project assurance activities, to ensure the adequacy of controls over the IFRS conversion project itself.

The Company has engaged and will continue to engage in dialogue with the Company's independent auditors in all phases of the conversion project.

The Company is in the process of quantifying the impacts expected on its consolidated financial statements. The following is a discussion of some of the general issues facing the Company related to the accounting standards identified as most likely to have a significant financial statement impact.

IFRS 1 – First-Time Adoption of IFRS:

Most adjustments required on transition to IFRS will be made, retrospectively, against opening retained earnings as of January 1, 2010, the date of the first comparative balance sheet presented under IFRS. However, IFRS 1 provides entities adopting IFRS for the first time a number of optional exemptions and mandatory exemptions, in certain areas, to the general requirement for full retrospective application of IFRS on the date of transition. The following are the optional exemptions which the Company is considering:

- Business combination election – This election allows the Company to adopt IFRS 3(R) prospectively from the date of transition.
- Fair value or revaluation as deemed cost election – The Company may elect on transition to record certain items of property, plant and equipment at fair value. Use of this election can avoid the requirement to reverse any impairment losses recognized prior to transition.
- Share-based payments election – This election enables the Company to adopt IFRS 2, Share-based payments, from the date of transition to IFRS.
- Decommissioning liabilities – This election enables the Company to apply a "short-cut" approach for the determination of the corresponding asset balance on the date of transition.
- Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures currently reporting under IFRS – The Company is considering including the consolidated financial statements of its subsidiaries based on the adopted policies of the Company, requiring retrospective adjustment where policies differ and IFRS 1 elections are not available.

The remaining optional exemptions are not expected to be significant to the Company's adoption of IFRS.

IFRS 3R – Business Combinations:

The key areas of difference between IFRS and Canadian GAAP which can have a significant impact on future business combinations relate to the following:

- The measurement date of shares issued as consideration;
- The value recognized for non-controlling interests;
- Contingent consideration;
- Transactions costs of the business combination are expensed as incurred;
- The value of equity shares held prior to obtaining control; and
- Negative goodwill.

The differences under IFRS are expected to only have a prospective impact due to the election available and noted in the discussion of IFRS 1 above.

IFRS 6, IAS 8 – Exploration and Evaluation:

The Company's policy under Canadian GAAP requires exploration and evaluation costs to be capitalized when a project is determined to be potentially economically viable. Under IFRS, the Company is considering adopting a policy of capitalization upon probable economic recovery.

IAS 31 – Interests in Joint Ventures:

The IASB has indicated that it expects to issue a new standard to replace IAS 31 in early 2010, which may result in the requirement to account for joint ventures under the equity method of accounting. Under Canadian GAAP, joint ventures are accounted for under the proportionate consolidation method.

IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets:

Canadian GAAP generally uses a two-step approach to impairment testing while IFRS uses a one-step approach for both testing for and measurement of impairment. This may potentially result in more write-downs where carrying values of assets were previously supported under Canadian GAAP on an undiscounted cash flow basis, but would not be supported on a discounted cash flow basis.

In addition, IFRS requires the reversal of any previous impairment losses where circumstances leading to the original impairment have changed. Canadian GAAP prohibits reversal of impairment losses.

IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates:

The underlying concepts of functional currency and reporting currency are broadly consistent between Canadian GAAP and IFRS. However, IFRS rules differ in the determination of functional currency. Under IFRS, the functional currencies of certain entities may change on transition.

IAS 12 – Income Taxes:

While the overall methodology for recording deferred taxes is consistent between Canadian GAAP and IFRS, there are several other key differences that may have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

The IFRS impact on tax processes and policies is extensive as the impact will not only result from changes to tax accounting standards but may also arise from changes to other standards.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to various business, financial and operational risks that could materially adversely affect the Company's future business, operations and financial condition and could cause such future business, operations and financial condition to differ materially from the forward-looking statements and information contained in this MD&A and as described in the Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information found on page 2.

For a more comprehensive discussion of the risks faced by the Company, please refer to the Company's 2009 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.html. The risks described in the Annual Information Form, which, in addition to being filed and viewable on www.sedar.com and www.sec.gov/edgar.html, is available upon request from the Company, are incorporated by reference into this MD&A.

FINANCIAL RISKS

General Economic Conditions

Events and conditions in the global financial markets particularly at the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009, have had a profound impact on the global economy leading to a loss of confidence in global credit and financial markets, restricted access to capital and credit, and increased counterparty risk. Many industries, including the gold mining industry, are impacted by these market conditions. Some of the key impacts of the current financial market conditions include contraction in credit markets resulting in a widening of credit risk, devaluations and high volatility in global equity, commodity, foreign exchange and precious metal markets, and a lack of market liquidity. A continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions may adversely affect the Company's growth and profitability.

Commodity Prices and Currency

All of the factors that determine commodity prices such as gold price, niobium price and diesel price, and currencies are beyond the Company's control. For more details, also refer to the Market trends section and the Balance sheet – Financial risks section of this MD&A.

Hedging Activities

Derivative products can be used to manage the risks associated with, among other things, changes in commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company may deliver into such arrangements in the prescribed manner. For more details, also refer to the Balance sheet – Financial risks – Market risk section of this MD&A.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The adequacy of the Company's capital structure is assessed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary after taking into consideration the Company's strategy, the forward gold and niobium prices, the mining industry, economic conditions and the associated risks. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust its capital spending, adjust the amount of dividend distributions, issue new shares, purchase shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids, extend its credit facility, issue new debt or sell gold bullion. For more details, also refer to the Balance sheet – Financial risks – Liquidity risk section of this MD&A.

Access to Capital Markets, Financing and Interest Rates

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 lenders' and investors' interest in the Company and its projects. There is a risk in obtaining financing as and when required, and on commercially acceptable terms, for exploration, development, acquisitions and general corporate purposes. The Company is subject to movements in interest rates.

Taxation

Mining tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions are subject to change and may not include fiscal stability guarantees. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to its transactions and activities may not coincide with that of the tax authorities. As a result, transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and the Company's operations may be assessed, which could result in significant additional taxes, penalties and interest.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Mineral Reserves, Mineral Resources, and Extraction

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 geologic conditions may be different from those predicted. In addition to gold market price fluctuations, 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. 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 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. 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.

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 inaccuracy of estimated reserves, 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 flows.

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, operation, 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 and in a timely manner with those of the Company.

Title to Properties

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. Acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process, and the Company's title to its properties may be affected by prior unregistered agreements or transfers, or undetected defects.

Insurance

Where economically feasible and based on availability of coverage, a number of operational and financial risks are transferred to insurance companies. Available insurance does not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover insurable risks at economically feasible premiums and the ability to claim under existing policies may be contested.

Key Personnel

The success of the Company is heavily dependent on its key personnel and on its ability to motivate, retain and attract highly skilled persons. The competition for qualified personnel in the mining industry is currently intense. There can be no assurance that the Company will successfully retain current key personnel or attract additional qualified personnel to manage its current needs and anticipated growth.

Geographical Areas

Some of the operations of the Company are carried out in geographical areas which lack adequate infrastructure and are subject to various other risk factors. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs.

Environmental, 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. The Company's legal and/or constructive commitments to rectify disturbance caused by mining, development and exploration activities may change due to new laws or regulations, updated reclamation plans or new environmental requirements.

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 fees, net profits payments and tax increases or other claims by government entities, including retroactive claims.

Non-controlled Assets

Some of the Company's assets are controlled and managed by other companies, some of which may have a substantially higher interest in the assets than the interest of the Company. Some of the Company's partners may have divergent business objectives which may impact business and financial results.

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 causes of potential future litigation cannot be known and may arise from, among other things, business activities, environmental laws, volatility in stock price or failure to comply with disclosure obligations. The results and costs of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty.

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 represent 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.

(in $ millions)	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Adjusted net earnings	**212.2**	107.5	57.5
Impairment charges	**(98.1)**	(129.9)	(99.6)
Income taxes related to impairment charges	**—**	12.5	—
Net earnings (loss)	**114.1**	(9.9)	(42.1)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in millions)	**352.8**	295.4	293.3
Basic and diluted adjusted net earnings per share	**0.60**	0.36	0.20
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share	**0.32**	(0.03)	(0.14)

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 periods, 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, and attributable realized derivative gain or loss, but are exclusive of amortization, reclamation, capital, exploration and development costs. These costs are then divided by the Company's attributable 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 tables provide a reconciliation of total cash costs per ounce produced for gold mines to the mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization as per the audited consolidated statement of earnings.

Year ended December 31, 2009

	Operating Gold Mines							Other	
(in $ millions, except where noted)	Rosebel	Doyon Division	Sleeping Giant[a]	Mupane	Sadiola[b]	Yatela	Total	Other[c]	Total[d]
Mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization	155.5	77.7	—	40.0	67.0	30.5	370.7	76.1	446.8
Adjust for:									
By-product credit (excluded from mining costs)	(0.3)	(2.4)	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	(2.9)		
Loss (Gain) on non-hedge derivatives (excluded from mining costs)	0.6	(0.5)	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6		
Stock movement	14.1	(0.4)	—	(1.1)	—	—	12.6		
Accretion expense and other changes in asset retirement obligations	(1.7)	(17.2)	—	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(20.4)		
Foreign exchange, interest and other	(4.7)	(0.2)	—	(1.1)	(1.5)	0.1	(7.4)		
Cost attributed to non-controlling interest	(8.2)	—	—	—	—	—	(8.2)		
	(0.2)	(20.7)	—	(2.5)	(2.0)	(0.3)	(25.7)		
Cash costs – operating mines	155.3	57.0	—	37.5	65.0	30.2	345.0		
Cash costs – working interests[e]							88.1		
Total cash costs including working interests	155.3	57.0	—	37.5	65.0	30.2	433.1		
Attributable gold production – operating mines (000 oz)	392	109	—	51	135	89	776		
Attributable gold production – working interests (000 oz) [e]							163		
Total attributable gold production (000 oz)							939		
Total cash costs ($/oz)	396	524	—	735	483	339	461		

[a] The Sleeping Giant Mine closed at the end of October 2008.
[b] On December 29, 2009, the Company purchased an additional 3% interest increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41%.
[c] Niobium, Exploration and development and Corporate Segments.
[d] As per Consolidated statement of earnings.
[e] Working interests relate to the Tarkwa and Damang Mines.

Year ended December 31, 2008

(in $ millions, except where noted)	Operating Gold Mines							Other	
	Rosebel	Doyon Division	Sleeping Giant[a]	Mupane	Sadiola	Yatela	Total	Other[b]	Total[c]
Mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization	156.3	67.4	21.3	35.8	71.7	35.0	387.5	64.5	452.0
Adjust for:									
By-product credit	(0.2)	(2.7)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(4.1)		
Stock movement	(0.1)	1.6	(1.4)	1.8	—	—	1.9		
Accretion expense	(1.3)	(1.9)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(4.7)		
Foreign exchange, interest and other	(1.1)	—	2.0	—	(4.0)	(0.6)	(3.7)		
Cost attributed to non-controlling interest	(7.7)	—	—	—	—	—	(7.7)		
	(10.4)	(3.0)	(0.5)	1.4	(4.7)	(1.1)	(18.3)		
Cash costs – operating mines	145.9	64.4	20.8	37.2	67.0	33.9	369.2		
Cash costs – working interests[d]							87.2		
Total cash costs including working interests							456.4		
Attributable gold production – operating mines (000 oz)	315	118	69	101	172	66	841		
Attributable gold production – working interests (000 oz) [d]							156		
Total attributable gold production (000 oz)							997		
Total cash costs ($/oz)	466	548	303	367	389	514	459		

[a] The Company mined and processed reserves at the Sleeping Giant Mine until the end of its current reserve life which occurred at the end of October 2008, at which time, the property and all the related infrastructure assets were sold.

[b] Niobium, Exploration and development and Corporate Segments.

[c] As per Consolidated statement of earnings.

[d] Working interests relate to the Tarkwa and Damang Mines.

Year ended December 31, 2007

	Operating Gold Mines							Other	
(in $ millions, except where noted)	Rosebel	Doyon Division	Sleeping Giant	Mupane	Sadiola	Yatela	Total	Other[a]	Total[b]
Mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization	124.8	67.4	24.6	49.5	59.3	29.8	355.4	70.7	426.1
Adjust for:									
By-product credit	(0.2)	(2.5)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(3.9)		
Stock movement	1.8	6.1	0.9	(1.2)	(1.4)	(0.3)	5.9		
Accretion expense	(1.2)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(4.8)		
Foreign exchange, interest and other	(0.5)	(0.4)	0.1	(0.7)	(1.2)	(3.0)	(5.7)		
Cost attributed to non-controlling interest	(6.2)	—	—	—	—	—	(6.2)		
	(6.3)	1.5	(0.7)	(2.6)	(3.0)	(3.6)	(14.7)		
Cash costs – operating mines	118.5	68.9	23.9	46.9	56.3	26.2	340.7		
Cash costs – working interests[c]							67.2		
Total cash costs including working interests							407.9		
Attributable gold production – operating mines (000 oz)	263	131	67	86	140	120	807		
Attributable gold production – working interests (000 oz) [c]							158		
Total attributable gold production (000 oz)							965		
Total cash costs ($/oz)	452	528	358	548	401	217	423		

[a] Niobium, Exploration and development and Corporate Segments.
[b] As per Consolidated statement of earnings.
[c] Working interests relate to the Tarkwa and Damang Mines.

UNIT OPERATING MARGIN PER KILOGRAM OF NIOBIUM FOR THE NIOBEC MINE

The Company's MD&A refers to operating margin per kilogram of niobium at the Niobec Mine, a non-GAAP performance measure, in order to provide investors with information about the measure used by management to monitor the performance of its non-gold asset, the Niobec Mine. The information allows management to assess how well the Niobec Mine is performing relative to the plan and to prior periods, as well as assess the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the operation. Operating margin per kilogram of niobium is defined as revenues net of mining costs for niobium divided by the sales volume of niobium.

The following table provides a reconciliation of operating margin per kilogram of niobium at the Niobec Mine to revenues, mining costs and attributable non-hedge derivative gain or loss as per consolidated statement of earnings.

(in $ millions, except where noted)	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Revenues from the Niobec Mine as per segmented information (Note 32 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements)	**159.3**	143.1	107.7
Mining costs per Consolidated statement of earnings	**446.8**	452.0	426.1
Mining costs from gold mines as per cash cost reconciliation	**(370.7)**	(387.5)	(355.4)
Other mining costs	**(2.0)**	(0.8)	(6.0)
	74.1	63.7	64.7
Non-hedge derivative gain	**(0.6)**	—	—
Mining costs from the Niobec Mine	**73.5**	63.7	64.7
Operating margin	**85.8**	79.4	43.0
Sales volume (000 kg Nb)	**4,347**	4,201	4,337
Operating margin ($/kg Nb)	**$ 20**	$ 19	$ 10

MINING OPERATIONS PRODUCTION DATA

Tables below show production data for each mining operation for each quarter of 2009 and 2008.

	2009				2008			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Suriname – Rosebel Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 95%)								
Total operating material mined (000t)	15,541	14,133	12,602	11,127	13,242	11,139	9,912	10,099
Strip ratio[(a)]	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.1
Ore milled (000t)	2,759	3,003	2,883	2,448	2,178	2,198	2,002	1,931
Head grade (g/t)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Recovery (%)	93	92	93	93	90	92	93	93
Gold production – 100% (000 oz)	104	111	109	88	90	86	79	76
Attributable gold production – 95% (000 oz)	99	106	104	83	86	82	75	72
Gold sales – 100% (000 oz)	98	107	104	74	89	87	77	70
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	$ 1,097	$ 969	$ 916	$ 912	$ 802	$ 870	$ 904	$ 926
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	$ 369	$ 359	$ 327	$ 353	$ 339	$ 399	$ 379	$ 385
Royalties ($/oz)	53	44	40	40	65	96	106	103
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	$ 422	$ 403	$ 367	$ 393	$ 404	$ 495	$ 485	$ 488
Canada – Doyon Division (IAMGOLD interest – 100%)								
Total operating material mined (000t)	60	99	119	107	105	106	116	127
Ore milled (000t)	63	104	115	106	113	104	118	121
Head grade (g/t)	10.3	9.5	7.9	8.3	9.5	8.5	8.0	7.7
Recovery (%)	96	96	96	96	95	95	96	97
Gold production (000 oz)	24	30	28	27	33	27	29	29
Gold sales (000 oz)	23	30	25	36	30	29	25	31
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	$ 1,094	$ 973	$ 928	$ 916	$ 793	$ 874	$ 895	$ 925
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	$ 517	$ 505	$ 514	$ 521	$ 411	$ 509	$ 547	$ 543
Royalties ($/oz)	11	12	9	8	8	10	84	92
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	$ 528	$ 517	$ 523	$ 529	$ 419	$ 519	$ 631	$ 635
Canada – Sleeping Giant Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 100%) [(d)]								
Total operating material mined (000t)	—	—	—	—	—	49	59	48
Ore milled (000t)	—	—	—	—	—	51	58	48
Head grade (g/t)	—	—	—	—	—	13.4	13.4	11.8
Recovery (%)	—	—	—	—	—	97	97	97
Gold production (000 oz)	—	—	—	—	6	21	24	18
Gold sales (000 oz)	—	—	—	—	8	22	25	17
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	—	—	—	—	$ 795	$ 866	$ 892	$ 932
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	—	—	—	—	$ 87	$ 242	$ 306	$ 414
Royalties ($/oz)	—	—	—	—	7	11	5	—
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	—	—	—	—	$ 94	$ 253	$ 311	$ 414

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue per ounce 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 measures.

(d) The Company mined and processed reserves at Sleeping Giant until the end of its then current reserve life which occurred at the end of October 2008, at which time the property and all related infrastructure assets were sold.

	2009				2008			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Botswana – Mupane Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 100%)								
Total operating material mined (000t)	1,956	2,049	1,817	1,639	1,382	633	192	711
Strip ratio[(a)]	8.8	7.4	9.2	6.3	3.2	1.9	0.5	1.1
Ore milled (000t)	203	198	246	252	309	269	275	224
Head grade (g/t)	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4
Recovery (%)	89	85	80	76	83	84	83	84
Gold production (000 oz)	11	11	15	14	30	26	25	20
Gold sales (000 oz)	10	11	20	19	23	28	23	19
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	$1,109	$ 838	$ 647	$ 643	$ 671	$ 705	$ 664	$ 626
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	$ 814	$ 703	$ 644	$ 596	$ 231	$ 380	$ 338	$ 375
Royalties ($/oz)	71	41	53	57	40	45	40	47
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	$ 885	$ 744	$ 697	$ 653	$ 271	$ 425	$ 378	$ 422
Mali – Sadiola Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 38%)[(d)]								
Total operating material mined (000t)	2,587	2,072	1,845	2,246	2,448	1,831	2,250	2,629
Strip ratio[(a)]	7.6	13.4	3.3	4.6	3.0	4.2	2.7	2.5
Ore milled (000t)	467	421	413	357	427	381	397	359
Head grade (g/t)	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.3	4.1	4.4
Recovery (%)	94	86	92	91	85	89	82	75
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	32	32	35	36	49	41	45	37
Attributable gold sales (000 oz)	33	31	37	34	51	39	45	37
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	$1,089	$ 958	$ 922	$ 898	$ 812	$ 874	$ 895	$ 930
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	$ 549	$ 468	$ 366	$ 334	$ 300	$ 346	$ 360	$ 344
Royalties ($/oz)	67	57	58	51	51	50	54	56
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	$ 616	$ 525	$ 424	$ 385	$ 351	$ 396	$ 414	$ 400
Mali – Yatela Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 40%)								
Total operating material mined (000t)	410	535	652	939	941	815	986	637
Capitalized waste mined – pit cutback (000t)	—	—	—	—	38	102	158	386
Strip ratio[(a)]	2.1	8.5	1.4	2.9	4.9	3.8	8.2	8.6
Ore crushed (000t)	325	220	283	271	304	214	276	294
Head grade (g/t)	3.0	3.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.6	1.5
Attributable gold stacked (000 oz)	32	23	39	25	20	18	21	14
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	28	22	26	13	16	18	15	17
Attributable gold sales (000 oz)	29	22	25	13	17	17	15	17
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	$1,091	$ 958	$ 924	$ 909	$ 819	$ 867	$ 898	$ 921
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	$ 256	$ 194	$ 280	$ 471	$ 460	$ 516	$ 530	$ 348
Royalties ($/oz)	67	57	54	55	52	49	53	55
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	$ 323	$ 251	$ 334	$ 526	$ 512	$ 565	$ 583	$ 403

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue per ounce 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 measures.

(d) On December 29, 2009, the Company purchased an additional 3% interest, increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41%.

	2009				2008			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Ghana – Tarkwa Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 18.9%)								
Total operating material mined (000t)	3,900	3,983	4,324	4,487	4,485	4,576	3,885	3,904
Capitalized waste mined (000t)	2,131	1,991	1,650	2,259	2,005	1,272	1,009	1,611
Strip ratio[(a)]	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2
Heap Leach:								
Ore crushed (000t)	520	428	479	537	758	785	769	816
Head grade (g/t)	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Attributable gold stacked (000 oz)	15	12	13	17	25	26	25	27
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	9	8	11	14	15	17	18	18
Mill:								
Ore milled (000t)	511	541	497	449	260	256	264	274
Head grade (g/t)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	23	25	20	15	11	13	14	13
Total attributable gold production (000 oz)	32	33	31	29	26	30	32	31
Total attributable gold sales (000 oz)	32	33	31	29	26	30	32	31
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	$1,105	$ 964	$ 920	$ 904	$ 805	$ 870	$ 896	$ 915
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	$ 475	$ 479	$ 484	$ 500	$ 560	$ 549	$ 451	$ 435
Royalties ($/oz)	30	32	28	27	24	26	27	27
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	$ 505	$ 511	$ 512	$ 527	$ 584	$ 575	$ 478	$ 462
Ghana – Damang Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 18.9%)								
Total operating material mined (000t)	630	475	716	909	878	1,175	1,348	1,583
Capitalized waste mined – pit cutback (000t)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
Strip ratio[(a)]	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.2	4.5	4.8	6.7
Ore milled (000t)	213	232	246	252	230	214	200	233
Head grade (g/t)	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4
Recovery (%)	93	95	93	93	93	93	94	94
Attributable gold production (000 oz)	8	10	10	10	9	8	10	10
Attributable gold sales (000 oz)	8	10	10	10	9	8	10	10
Gold revenue ($/oz)[(b)]	$1,087	$ 962	$ 921	$ 906	$ 807	$ 868	$ 897	$ 921
Cash cost excluding royalties ($/oz)	$ 616	$ 546	$ 581	$ 620	$ 611	$ 864	$ 598	$ 557
Royalties ($/oz)	36	26	28	27	24	26	27	28
Cash cost ($/oz)[(c)]	$ 652	$ 572	$ 609	$ 647	$ 635	$ 890	$ 625	$ 585

(a) Strip ratio is calculated as waste divided by full-grade ore.

(b) Gold revenue per ounce 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 measures.

	2009				2008			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Canada – Niobec Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 100%)								
Total operating material mined (000t)	474	437	438	424	419	460	475	447
Ore milled (000t)	448	441	453	413	442	452	465	429
Grade (% Nb_2O_5)	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.63	0.59	0.62	0.60	0.67
Niobium production (000 kg Nb)	1,236	982	903	985	1,056	1,154	1,035	1,151
Niobium sales (000 kg Nb)	1,451	1,082	951	863	974	964	1,217	1,046
Operating margin ($/kg Nb) [(a)]	$ 20	$ 18	$ 19	$ 22	$ 24	$ 22	$ 15	$ 16

(a) Operating margin per kilogram of niobium at the Niobec Mine is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP measures.

Exhibit 99.3

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2009

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Shareholders and Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of IAMGOLD Corporation ("the Company"), their presentation and the information contained in the annual report, including information determined by specialists, are the responsibility of management. 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 reporting 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 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 requirements. 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.

Peter C. Jones
Chief Executive Officer
March 25, 2010

Carol T. Banducci
Chief Financial Officer
March 25, 2010

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of IAMGOLD Corporation

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation ("the Company") as at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. 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 and 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, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Toronto, Canada
March 25, 2010

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

At December 31	Note	2009 $	2008 $
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**191,374**	117,989
Gold bullion (market value $108,749; December 31, 2008: $151,079)	8	**40,408**	70,191
Receivables and other	9	**83,082**	64,163
Inventories	10	**162,033**	92,801
		476,897	345,144
Other long-term assets	11	**136,122**	105,235
Working interests	12	**173,278**	153,171
Royalty interests	13	**28,688**	30,801
Mining assets	14	**1,053,348**	1,004,913
Exploration and development	15	**786,079**	158,331
Goodwill	16	**334,004**	342,046
Other intangible assets		**8,373**	12,045
		2,996,789	2,151,686
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**175,320**	146,668
Dividends payable		**24,507**	17,740
Credit facility	19	**—**	50,000
Current portion of long-term liabilities	18	**12,257**	25,291
		212,084	239,699
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Future income and mining tax liability	20	**237,379**	159,739
Asset retirement obligations	21	**97,337**	70,490
Other long-term liabilities		**10,216**	11,706
		344,932	241,935
Non-Controlling Interests		**23,112**	14,386
Shareholders' Equity:			
Common shares	23(b)	**2,203,269**	1,655,755
Contributed surplus		**36,693**	39,242
Warrants	23(d)	**148**	—
Retained earnings		**113,887**	21,897
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	24	**62,664**	(61,228)
		2,416,661	1,655,666
		2,996,789	2,151,686

Commitment and Contingencies (note 30)

Subsequent events (notes 19, 23 and 29)

See the accompanying notes, which are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

WILLIAM D. PUGLIESE
Director

PETER C. JONES
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31	Note	2009	2008	2007
		$	$	$
Revenues		**914,339**	869,636	678,131
Expenses:				
Mining costs, excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization		**446,819**	451,991	426,091
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**153,847**	169,629	117,581
		600,666	621,620	543,672
		313,673	248,016	134,459
Earnings from working interests	12	**36,036**	24,273	25,392
		349,709	272,289	159,851
Other:				
Corporate administration		**49,148**	41,953	32,231
Exploration and development		**39,762**	33,628	28,446
Impairment charges	25	**98,069**	129,861	99,628
Net interest expense (income)	26	**680**	(1,697)	(2,486)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		**(26,967)**	1,068	1,911
Derivative loss (gain)	27	**(7,047)**	4,341	(549)
Gain on sale of gold bullion		**(36,628)**	—	—
Other net expense (income)		**1,804**	1,510	(411)
		118,821	210,664	158,770
Non-controlling interests		**8,784**	3,120	1,764
		127,605	213,784	160,534
Earnings (loss) before income and mining taxes		**222,104**	58,505	(683)
Income and Mining Taxes:	20			
Current taxes		**92,274**	76,340	26,958
Future taxes expense (recovery)		**15,707**	(7,919)	14,419
		107,981	68,421	41,377
Net earnings (loss)		**114,123**	(9,916)	(42,060)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	23(j)			
Basic		**352,755**	295,430	293,284
Diluted		**354,631**	295,430	293,284
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share		**0.32**	(0.03)	(0.14)

See the accompanying notes, which are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

Years ended December 31	Note	2009	2008	2007
		$	$	$
Net earnings (loss)		**114,123**	(9,916)	(42,060)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Cumulative translation adjustment				
Unrealized gain (loss) on translating financial statements of net investment in self-sustaining foreign denominated operations		**103,040**	(78,561)	29,883
Reversal of unrealized foreign exchange gain on disposal of the Sleeping Giant Mine		**—**	(2,045)	—
		103,040	(80,606)	29,883
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets				
Unrealized gain (loss)		22,161	(6,158)	(3,978)
Income tax impact		(3,279)	912	434
		18,882	(5,246)	(3,544)
Reversal of unrealized loss following the impairment and disposal of available-for-sale financial assets				
Unrealized loss		2,449	409	1,624
Income tax impact		(479)	(4)	(180)
		1,970	405	1,444
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	24	**123,892**	(85,447)	27,783
Comprehensive income (loss)		**238,015**	(95,363)	(14,277)

See the accompanying notes, which are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

Years ended December 31	Note	2009	2008	2007
		$	$	$
COMMON SHARES				
Balance, beginning of year		**1,655,755**	1,633,119	1,625,994
Issuance of shares, net of issue costs		**547,514**	22,636	7,125
Balance, end of year	23(b)	**2,203,269**	1,655,755	1,633,119
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS				
Balance, beginning of year		**39,242**	20,034	19,153
Options issued on acquisition of Orezone	5	**684**	—	—
Exercise of options		**(8,475)**	(9,218)	(1,974)
Transfer of fair value of expired warrants		**—**	24,391	—
Share bonus plan		**(838)**	—	—
Stock-based compensation	23(i)	**6,080**	4,035	2,855
Balance, end of year		**36,693**	39,242	20,034
WARRANTS				
Balance, beginning of year		**—**	24,391	24,391
Transfer of fair value of expired warrants		**—**	(24,391)	—
Warrants issued on acquisition of Orezone	5	**148**	—	—
Balance, end of year	23(d)	**148**	—	24,391
RETAINED EARNINGS				
Balance, beginning of year		**21,897**	49,553	109,238
Net earnings (loss)		**114,123**	(9,916)	(42,060)
Dividends		**(22,133)**	(17,740)	(17,625)
Balance, end of year		**113,887**	21,897	49,553
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Balance, beginning of year		**(61,228)**	24,219	(3,564)
Other comprehensive income (loss) of the period		**123,892**	(85,447)	27,783
Balance, end of year	24	**62,664**	(61,228)	24,219
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**2,416,661**	1,655,666	1,751,316

See the accompanying notes, which are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

Years ended December 31	Note	2009	2008	2007
		$	$	$
Operating Activities:				
Net earnings (loss)		**114,123**	(9,916)	(42,060)
Disbursement to asset retirement obligations		**(6,661)**	(9,769)	(359)
Settlement of derivatives		**(4,416)**	(2,260)	—
Items not affecting cash:				
Earnings from working interests		**(36,036)**	(24,273)	(25,392)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**153,847**	169,629	117,581
Impairment charges		**98,069**	129,861	99,628
Amortization of forward sales liability		**(10,472)**	(17,874)	(34,935)
Future income and mining taxes		**15,707**	(7,919)	14,419
Stock-based compensation	23(i)	**6,080**	4,035	2,855
Unrealized derivative loss (gain)	27	**(6,131)**	4,341	(549)
Gain on sale of gold bullion		**(36,628)**	—	—
Asset retirement obligations adjustments		**21,726**	4,984	8,361
Non-controlling interests		**8,784**	3,120	1,764
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		**(27,434)**	2,867	2,018
Other		**4,980**	2,073	(1,878)
Change in non-cash working capital		**(38,580)**	9,346	(22,306)
		256,958	258,245	119,147
Investing Activities:				
Acquisitions		**(7,765)**	(98,273)	(173)
Short-term deposits		**—**	—	39
Investments		**(8,061)**	(1,961)	—
Restricted cash		**5,311**	(4,205)	(379)
Mining assets		**(105,868)**	(159,506)	(96,959)
Exploration and development		**(346,696)**	(9,813)	(23,179)
Long-term ore stockpiles		**(9,342)**	(17,808)	(9,586)
Net proceeds (acquisitions) of other assets		**(1,032)**	(968)	14,977
Proceeds from sale of gold bullion		**66,411**	—	—
		(407,042)	(292,534)	(115,260)
Financing Activities:				
Proceeds from loan		**72,000**	50,000	7,500
Repayment of long-term liabilities and credit facility		**(166,581)**	(4,960)	(36,694)
Issue of common shares, net of issue costs		**308,356**	14,465	5,089
Share purchase loan		**—**	—	295
Dividends paid		**(17,740)**	(17,625)	(17,570)
		196,035	41,880	(41,380)
Impact of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		**27,434**	(2,867)	(2,018)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations		**73,385**	4,724	(39,511)
Cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations	6	**—**	—	28,451
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**73,385**	4,724	(11,060)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**117,989**	113,265	124,325
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	7	**191,374**	117,989	113,265

Information related to consolidated statements of cash flows (note 29)

See the accompanying notes, which are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Amounts in notes are in US dollars, and tabular amounts are in thousands of US dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD" or "the Company") is engaged in the exploration, development and operation of gold mining properties and the operation 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.

Certain 2008 and 2007 comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the consolidated financial statement presentation adopted in 2009.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 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.

Significant properties of the Company are accounted for as follows:

Name	Location	Ownership Interest	Status
Rosebel Mine	Suriname	95%	Consolidated
Doyon Division including the Westwood Project	Canada	100%	Consolidated
Mupane Mine	Botswana	100%	Consolidated
Sadiola joint venture[1]	Mali	41%	Proportionate consolidation
Yatela joint venture	Mali	40%	Proportionate consolidation
Tarkwa Mine	Ghana	18.9%	Equity method of accounting
Damang Mine	Ghana	18.9%	Equity method of accounting
Essakane Project	Burkina Faso	90%	Consolidated
Quimsacocha Project	Ecuador	100%	Consolidated
Niobec Mine	Canada	100%	Consolidated

(1) On December 29, 2009, the Company purchased an additional 3% interest in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("SEMOS") from the International Finance Corporation ("IFC"), increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41% (note 5).

(ii) 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, purchase price allocation, depreciation, depletion and amortization, long-lived asset and goodwill valuations, fair value of financial instruments, asset retirement obligations, stock-based compensation, income and mining taxes, and contingent liabilities. Actual results could be materially different from those estimates.

(iii) Functional and reporting currency

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 period. 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.

(iv) Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash

Cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash are designated as held-for-trading and are recorded at fair value.

Receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Receivables excluding prepaid expenses, derivative contracts (note 9), accounts payable and accrued liabilities are recorded at amortized cost.

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. 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 is determined to be other than temporarily impaired. When marketable securities are sold or are determined to be other than temporarily impaired, the related accumulated change in OCI is reversed and the actual gain or loss on disposal or the impairment charge is accounted for in the consolidated statement of earnings. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market are measured at cost.

Warrants

Warrants held in other companies are classified as held-for-trading and measured at fair value using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value are reported under "Derivative gain or loss" in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Gold receivable

Gold receivable was considered a hybrid instrument composed of a receivable and an embedded derivative that were accounted for separately. The receivable was accounted for as an interest bearing receivable, with accrued interest charged to earnings. The embedded derivative was marked-to-market at each balance sheet date based on the change in gold price with the variation charged to earnings as a derivative gain or loss.

Credit facility

The credit facility is accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. Credit facility issue costs are capitalized in other long-term assets and the current portion is included in prepaid expenses. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the term of the credit facility.

Commodity and currency contracts

The gold forward sales contracts, assumed through the acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited ("GGL"), were accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts whereby deliveries were recorded at their respective forward prices. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related acquired liability was amortized and recorded into gold revenue.

The change in market value of forward contracts, assumed through the acquisition of Cambior Inc. in 2006, was included in the statement of earnings as a derivative gain or loss. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related marked-to-market value was amortized and recorded into gold revenue.

The derivative instruments related to currency, heating oil and aluminum entered into in 2008 and 2009, and gold forward contracts assumed following the acquisition of EURO Ressources, are accounted for at their fair value on the balance sheet date. The valuation is based on forward rates considering the market price, rate of interest and volatility and takes into account the credit risk of the financial instrument. The fair value of these derivative instruments is included on the balance sheet and the change in fair value from the acquisition or inception is included in the statement of earnings as a derivative gain or loss.

Gold bullion

Investments in gold bullion are valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value.

(v) Inventories

Gold production inventory, niobium production inventory and concentrate inventory are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Production costs include the cost of materials, labor, mine site production overheads and depreciation to the applicable stage of processing.

Ore stockpiles are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of ore stockpiles is increased based on the related current mining cost of the period, and decreases in ore stockpiles are charged back to mining costs using the weighted average cost per tonne. Ore stockpiles are segregated between current and long-term inventory.

Mine supplies are valued on an average purchase cost basis with appropriate provisions for redundant and slow-moving items.

(vi) Capital assets

Capital assets include furniture and equipment, computer equipment, software, scientific instruments and equipment, vehicles, land and leasehold improvements. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis based on the estimated useful lives of the assets and in the case of leasehold improvements, over the remaining lease term determined at the time of acquisition.

(vii) 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. Cash received from working interests is accounted for as a decrease of working interests in the balance sheet.

(viii) 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.

(ix) Mining assets and stripping costs

Mining assets represent the capitalized expenditures related to the operation of mineral properties including plant and equipment, mining properties, deferred costs and construction in progress. 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 the expected useful life of the assets is less than the life of the deposit, depreciation is based on their anticipated useful life on a straight-line basis. If a property is abandoned or deemed economically unfeasible, the related project balances are written off. Amounts relating to values beyond proven and probable ("VBPP") reserves are not amortized until resources are converted into reserves.

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. Capitalized stripping costs are amortized over the reserves that directly benefit from the stripping activity on a units-of-production basis.

(x) Exploration and development

Exploration expenses incurred prior 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.

(xi) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, whereby identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value as of the date of acquisition with the excess of the purchase price over such fair value recorded as goodwill.

If a transaction does not meet the definition of a business combination as per Canadian GAAP standards, the transaction is recorded as an acquisition of an asset.

(xii) Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets 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 (present value of future cash flows) and an impairment loss is recorded in earnings. Net estimated future cash flows from each long-lived asset are calculated based on anticipated future production (proven and probable reserves as well as value beyond proven and probable reserves), estimated metal prices, operating costs, capital expenditures and site restoration expenses. The Company will determine fair value from recent transactions involving sales of similar properties, if deemed more appropriate in the circumstances. Management's estimate of future cash flows is subject to risk and uncertainties and it is reasonably possible that changes could occur with evolving economic conditions, 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.

(xiii) Goodwill and goodwill impairment

Goodwill assigned to the reporting units following a business combination is not amortized. The carrying value of goodwill on the balance sheet 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.

(xiv) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are related to the fair value of favourable supplier contracts accounted for following the purchase of Cambior in 2006. 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.

(xv) 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.

(xvi) 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 with a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the related long-lived asset. Adjustments to asset retirement obligations for closed mines and environmental and ongoing site reclamation costs at operating mines are charged to the statement of earnings in the period during which they occur.

(xvii) Flow-through 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. The Company recognizes future income tax liability for flow-through shares, and reduces shareholders' equity, on the date that the tax credits associated with the expenditures are renounced and provided there is reasonable assurance that the expenditures will be made.

(xviii) Stock-based compensation plans

The Company has the following stock-based compensation plans with related costs included in corporate administration expenses in the statement of earnings.

a. Share options

Share option compensation costs are accounted for as an expense in the statement of earnings and credited to contributed surplus within shareholders' equity. This cost is measured based on the fair value of the option on the grant date, calculated by the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the related service period. Consideration paid by employees on exercise of the options and the grant-date fair value of options exercised are added to common shares.

b. Share bonus plan

The Company expenses share bonuses granted to employees over the three-year or five-year vesting period. Share bonuses to directors are expensed on issuance as they vest immediately.

c. Deferred share plan

The Company expenses deferred share units granted to employees over a three- or four-year vesting period.

d. Share purchase plan

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company initiated a 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.

(xix) Revenue recognition

Revenues from the sale of gold and by-products (silver and copper concentrate) are recognized when the metal is delivered and title transfers to the counterparties to the transaction.

Revenues for the sale of niobium (ferroniobium) are recognized when legal title (rights and obligations) to the ferroniobium is transferred to the buyer.

Royalty revenue is recognized when the Company has reasonable assurance as to measurement and collectability. The Company holds two types of royalties:

- Revenue based royalties such as Net Smelter Return ("NSR") or Gross Proceeds Royalties:

  Revenue based royalties are determined based on the proceeds from 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 are governed by the corresponding royalty agreement with the owner of the royalty property.

- Profits based royalties such as Net Profits Interests ("NPI"):

  An NPI royalty is based on the profit after allowing for costs related to production as defined in the relevant royalty agreement. Payments generally begin once the Company has received pay-back of capital costs. The royalty holder is responsible neither for providing capital, nor covering operating losses or environmental liabilities. Revenue is recognized in accordance with the relevant agreement.

(xx) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are 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.

The computation of diluted earnings per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. No potential common shares are included in the computation of any diluted per share amount when the Company has a loss before discontinued operations.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Goodwill and intangible assets

In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") replaced Section 3062, Goodwill and other intangible assets and Section 3450, Research and development costs, with Section 3064, Goodwill and intangible assets. This section gives the definition and establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition, and intangible assets. Standards for goodwill and intangible assets following a business combination remain unchanged. Section 3064 gives guidance about internally generated intangible assets. This section was effective for the Company in 2009. The adoption of this new standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in 2009.

(b) Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

In January 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") issued EIC-173, Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. The EIC reached a consensus that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. This accounting treatment should be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior periods. The application of EIC-173 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in 2009.

(c) Mining exploration costs

In March 2009, the CICA issued EIC-174, Mining exploration costs replacing EIC-126, Accounting by mining enterprises for exploration costs. EIC-174 provides guidance on the capitalization and the impairment of exploration costs. This standard was effective in 2009. The application of the EIC did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(d) Amendment to Section 3862, Financial instruments – Disclosures

In June 2009, the CICA issued amendments to Section 3862, Financial instruments – Disclosures, effective for the Company in its 2009 annual consolidated financial statements. These amendments include additional disclosure requirements about fair value measurements of financial instruments using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. In addition, these amendments enhance liquidity risk disclosure requirements. Disclosure requirements are reflected in note17.

(e) Amendment to Section 3855, Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement

In August 2009, Section 3855, Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement was amended following changes made to Section 3855 in December 2008 which allow the reclassification of certain held-for-trading financial assets in certain circumstances. The amendments add guidance concerning the assessment of embedded derivatives upon reclassification of a financial asset out of the held-for-trading category. The amendment applies to reclassifications made on or after July 1, 2009.

Section 3855 was also amended with the new definition of loans and receivables, to change the categories of financial assets into which a debt instrument is required or permitted to be classified; to change the impairment model for held-to-maturity financial assets to the incurred credit loss model of Section 3025, Impaired loans; and to require reversal of previously recognized impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets in specified circumstances. These amendments applied to the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for 2009.

The application of these amendments did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Section 1582, Business combinations; Section 1601, Consolidated financial statements; Section 1602, Non-controlling interests; and Amendments to Section 3251, Equity

The CICA issued three new accounting standards in January 2009: Section 1582, Business combinations; Section 1601, Consolidated financial statements; Section 1602, Non-controlling interests; and amendments to Section 3251, Equity. These new standards will be effective for the Company in 2011 and earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year. The Company is in the process of evaluating the requirements of the new standards.

Section 1582 replaces Section 1581 and establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination. It provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS 3R – Business Combinations.

Sections 1601 and 1602 together replace Section 1600, Consolidated financial statements. Section 1601 establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1602 establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. It is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 27 – Consolidated and separate financial statements.

Amendments to Section 3251 apply to entities that have adopted Section 1602 and require separate presentation on the statements of operations and comprehensive income of income attributable to owners of the Company and those attributable to non-controlling interests. The amendments also require that non-controlling interests be presented separately as a component of equity.

(b) Amendment to Section 3855, Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement

In June 2009, Section 3855, Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement was amended to:

- Clarify the application of the effective interest method following an impairment loss of an investment in a debt instrument. This clarification applies to investment in debt instruments classified as held-to-maturity and to those classified as available for sale. This amendment will be effective for the Company in 2010.
- Clarify the situation where the embedded prepayment option is considered closely related and, therefore, is not separated from the host debt instrument for recognition purposes. This amendment will be effective for the Company in 2011.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the requirements of these new standards.

(c) International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In February 2008, the Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") confirmed that IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), will replace Canadian GAAP for publicly accountable enterprises and must be adopted for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

5. ACQUISITIONS

Orezone Resources Inc. ("Orezone")

On February 25, 2009, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Orezone. The principal asset of Orezone is a 90% interest in the Essakane gold Project in Burkina Faso. Prior to the 100% acquisition of Orezone, other exploration properties that were not related to the Essakane Project were spun out into a new exploration company, Orezone Gold Corporation ("Orezone Gold"), a new public company. The holders of common shares of Orezone received, for each share, 0.08 of an IAMGOLD common share and 0.125 of a common share of Orezone Gold. As a result of the transaction, IAMGOLD held approximately 16.6% of Orezone Gold.

In accordance with Canadian GAAP, CICA Section 1581, Business combinations, this transaction does not meet the definition of a business combination as the primary asset (Essakane Project) has not commenced planned principal operations and is in the development stage. Consequently, the transaction has been recorded as an acquisition of an asset.

On February 25, 2009, a total of 28,817,244 IAMGOLD shares valued at $220,735,000, were issued for the acquisition of Orezone. The value was determined based on the market value of the IAMGOLD shares at the closing date of the transaction. The Company also settled the convertible debenture assumed from Orezone by paying cash of $4,021,000 and issuing to the holder 555,425 common shares of IAMGOLD.

The Company's private placement in Orezone acquired on December 31, 2008, for a gross consideration of $16,420,000, was accounted for using the equity method of accounting within working interests. The Company recognized an equity loss of $491,000 (note 12) for the period between the acquisition date and February 25, 2009. In conjunction with the Orezone Gold spin off, an amount of $3,416,000 representing the Company's 16.6% interest in Orezone Gold was reclassified out of working interests into marketable securities. The Company's investment in Orezone Gold has been designated as available-for-sale marketable securities. The remaining private placement balance of $12,513,000 has been included as part of consideration for the transaction. Also included as part of consideration were the issuance of options and warrants of IAMGOLD and a cash subscription of $3,975,000 into the shares of Orezone Essakane (BVI) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Orezone.

The purchase price of $238,105,000 was allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on the fair value of the total consideration at the closing date of acquisition. All financial assets acquired and financial liabilities assumed were recorded at fair value. The excess of the amounts assigned to the acquired assets over the consideration paid was allocated on a pro rata basis to reduce values assigned to mining assets and exploration and development assets acquired. The future tax liability attributable to the asset acquisition was calculated using the appropriate method in order to allocate the purchase price to the assets and the related future tax liability.

	$
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Current assets	2,414
Other long-term assets	18
Exploration and development	339,241
Current liabilities	(15,013)
Debt	(40,000)
Convertible debenture	(8,276)
Future income and mining tax liability	(40,279)
	238,105
Consideration paid	
Issuance of shares	220,735
Initial private placement investment	12,513
Additional subscription	3,975
Options issued	684
Warrants	148
Transaction costs	5,369
Less: Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(5,319)
	238,105

Investment in Oromin Explorations Ltd. ("Oromin")

In June 2009, the Company acquired 16,088,636 common shares at C$0.70 per share for a total investment of $10,316,000 (C$11,262,000), representing 17% of issued and outstanding shares of Oromin. Oromin is the owner of a joint venture interest in a large property in Senegal at the exploration and preliminary feasibility stage. The Company acquired these common shares for investment purposes. As of December 31, 2009, the Company was holding approximately 15.7% of the outstanding shares of Oromin. This investment is classified as available-for-sale marketable securities (included in Other long-term assets).

Acquisition of an additional 3% interest in Sadiola

During 2009, IAMGOLD held a 38% interest in the Sadiola joint venture. Other shareholders included AngloGold Limited (“AGA”) (38%), the Republic of Mali (“ROM”) (18%) and the International Financial Corporation (“IFC”) (6%). On December 29, 2009, IAMGOLD and AGA each acquired an additional 3% interest in the Sadiola joint venture from IFC, increasing ownership interest to 41%. The ROM has until March 31, 2010, to elect to take up its proportionate entitlement of 0.574% interest in SEMOS from each of the Company and AGA.

The consideration for the 3% interest in SEMOS was $6,000,000 in cash followed by contingent payments of:

- $250,000 in each of 2010, 2011 and 2012 for which the average gold price exceeds $900 per ounce, or $500,000 in each of the aforementioned years that the average gold price exceeds $1,000 per ounce; based on future estimated gold price, the Company determined that it is likely that payments will be required and recognized a discounted contingent liability of $1,108,000.
- $500,000 upon approval by the board of directors of SEMOS and the ROM to proceed with the development of the Sadiola deep sulphide project. The deep sulphide project is in the feasibility stage and the timing and the decision is unknown, making it difficult to estimate the current value of the payment; therefore, this contingent payment has not been accrued at year-end.

The Sadiola Mine is a joint venture and the interest in the joint ventures is accounted for by the proportionate consolidation method. The total purchase price of $5,573,000 was net of cash and cash equivalents acquired of $1,535,000. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on the fair value of the total consideration at the closing date of acquisition. All financial assets acquired and financial liabilities assumed were recorded at their proportionate fair value. The excess of the amounts assigned to the acquired assets over the consideration paid was allocated to reduce the value assigned to mining assets acquired. The future tax asset attributable to the asset acquisition was calculated using the appropriate method in order to allocate the purchase price to the assets and the related future tax asset.

	$
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Current assets	2,639
Other long-term assets (ore stockpiles)	3,251
Mining assets	1,206
Future income and mining tax asset	413
Current liabilities	(997)
Asset retirement obligations	(939)
	5,573
Consideration paid	
Cash payment	6,000
Discounted contingent liability recognized	1,108
Less: Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(1,535)
	5,573

ACQUISITION OF EURO RESSOURCES S.A. ("EURO Ressources")

In 2008, the Company acquired 52,838,639 shares of EURO Ressources, representing 84.55% of the current share capital of EURO Ressources. EURO Ressources has a participation right royalty on production from IAMGOLD's Rosebel Gold Mine. The total purchase price amounted to $82,030,000, including transaction costs of $3,514,000 less cash and cash equivalents acquired of $2,063,000.

In 2009, the purchase price allocation of EURO Ressources has been adjusted from that disclosed in 2008 as a result of the final review of future income and mining tax liabilities, and additional transaction costs resulting in an increase of goodwill and future income and mining tax liabilities.

	Preliminary Fair Value $	Adjustment $	Final Fair Value $
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed			
Other current assets	5,407	—	5,407
Mining assets	81,584	—	81,584
Goodwill	23,179	7,625	30,804
Current liabilities	(3,363)	—	(3,363)
Debt	(657)	—	(657)
Forward sales liability	(4,950)	—	(4,950)
Future income and mining tax liabilities	(16,659)	(7,448)	(24,107)
Non-controlling interest	(2,688)	—	(2,688)
	81,853	177	82,030
Consideration paid			
Cash	80,579	—	80,579
Transaction costs	3,337	177	3,514
Less: Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(2,063)	—	(2,063)
	81,853	177	82,030

6. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

On February 13, 2007, the Company completed an agreement for the sale of its bauxite operation with an effective date at December 31, 2006. 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.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At December 31	2009 $	2008 $
Cash	**182,570**	111,113
Cash equivalents:		
Short-term deposits with initial maturities of less than three months	**8,804**	6,876
Cash and cash equivalents	**191,374**	117,989

8. GOLD BULLION

At December 31		2009	2008
Ounces held	(oz)	**99,999**	173,704
Weighted average acquisition cost	($/oz)	**404**	404
Acquisition cost	(in $000s)	**40,408**	70,191
End of year spot price for gold	($/oz)	**1,088**	870
End of year market value	(in $000s)	**108,749**	151,079

In 2009, the Company sold 73,705 ounces of its gold bullion at an average price of $901 per ounce with proceeds of $66,411,000 resulting in a gain of $36,628,000.

9. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER

At December 31	2009	2008
	$	$
Gold trade receivable	**7,693**	10,547
Settlement receivables from sales of niobium	**20,720**	13,351
Receivables from government related to taxes, mineral rights and exploration tax credit	**24,717**	25,610
Royalty receivable	**1,188**	2,487
Other receivable	**7,911**	6,094
	62,229	58,089
Derivatives – currency contracts	**142**	—
Derivatives – heating oil option contracts	**2,723**	1,457
Derivatives – aluminum option contracts	**186**	—
Prepaid expenses	**17,802**	4,617
	83,082	64,163

10. INVENTORIES

At December 31	2009	2008
	$	$
Gold production inventory	**43,548**	27,016
Niobium production inventory	**7,436**	10,138
Concentrate inventory	**703**	151
Ore stockpiles – current	**26,408**	8,221
Mine supplies	**83,938**	47,275
Inventories	**162,033**	92,801

The amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the period is included in mining costs in the consolidated statement of earnings. The cost of inventory that was charged to expense represents all mining costs and amortization of mining assets. During 2009, there was no write-down of inventories recognized as an expense.

11. OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

At December 31	2009	2008
	$	$
Receivables from governments related to taxes, mineral rights and exploration tax credits	**6,229**	13,055
Restricted cash	**—**	5,579
Marketable securities	**46,407**	4,318
Warrants	**1,382**	364
Convertible debenture	**—**	2,873
Long-term ore stockpiles	**70,370**	70,937
Capital assets	**6,275**	4,703
Other assets	**5,459**	3,406
	136,122	105,235

12. WORKING INTERESTS

The Company holds an 18.9% working interest in Gold Fields Ghana Limited ("Tarkwa Mine"), 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 Mine"), 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.

On December 31, 2008, IAMGOLD acquired 71,428,571 common shares of Orezone at a price of C$0.28 per share for total consideration of C$16,420,000. The investment was recorded using the equity method of accounting until February 25, 2009, when the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of Orezone (note 5). Effective February 25, 2009, Orezone's results have been consolidated into IAMGOLD's consolidated financial statements.

	Tarkwa	Damang	Orezone	Total
	$	$	$	$
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
Acquisition	—	—	16,420	16,420
Earnings from working interests in 2008	22,223	2,050	—	24,273
Balance, December 31, 2008	**117,772**	**18,979**	**16,420**	**153,171**
Consolidation of Orezone	**—**	**—**	**(15,929)**	**(15,929)**
Earnings from working interests in 2009	**30,810**	**5,717**	**(491)**	**36,036**
Balance, December 31, 2009	**148,582**	**24,696**	**—**	**173,278**

13. ROYALTY INTERESTS

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Royalty Interests
	$	$	$
At December 31, 2009			
Revenue producing royalties			
Diavik [(a)]	**49,446**	**23,365**	**26,081**
Magistral [(b)]	**3,109**	**502**	**2,607**
	52,555	**23,867**	**28,688**
	$	$	$
At December 31, 2008			
Revenue producing royalties			
Diavik [(a)]	49,446	21,252	28,194
Magistral [(b)]	3,109	502	2,607
	52,555	21,754	30,801

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 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. The royalty rate is 3.5% until 380,000 ounces of gold have been produced and 1% thereafter. In July 2005, mine operations were suspended. In 2008, the Company assessed the estimated fair value of the royalty against its carrying value including the associated goodwill, and determined an impairment charge was required. The $2,772,000 carrying value of goodwill was charged to earnings. No additional impairment was required in 2009.

14. MINING ASSETS

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation and Depletion	Net Mining Assets
	$	$	$
At December 31, 2009			
Plant and equipment	**628,479**	**375,482**	**252,997**
Mining property and deferred costs	**1,481,679**	**731,566**	**750,113**
Construction in progress	**50,238**	**—**	**50,238**
	2,160,396	**1,107,048**	**1,053,348**
	$	$	$
At December 31, 2008			
Plant and equipment	522,810	302,406	220,404
Mining property and deferred costs	1,320,477	574,778	745,699
Construction in progress	38,810	—	38,810
	1,882,097	877,184	1,004,913

15. EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Capitalized investments in exploration and development properties, net of impairment charges, were as follows:

At December 31	Note	2009 $	2008 $
Burkina Faso – Essakane Project	5	**596,630**	—
Canada – Westwood Project		**131,286**	36,642
Ecuador – Quimsacocha Project		**22,180**	11,894
Tanzania – Buckreef	25	**—**	9,197
Tanzania – Other		**726**	726
French Guiana – Camp Caiman Project	25	**3,476**	71,142
Peru – La Arena Project	30(g)	**30,008**	26,768
Peru – Other		**1,773**	1,962
		786,079	158,331

16. GOODWILL

At December 31	Note	2009 $	2008 $
Balance, beginning of year		**342,046**	361,648
Adjustment – Cambior		**13,892**	(8,611)
Adjustment – La Arena Project		**(1,320)**	—
Adjustment and Acquisition – EURO Ressources		**7,625**	23,179
Impairment – Camp Caiman Project	25	**(28,239)**	—
Impairment – Buckreef Project	25	**—**	(25,668)
Impairment – Other exploration and development	25	**—**	(4,387)
Impairment – Gold Royalty – Magistral	25	**—**	(2,772)
Adjustment – Sale of Sleeping Giant Mine		**—**	(1,343)
Balance, end of year		**334,004**	342,046

Goodwill adjustments include final purchase price adjustments, foreign exchange impacts and disposals.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments.

At December 31	2009 Carrying Value $	2009 Fair Value $	2008 Carrying Value $	2008 Fair Value $
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	**191,374**	**191,374**	117,989	117,989
Restricted cash	**—**	**—**	5,579	5,579
Receivables excluding derivative contracts, and prepaid expenses [2]	**62,229**	**62,229**	58,089	58,089
Derivatives – Currency contracts[3]	**142**	**142**	—	—
Derivatives – Heating oil option contracts[3]	**2,723**	**2,723**	1,457	1,457
Derivatives – Aluminum option contracts[3]	**186**	**186**	—	—
Marketable securities[3]	**46,407**	**46,407**	4,318	4,318
Warrants[3]	**1,382**	**1,382**	364	364
Convertible debenture[4]	**—**	**—**	2,873	2,873
Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities[5]	**(175,320)**	**(175,320)**	(146,668)	(146,668)
Credit facility[6]	**—**	**—**	(50,000)	(50,000)
Gold forwards sales liability – Mupane[3]	**—**	**—**	(10,472)	(20,777)
Derivatives – Gold forward sales[3]	**—**	**—**	(3,440)	(3,440)
Derivatives – Currency contracts[3]	**—**	**—**	(573)	(573)

(1) The related interest income totaled $790,000 in 2009 ($1,735,000 in 2008).
(2) Refer to the credit risk section below. The fair value approximates the carrying amount given the short maturity period.
(3) Derivatives, marketable securities and warrants held in other companies are discussed below in the market risk section.
(4) The Company's convertible debenture received as part of the proceeds for the sale of the Sleeping Giant Mine in 2008 was converted into marketable securities in 2009 resulting in a derivative gain of $2,827,000.
(5) Refer to the Liquidity risk section below. The fair value approximates the carrying amount given the short maturity period.
(6) Refer to the Liquidity risk section below. The credit facility is recorded at amortized cost. Since the credit facility is variable rate debt, the fair value is equivalent to the carrying amount.

Risks

The Company is subject to various financial instrument risks that could have a significant impact on profitability, levels of operating cash flow and financial conditions. Ongoing financial market conditions may have an impact on interest rates, gold prices and currency rates.

The Company is exposed to various credit, market and liquidity risks associated with its financial instruments, and manages those risks as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is associated with cash and cash equivalents, receivables and derivatives. Where applicable, the fair value of derivatives has been evaluated to account for counterparty credit risk.

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents in creditworthy financial institutions and does not hold any asset-backed commercial paper.

For derivatives, the Company mitigates credit risk by entering into derivatives with high quality counterparties, limiting the exposure per counterparty, and monitoring the financial condition of the counterparties.

Receivables excluding prepaid expenses and derivatives contracts are summarized in note 9.

The credit risk related to gold trade receivables is considered minimal as gold is sold to creditworthy major banks and settled promptly, usually within the following month.

Niobium sales credit risk on settlement receivables is related to difficulties buyers may have in meeting their payment obligations. At December 31, 2009, 55% of outstanding settlement receivables from sales of niobium were outstanding less than 30 days and 29% between 30 and 60 days. In order to minimize the credit risk related to receivables from sales of niobium, credit limit exposure reviews are performed on a regular basis. As at December 31, 2009, an impaired settlement receivable for $133,000 has been recognized and fully provided for through a doubtful account provision, and there was no amount that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated. The Company does not hold any security or any other credit enhancements in relation to these receivables.

The credit risk is also related to receivables from governments related to taxes, mineral rights and exploration tax credits. Pending completion of certain government audits the full balance recorded may not be ultimately realized. Management does not expect the amount realized to be materially different from that currently recorded. In 2008, a write-down related to value added tax (“VAT”) receivables of $5,440,000 was recorded against other income in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. For hedging activities, it is the risk that the fair value of a derivative might be adversely affected by a change in underlying commodity prices or currency exchange rates, and that this in turn affects the Company’s financial condition. It is the risk that, in respect of certain derivative products, an adverse change in market prices for commodities, currencies or interest rates will result in the Company’s incurring an unrealized mark-to-market loss.

The Company mitigates market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken, establishing trading agreements with counterparties under which there are no requirements to post any collateral or make any margin calls on derivatives. Counterparties cannot require settlement solely because of an adverse change in the fair value of a derivative. Market risk comprises three types of risk:

- Share, gold and commodity market price risk,
- Currency risk, and
- Interest rate risk.

Fair value measurements

The following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs, is used in making the measurements of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

Level 1. Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

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

Level 3. Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

December 31, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) $	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) $	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) $	Aggregate Fair Value $
Financial assets:				
Derivatives:				
Currency contracts	**—**	**142**	**—**	**142**
Heating oil option contracts	**—**	**2,723**	**—**	**2,723**
Aluminum option contracts	**—**	**186**	**—**	**186**
Held-for-trading:				
Warrants	**—**	**1,382**	**—**	**1,382**
Available-for-sale:				
Marketable securities	**46,407**	**—**	**—**	**46,407**
Total	**46,407**	**4,433**	**—**	**50,840**

December 31, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) $	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) $	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) $	Aggregate Fair Value $
Financial assets:				
Derivatives:				
Heating oil option contracts	—	1,457	—	1,457
Held-for-trading:				
Warrants	—	364	—	364
Available-for-sale:				
Marketable securities	4,318	—	—	4,318
Total	4,318	1,821	—	6,139
Financial liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Gold sales commitments	—	(3,440)	—	(3,440)
Currency contracts	—	(573)	—	(573)
Total	—	(4,013)	—	(4,013)

Valuation techniques

Marketable securities:

The fair value of available-for-sale marketable securities is determined based on a market approach reflecting the closing price of each particular security at the balance sheet date. The closing price is a quoted market price obtained from the exchange that is the principal active market for that particular security and is therefore classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Warrants:

The fair value of warrants held in other companies is obtained through the use of Black-Scholes pricing models which use share price inputs and volatility measurements and are therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivatives:

For its derivative contracts (gold, currency, heating oil and aluminum), the Company obtains a valuation of the contracts from counterparties of its portfolio of contracts. Valuations are based on forward rates considering the market price, rate of interest and volatility, and take into account the credit risk of the financial instrument, and are therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Marketable securities and warrants, and market price risk

IAMGOLD holds certain marketable securities following the settlement of specific transactions (e.g., disposal of a project in exchange for the shares of the counterparty) or as a strategic investment. These investments relate to mining companies which are part of a volatile market. Share market price exposure risk is related to the fluctuation in the market price of marketable securities.

Investments in marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at fair value in other long-term assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Exposure to share market price risk is related to the fluctuation in the market price of marketable securities. In 2009, an unrealized gain related to the change in market price of marketable securities classified as available-for-sale of $22,161,000 was recorded in other comprehensive income compared to unrealized losses of $6,158,000 in 2008 and $3,978,000 in 2007. The Company sold some of its marketable securities during 2009. The gain of $2,130,000 initially included in other comprehensive income was transferred to the statement of earnings. At the end of the year, the Company reviewed the value of marketable securities for impairment based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria and determined that a related impairment charge of $4,579,000 was required ($409,000 in 2008) and recorded in other expenses. Factors considered in determining impairment included a decreasing trend of these investments' market value and other information available on these companies.

The Company also has share purchase warrants included in other long-term assets on the consolidated balance sheet. These warrants are considered held-for-trading and are measured at fair value. The unrealized gain or loss related to changes in fair value is reported under derivative gain or loss in the consolidated statement of earnings. An unrealized gain of $828,000 related to the change in the fair value of warrants classified as held-for-trading was recorded in 2009 compared to losses of $897,000 during 2008 and $1,236,000 in 2007. In addition, the Company realized a gain of $1,479,000 following the exercise of certain warrants in 2009.

At December 31, 2009, the impact of a change of 10% in the fair value of marketable securities and warrants would have resulted in a change in unrealized net of tax gain/loss of $3,825,000 that would be included in other comprehensive income, and a change of $119,000 in net earnings.

Gold price market risk

The market risk related to the fluctuation in the price of gold has an impact on the fair value of the gold forward contracts. Following the acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited (Mupane) in 2006 and the acquisition of EURO Ressources in late 2008, the Company assumed existing gold forward commitments.

At the end of 2009, there were no remaining gold derivative contracts.

At December 31	2009		2008	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	$	$	$	$
Normal sales contracts (Mupane)	—	—	(10,472)	(20,777)
Forward sales contracts (EURO Ressources)	—	—	(3,440)	(3,440)
	—	—	(13,912)	(24,217)

The assumed Mupane forward sales contracts were accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts whereby deliveries were recorded at their respective forward prices.

On the acquisition date of EURO Ressources in 2008, there were outstanding forward sale agreements for 17,100 ounces of gold at $459 per ounce for settlement in 2009. During the first quarter of 2009, the Company paid the settlement obligation of $3,617,000 outstanding for ounces bought back in December 2008. During 2009, all the ounces came to maturity with a fair value of $1,429,000 paid in October 2009 and $3,654,000 expiring in December 2009 with settlement in January 2010. These contracts did not qualify for hedge accounting and the decrease in fair value in 2009 totaling $1,643,000 ($2,107,000 between the acquisition date and December 31, 2008) was accounted for as a derivative loss.

In February 2010 the Company entered into forward sales option contracts to protect a portion of Mupane's production for 2010 and 2011. The hedges are specific to the Mupane Mine production and intended to support a positive operating cash flow from the operation.

Currency risk

Movements in the Canadian dollar, the €uro and the South African Rand ("Rand"; symbol: "ZAR") against the US dollar have a direct impact on the Company's Canadian divisions and executive office cost base, and on development projects' capital expenditures. International operations have exposure to currencies; however metal sales are mainly transacted in US dollars and a significant portion of each international operation's cost base is denominated in US dollars.

The impact of conversion of transactions denominated in foreign currencies is accounted for in the statement of earnings and presents increased risk as the Canadian dollar and other currency rates fluctuate in relation to the US dollar. As the Company's Canadian mines are considered self-sustaining foreign operations, the foreign exchange impact of translating their financial statement balances to US dollars is accounted for in accumulated other comprehensive income, as a cumulative translation adjustment, which shelters the operations from having this impact on the consolidated statement of earnings until the investment is repatriated.

The Company uses foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the risk of variability of the US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar, the €uro and the Rand.

In late 2008, the Company entered into option and forward contracts to hedge its exposure to the Canadian dollar in the 2009 spending plan. Following the Canadian dollar equity financing completed in March 2009, the Company reduced its hedging position for 2009 Canadian dollar requirements. At December 31, 2009, there were no outstanding hedge contracts for the exposure to the Canadian dollar.

During 2010, the Company will have a significant Canadian dollar requirement due to capital expenditures required to advance the Westwood Project and operating and capital expenditures at the Niobec Mine.

As a result of the 2010 Essakane Project spending plan, the Company hedged its exposure to the €uro and the Rand resulting from the construction of the Essakane Project. This resulted in total net commitments to buy ZAR 20,000,000 (equivalent of $2,539,000; 25% of its annualized exposure), and €23,000,000 (equivalent of $33,457,000; 33% of its annualized exposure). These contracts will expire in 2010 and do not qualify for hedge accounting. At December 31, 2009, the positive fair value of $142,000 was included in receivables and other on the consolidated balance sheet.

Fair value adjustments were recognized during the year and recorded as an unrealized derivative gain.

Years ended December 31	2009	2008	2007
	$	$	$
Unrealized loss (gain) on contracts expiring in 2009	**(573)**	573	—
Realized gain	**(2,890)**	—	—
Total included in derivative loss (gain)	**(3,463)**	573	—

As at December 31, 2009, a 10% variation in the exchange rate as compared to the US dollar would create the following change in the fair value of these contracts:

Fair value	December 31, 2009	Increase of 10%	Decrease of 10%
	$	$	$
€uro	**290**	3,100	(3,864)
Rand	**(148)**	(244)	298
Total	**142**	2,856	(3,566)

The 2009 foreign exchange gain of $26,967,000 was mainly due to the appreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar and the higher level of Canadian dollars in cash and cash equivalents. In relation to Canadian dollars held at the end of the year, a 10% weaker Canadian dollar against the US dollar would negatively impact net earnings by $5,292,000. A 10% stronger Canadian dollar against the US dollar would positively impact net earnings by $6,468,000.

Heating oil option and market price risk

Diesel 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 directly impact fuel costs. The Company uses heating oil option contracts to mitigate the risk of oil price volatility on fuel consumption. Heating oil is traded in an active market and the Company believes there is a strong relationship between heating oil prices and diesel prices. As a result of the major disruption in the world oil markets, the Company initiated a hedging strategy in 2008 to limit the impact of price fluctuations for 2009. In 2009, the Company entered into additional option contracts at a cost of $1,630,000, hedging 36% or 8,610,000 gallons of 2010 planned fuel requirements. These option contracts cover consumption at the Rosebel, Mupane, Sadiola, Yatela and Essakane operations.

The fair value is included in receivables and other in the consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2009, fair values of outstanding contracts were as follows:

	Number of Gallons	December 31, 2009 $	December 31, 2008 $
Expiring in 2009[1]	—	—	1,457
Expiring in 2010[2]	**8,610,000**	**2,723**	—
Total	**8,610,000**	**2,723**	1,457

(1) Acquired during 2008 at a premium average price of $0.30 per gallon, for a total price of $2,260,000.
(2) Acquired in 2009 at a premium average price of $0.19 per gallon, for a total price of $1,630,000.

Changes in fair values resulted in a derivative loss as follows:

Years ended December 31	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Unrealized loss (gain) on contracts expiring in 2009	**(803)**	803	—
Unrealized gain on contracts expiring in 2010	**(1,093)**	—	—
Realized loss	**1,974**	—	—
Total included in derivative loss	**78**	803	—

As of December 31, 2009, the valuation of these contracts was based on a heating oil price of between $1.45 and $2.00 per gallon with a net premium of $0.19 per gallon. The fair value, after an increase and a decrease of 10% in the price per gallon, would have been as follows:

Fair value	December 31, 2009 $0.19/gallon $	Increase of 10% $	Decrease of 10% $
Heating oil options contracts	**2,723**	4,316	1,328

Aluminum option contracts and market price risk

Aluminum is a key input in the production of niobium. During 2009, the Company initiated a hedging strategy to limit the impact of fluctuations of aluminum prices and to hedge a portion of its future consumption of aluminum for 2010. The Company used zero-cost collared option contracts to hedge 25% of its annualized aluminum exposure at the Niobec Mine. The valuation of these contracts was based on an aluminum price of between $1,667 and $2,076 per metric tonne, at no cost, for the 2010 consumption. At December 31, 2009, the fair value of contracts was as follows:

	Number of Metric Tonnes	December 31, 2009 $	December 31, 2008 $
Expiring in 2010[1]	**900**	**186**	—

(1) Acquired in 2009 at no cost. Resulted in an unrealized derivative gain of $186,000 during 2009.

The relating fair value, after an increase and a decrease of 10% in the price per metric tonne, would have been as follows:

Fair value	December 31, 2009	Increase of 10%	Decrease of 10%
	$	$	$
Aluminum option contracts	**186**	358	61

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents and revolving credit facility. Related interests are based on market interest rates. The revolving credit facility provides for an interest rate margin above LIBOR and Base rate advances which varies according to the senior debt ratio. Fees related to the letter of credit and standby fees also vary according to the senior debt ratio. A change in the debt interest rates would have an impact on net earnings and/or capitalized costs according to the project the debt is related to. The Company does not take any particular measures to protect itself against fluctuations in interest rates.

If interest rates in 2009 had been 10% lower or higher with all other variables held constant, the impact on net earnings would not have been material on the interest expense recorded during 2009.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

As at December 31, 2009, the Company's cash and cash equivalents, and gold bullion position valued at the year-end gold market price, was $300,123,000. In 2008, the Company signed a revolving credit facility agreement with a bank syndicate, which provides access to a high level of additional liquidity and capital resources. The Company's credit facility is a $140,000,000 five-year revolving credit facility which may be used for general corporate purposes including acquisitions (note 19). As at December 31, 2009, no funds have been drawn against the credit facility and $17,406,000 in letters of credit were used to guarantee certain asset retirement obligations.

On July 29, 2009, the Company filed a base shelf prospectus with the securities regulators in each province and territory of Canada (except for Quebec) and a corresponding registration statement with the SEC in the United States. These filings allow the Company to make offerings of common shares, warrants, debt securities, subscription receipts or any combination thereof of up to $700,000,000 until August 29, 2011.

On March 25, 2010, the Company increase its $140,000,000 secured revolving credit facility to a $350,000,000 unsecured revolving credit facility.

The Company has a treasury policy designed to support managing of liquidity risk as follows:

- Investments in financial instruments in order to preserve capital, maintain required liquidity and realize a competitive rate of return while considering an appropriate and tolerable level of credit risk;
- Investments in gold bullion until a combination of factors indicates that a sale or use of gold bullion is strategically advantageous for the Company, or as part of the overall treasury management;
- Monitor cash balances within each operating entity;
- Perform short- to medium-term cash flow forecasting, as well as medium and long-term forecasting incorporating relevant budget information;
- Consider the need for expanding treasury activity if and when appropriate (including but not limited to hedging and derivatives); and
- Establish credit limits for counterparties and review limits periodically.

The market liquidity risk is the risk that the Company has entered into a derivative position that cannot be closed out quickly, by either liquidating such derivative instrument or by establishing an offsetting position. Under the terms of the Company's hedging agreements, counterparties cannot require the immediate settlement of outstanding derivatives, except upon the occurrence of customary events of default such as covenant breaches, including financial covenants, insolvency or bankruptcy. The Company generally mitigates liquidity risk by spreading out the maturity of its derivatives over time.

18. CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

At December 31	Note	2009 $	2008 $
Current portion of:			
Asset retirement obligations	21	**7,810**	6,524
Gold forward sales liability – Mupane	17	**—**	10,472
Derivatives – Gold forward sales – EURO Ressources	17	**—**	3,440
Gold forward sales agreement payable – EURO Ressources	17	**3,654**	3,617
Derivatives – Currency contracts	17	**—**	573
Other		**793**	665
		12,257	25,291

19. CREDIT FACILITY

At December 31	2009 $	2008 $
Credit facility	**—**	50,000

In 2008, the Company signed a $140,000,000 five-year revolving credit facility. This credit facility provides for an interest rate margin above LIBOR and Base rate advances which varies according to the senior debt ratio. Fees related to the letter of credit and standby fees also vary according to the senior debt ratio. This credit facility is guaranteed and secured by the Company's major subsidiaries and by a pledge of IAMGOLD's shares in these subsidiaries.

As at December 31, 2009, no funds have been drawn against the credit facility and $17,406,000 in letters of credit were issued to guarantee certain asset retirement obligations.

On March 25, 2010, the Company increased its $140,000,000 secured revolving credit facility to a $350,000,000 unsecured revolving credit facility.

Credit facility issue costs:

In 2008, following the signature of the five-year revolving credit facility, the Company capitalized the credit facility issue costs of $1,589,000 in other long-term assets and the current portion is included in prepaid expenses. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the term of the credit facility. The carrying value of these costs at December 31, 2009 was $1,046,000.

20. 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 33% in 2009 (34% in 2008 and 36% in 2007) to earnings before income and mining taxes. The reasons for the differences are as follows:

Years ended December 31	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Earnings (loss) before income and mining taxes	**222,104**	58,505	(683)
Income tax provision calculated using statutory tax rates	**73,294**	19,599	(246)
Increase (reduction) in income and mining taxes resulting from:			
Earnings not subject to taxation	**(13,551)**	(8,729)	(9,126)
Earnings in foreign jurisdictions subject to different tax rates	**35,692**	9,264	12,974
Provincial mining taxes	**(6,283)**	8,934	1,907
Change in enacted corporate income tax rates	**(229)**	(1,943)	(3,676)
Losses not tax benefited	**13,651**	15,367	36,499
Impairment charges	**—**	12,501	—
Amounts not deductible for tax purposes	**(696)**	10,464	5,759
Other	**6,103**	2,964	(2,714)
Total income and mining taxes	**107,981**	68,421	41,377

The provision for income and mining taxes is made up of the following components:

Years ended December 31	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Current:			
Foreign income tax	**91,004**	68,665	26,958
Provincial mining tax	**1,270**	7,675	—
	92,274	76,340	26,958
Future:			
Foreign income tax (recovery)	**1,643**	(23,539)	12,207
Federal and provincial income tax	**21,618**	14,362	73
Provincial mining tax (recovery)	**(7,554)**	1,258	2,139
	15,707	(7,919)	14,419
Total	**107,981**	68,421	41,377

The components that give rise to future tax liabilities are as follows:

At December 31	2009 $	2008 $
Future tax assets:		
Other assets	**3,008**	6,433
Exploration and development expenses	**42,348**	39,862
Share issue costs	**4,324**	162
Non-capital losses	**83,682**	68,864
Net capital losses	**474**	980
Mining assets	**20,098**	17,921
Corporate minimum tax credits	**89**	160
Asset retirement obligations	**26,989**	18,634
Accrued benefit liability	**852**	533
Long-term portion of forward sales liability	**—**	5,163
Mining duties	**2,768**	3,479
	184,632	162,191
Valuation allowance	**(84,174)**	(85,473)
Future tax asset after valuation allowance	**100,458**	76,718
Future tax liabilities:		
Mining assets	**(264,553)**	(195,688)
Exploration and development	**(4,852)**	(5,901)
Royalty interests	**(38,015)**	(27,235)
Intangibles	**(3,014)**	(4,336)
Other	**(27,403)**	(3,297)
	(337,837)	(236,457)
Net future tax liability	**(237,379)**	(159,739)

The Company has non-capital loss carry forwards for Canadian income tax purposes of approximately $228,572,000, which may be used to reduce taxable income on or prior to 2029. The Company also has cumulative Canadian exploration and cumulative Canadian development expenses of approximately $45,448,000 and mining assets capital cost allowance of approximately $218,197,000, which may be carried forward indefinitely, subject to certain restrictions, to reduce taxable income in the future. Valuation allowances have not been recorded for these tax attributes.

In 2009, governmental assistance in the form of the Quebec resources tax credit reduced capitalized exploration expenditures by approximately $6,803,000 ($5,292,000 in 2008).

Losses carried forward as at December 31, 2009, will expire as follows:

	Canada	United States	Ecuador	Barbados	Argentina
	$	$	$	$	$
2010	4,454	1,548	—	1,856	551
2011	—	1,026	—	2,347	1,432
2012	—	347	522	445	8
2013	—	—	490	535	88
2014	—	—	5,869	162	166
2015-2029	224,118	3,107	—	2,286	—
	228,572	6,028	6,881	7,631	2,245

	Peru[1]	Guyana[2]	Botswana	Brazil	Tanzania
	$	$	$	$	$
Unlimited	—	69,135	78,076	21,745	64,942
Undetermined	9,985	—	—	—	—
	9,985	69,135	78,076	21,745	64,942

(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.

21. 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 a new mine. The liability for asset retirement obligations has been considered in the annual impairment test process. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had letters of credit in the amount of $17,406,000 to guarantee asset retirement obligations.

At December 31, 2009, 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	36,760	2010–2024	6.87%
Doyon Mine	66,935	2010–2127	5.74%
Mouska Mine	1,096	2012–2016	3.91%
Mupane Mine	6,602	2010–2016	5.08%
Sadiola Mine (41%)	15,690	2010–2026	5.76%
Yatela Mine (40%)	10,057	2010–2019	4.72%
Niobec Mine	4,445	2010–2024	5.71%
Essakane Project	2,079	2017–2026	5.18%
Westwood Project	1,301	2028–2029	5.77%
Other sites	3,730	2010–2109	4.17%–5.72%
	148,695		

The schedule of estimated future disbursements for rehabilitation and for security deposits is as follows:

	$
2010	8,024
2011	7,376
2012	11,259
2013	8,475
2014	10,489
2015 onwards	103,072
	148,695

The following table presents the reconciliation of the liability for asset retirement obligations:

Years ended December 31	Note	2009	2008
		$	$
Balance, beginning of year		**77,014**	85,259
New obligations relating to the acquisition of Sadiola 3% interest	5	**939**	—
Sale of Sleeping Giant Mine		**—**	(3,339)
Revision in the estimated cash flows and timing of payments		**24,640**	7,959
Accretion expense		**4,825**	4,984
Disbursements		**(6,661)**	(9,769)
Foreign exchange variation		**4,390**	(8,080)
Balance, end of year		**105,147**	77,014
Less current portion	18	**7,810**	6,524
Long-term portion		**97,337**	70,490

22. TERMINATION BENEFITS

Contractual termination benefits of $4,928,000 were recorded in 2008 for both the Doyon and Mouska Mines in Canada. In 2009, the mine life of the Doyon Mine was extended from May 2009 to December 2009 due to improved operating efficiencies. In addition, the Company approved a program to extend the life of the Mouska Mine from 2009 into early 2012 through the use of paste backfill to extract additional ore. In 2009, termination benefits provisions were reduced by $1,588,000 due to mine life extension at the Mouska Mine and the continued employment of certain Doyon Mine employees at the Westwood and Essakane sites.

In 2007, contractual termination benefits totaling $2,132,000 were recorded for the Sleeping Giant Mine in Canada. The Sleeping Giant Mine closed in October 2008 following the depletion of reserves.

Liabilities relating to termination benefits for the closure of the Company's Doyon, Mouska and Sleeping Giant Mines in Canada as of December 31, 2009, were as follows:

	December 31, 2008	Termination Benefits Adjustments in 2009	Paid During 2009	December 31, 2009
	$	$	$	$
Doyon and Mouska	4,928	(1,588)	(61)	3,279
Sleeping Giant	72	—	(72)	—
Total	5,000	(1,588)	(133)	3,279

Termination benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	December 31, 2007	Termination Benefits Incurred in 2008	Paid During 2008	December 31, 2008
	$	$	$	$
Doyon and Mouska	—	4,928	—	4,928
Sleeping Giant	2,132	—	(2,059)	72
Total	2,132	4,928	(2,059)	5,000

At December 31	2009	2008
	$	$
Current portion included in Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**1,372**	4,388
Long-term portion included in Other long-term liabilities	**1,907**	612
Total	**3,279**	5,000

23. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited first preference shares, issuable in series

Unlimited second preference shares, issuable in series

Unlimited common shares

(b) Issued and outstanding common shares

Years ended December 31	2009		2008		2007	
	Number of shares	Amount ($)	Number of shares	Amount ($)	Number of shares	Amount ($)
Outstanding, beginning of year	**295,716,675**	**1,655,755**	293,763,672	1,633,119	292,559,957	1,625,994
Shares issued on acquisition of Orezone	**28,817,244**	**220,735**	—	—	—	—
Shares issued following the conversion of a debenture in Orezone	**555,425**	**4,254**	—	—	—	—
Public offerings	**39,445,000**	**273,430**	—	—	—	—
Flow-through shares[(c)]	**1,379,310**	**17,403**	928,962	7,041	—	—
Exercise of options[(e)]	**2,878,030**	**30,855**	952,892	15,069	1,141,231	6,590
Share bonus and deferred share plans[(f)(g)]	**95,527**	**837**	71,149	526	53,091	444
Share purchase plan	**—**	**—**	—	—	5,613	50
Warrants exercised	**—**	**—**	—	—	3,780	41
Outstanding, end of year	**368,887,211**	**2,203,269**	295,716,675	1,655,755	293,763,672	1,633,119

These amounts are net of issue costs.

On February 25, 2009, 28,817,244 shares valued at $220,735,000 were issued for the acquisition of Orezone (note 5). The value was determined based on the market value of the IAMGOLD shares on the date of transaction. The Company settled a convertible debenture assumed from Orezone by paying cash of $4,021,000 and issuing 555,425 common shares of IAMGOLD at a price equal to 95% of the volume weighted average price of one IAMGOLD share on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the 20 trading days prior to the date of the Orezone acquisition.

On March 26, 2009, the Company issued 39,445,000 common shares, at a price of C$8.75 per common share to raise gross proceeds of $281,474,000 (C$345,144,000). The net proceeds were $273,430,000.

(c) 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. In June 2009 the Company issued flow-through shares at C$14.50 per share with gross proceeds of C$20,000,000 (March 2008, at C$9.15 per share with gross proceeds of C$8,500,000). The proceeds from the flow-through shares fund prescribed resource expenditures on the Westwood Project.

The Company had applied all of the flow-through share proceeds raised by the prescribed deadlines. Under CICA EIC-146, Flow-through shares, the Company is required to record a provision at the time the actual renunciation forms are filed with the tax authorities. The Company plans to fulfill its commitments under the subscription agreement and satisfy the requirements under applicable Canadian federal income tax legislation in the first quarter of 2010. In conjunction with the filing of the renunciation of tax credits, the Company will record a future tax liability and corresponding reduction of shareholders' equity of approximately C$3,000,000. The documents required to renounce the tax credits associated with the 2008 expenditures were filed by the Company in late 2008, and the Company recorded a future tax liability and corresponding reduction of shareholders' equity in the amount of $1,047,000 in 2008.

In March 2010, the Company issued 1,575,000 flow-through shares at C$20 per share with gross proceeds of C$31,500,000 to fund prescribed resource expenditures on the Westwood Project.

(d) Warrants

On acquisition of Orezone (note 5), in the first quarter of 2009, 2,000,000 warrants were issued, exercisable for 160,000 shares of IAMGOLD, at a price of C$14.79 each, expiring on August 1, 2010, with a risk-free interest rate of 1.27% and dividend yield of 0.76%. These warrants have a carrying value of $148,000.

(e) Share options

The Company has a share option plan for its full-time employees, directors and officers and self-employed consultants. The options vest over three or four years and expire no later than 10 years from the grant date. As at December 31, 2009, the total number of shares reserved for the grants of share options was 20,257,401. As of December 31, 2009, 10,048,251 shares remained 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, 2009, 2008 and 2007, 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, 2009, 2008, and 2007, between US dollar and Canadian dollar were 1.0491, 1.2180 and 0.9913 respectively.

	2009		2008		2007	
Years ended December 31	Options	Weighted average exercise Price (C$)	Options	Weighted average exercise price (C$)	Options	Weighted average exercise price (C$)
Outstanding, beginning of year	**6,510,807**	**8.15**	5,741,858	8.63	5,685,495	7.66
Granted	**1,722,200**	**12.16**	2,230,500	6.41	1,976,000	9.84
Assumed on acquisition of Orezone assets	**367,456**	**17.83**	—	—	—	—
Exercised	**(2,878,030)**	**8.62**	(952,892)	6.70	(1,141,231)	4.80
Forfeited	**(309,200)**	**9.54**	(508,659)	8.66	(778,406)	10.21
Outstanding, end of year	**5,413,233**	**9.75**	6,510,807	8.15	5,741,858	8.63
Exercisable, end of year	**1,598,108**	**10.22**	2,851,686	8.51	3,187,858	7.56

The following table summarizes information relating to share options outstanding at December 31, 2009:

	Options Outstanding			Options exercisable		
Range of Prices C$	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price C$	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price C$
1.01 – 2.00	53,667	0.9	1.28	53,667	0.9	1.28
3.01 – 4.00	11,000	1.9	3.90	11,000	1.9	3.90
4.01 – 5.00	7,140	0.4	4.65	7,140	0.4	4.65
5.01 – 6.00	59,560	2.6	5.45	52,060	2.4	5.47
6.01 – 7.00	1,666,000	3.4	6.41	209,875	3.4	6.43
7.01 – 8.00	216,160	1.6	7.49	194,410	1.8	7.53
8.01 – 9.00	215,000	2.8	8.62	75,000	2.9	8.69
9.01 – 10.00	88,334	1.9	9.71	38,334	1.5	9.62
10.01 – 11.00	1,254,716	1.9	10.28	729,966	1.7	10.40
11.01 – 12.00	1,385,000	4.4	11.59	—	—	—
12.01 – 13.00	6,800	4.4	12.50	6,800	4.4	12.50
13.01 – 14.00	45,000	4.6	13.13	—	—	—
14.01 – 15.00	44,000	4.1	14.93	44,000	4.1	14.93
15.01 – 16.00	25,000	4.7	15.18	—	—	—
17.01 – 18.00	109,400	5.1	17.73	34,400	5.3	17.52
18.01 – 19.00	85,000	4.9	18.49	—	—	—
19.01 – 20.00	68,800	7.0	20.00	68,800	7.0	20.00
21.01 – 22.00	4,000	5.6	21.75	4,000	5.6	21.75
23.01 – 24.00	36,000	7.6	23.67	36,000	7.6	23.67
24.01 – 25.00	26,656	6.3	25.00	26,656	6.3	25.00
26.01 – 27.00	6,000	7.2	26.25	6,000	7.2	26.25
	5,413,233	3.3	9.75	1,598,108	2.6	10.22

The Company uses values calculated by the Black-Scholes option pricing model as a proxy for such fair value.

The fair value of the options granted has been estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions. The weighted average expected life of these options is between one and 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.

	2009	2008	2007
Risk-free interest rate	**2%**	3%	4%
Volatility	**56%**	53%	37%
Dividend	**1%**	1%	1%
Weighted average expected life of options issued (years)	**4.4**	4.2	4.1
Weighted average grant-date fair value (C$ per share)	**4.94**	2.45	2.62

(f) Share bonus plan

The Company has a share bonus plan for employees with a maximum allotment of 600,000 common shares. As of December 31, 2009, 372,555 shares remained in reserve.

Years ended December 31	2009 Number	2008 Number	2007 Number
Outstanding, beginning of year	**86,652**	137,801	89,892
Granted	**18,000**	20,000	122,000
Issued	**(64,152)**	(71,149)	(53,091)
Forfeited	**(3,000)**	—	(21,000)
Outstanding, end of year	**37,500**	86,652	137,801

(g) Deferred share plan

On April 11, 2007, the Company initiated a deferred share plan for employees with a maximum allotment of 500,000 common shares. As of December 31, 2009, 468,625 shares remained in reserve.

Years ended December 31	2009 Number	2008 Number
Outstanding, beginning of year	**127,000**	—
Granted	**10,000**	135,000
Issued	**(31,375)**	—
Forfeited	**(10,500)**	(8,000)
Outstanding, end of year	**95,125**	127,000

(h) Share purchase plan

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.

(i) Stock-based compensation

The Company expenses the fair value of all stock-based compensation granted.

Years ended December 31	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Share options	**5,326**	3,504	2,195
Share bonus plan	**499**	263	660
Deferred share plan	**255**	268	—
	6,080	4,035	2,855

(j) Earnings per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share computation

Years ended December 31	2009	2008	2007
	$	$	$
Numerator:			
Net earnings (loss)	**114,123**	(9,916)	(42,060)
Denominator:	**Number**	Number	Number
Weighted average common shares outstanding	**352,755,443**	295,430,161	293,284,391
	$	**$**	**$**
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**0.32**	(0.03)	(0.14)

Diluted earnings (loss) per share computation

Years ended December 31	2009	2008	2007
	$	$	$
Numerator:			
Net earnings (loss)	**114,123**	(9,916)	(42,060)
Denominator:	**Number**	Number	Number
Weighted average common shares outstanding	**352,755,443**	295,430,161	293,284,391
Dilutive effect of employee share options	**1,745,438**	—	—
Dilutive effect of employee deferred share plan	**130,289**	—	—
Total average common shares outstanding	**354,631,170**	295,430,161	293,284,391
	$	**$**	**$**
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**0.32**	(0.03)	(0.14)

Equity instruments excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share which could be dilutive in the future were as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
	Number	Number	Number
Share options	**294,856**	6,510,807	3,320,393
Warrants	**160,000**	—	8,396,220
	454,856	6,510,807	11,716,613

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)	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
Change in 2008	(80,606)	—	(5,749)	908	(85,447)
Balance as at December 31, 2008	(55,559)	—	(6,658)	989	(61,228)
Change in 2009	**103,040**	**—**	**24,610**	**(3,758)**	**123,892**
Balance as at December 31, 2009	**47,481**	**—**	**17,952**	**(2,769)**	**62,664**

25. IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

Years ended December 31	2009	2008	2007
	$	$	$
Camp Caiman Project – Exploration and development assets and goodwill	**88,814**	—	—
Buckreef – Exploration and development assets and goodwill	**9,255**	111,582	—
Mupane – Mining assets and goodwill	**—**	—	93,725
Doyon – Development costs	**—**	—	5,903
Kitongo – Capitalized exploration expenditures and goodwill	**—**	5,336	—
Nyangombe – Exploration and development assets and goodwill	**—**	1,896	—
Magistral gold property – Goodwill on gold royalty	**—**	2,772	—
Other exploration properties – Goodwill	**—**	2,470	—
Other – Exploration and development assets	**—**	5,805	—
	98,069	129,861	99,628
Impairment of mining assets	**—**	—	60,943
Impairment of exploration and development assets	**73,967**	97,034	5,903
Impairment of goodwill	**28,239**	32,827	32,782
Reversal of a long-term liability	**(4,137)**	—	—
	98,069	129,861	99,628

Camp Caiman, French Guiana

In June 2009, the French authorities published a draft-mining framework identifying the Camp Caiman Project location as an excluded zone for mining. There has been no definitive progress towards a final framework and no assurance that the final framework would permit the development of the Camp Caiman Project. The results of the January 10, 2010 referendum, in which French Guiana rejected greater autonomy from France, supported the Company's view that it was appropriate to record a non-cash impairment of $88,814,000 for the net carrying value of the project, including $28,239,000 for goodwill. As part of the impairment charge, the Company eliminated the balance payable of the purchase price for the Camp Caiman Project of $4,137,000 assumed on acquisition of Cambior in 2006. This balance was interest-free and was payable within 120 days of the commencement of commercial production.

Buckreef Project and other Tanzanian exploration sites

Since the acquisition of the Buckreef Project in early 2006, comprehensive exploration programs have been completed. This work did not materially increase the resource base. As a result of estimated capital costs for mine development being significantly higher than anticipated, an impairment charge of $111,582,000 was recorded in 2008, including a goodwill impairment of $25,668,000. Other Tanzanian exploration sites were also impaired for $9,532,000, including goodwill impairment of $4,217,000.

In 2009, in consultation with the Tanzanian Government, the Company took steps to terminate the Buckreef joint venture agreement. Exploration activities were suspended earlier in the year as part of a strategic reorientation of the Company's exploration focus. Transactions contemplated for the sale of the Buckreef Project did not meet the Company's valuation criteria and the Company elected to relinquish the associated properties. This decision resulted in a 2009 impairment charge of $9,255,000 related to the Buckreef acquisition costs and exploration properties in Tanzania.

Magistral gold property, Mexico

In 2008, a goodwill impairment of $2,772,000 was accounted for in respect of the goodwill of the Magistral Gold Royalty property in Mexico, which has not yielded the production that was expected on acquisition.

Mupane Mine, Botswana

During 2007, the Company reviewed the exploration potential of the area, the current mineral resources, the projected operating costs, metallurgical performance and gold price of the Mupane Mine. These resulted in an impairment charge to the Mupane operations of $93,725,000 (reduction of goodwill of $32,782,000, $8,038,000 to other long-term assets (stockpiles) and $52,905,000 in the carrying value of the Mupane Mine).

Other exploration properties

An impairment of $5,975,000 in 2008, including goodwill impairment of $170,000, was accounted for in respect of exploration and development projects in Botswana and Peru which have shown unsuccessful results. In 2007, the Company also recorded an impairment charge of $5,903,000 related to resource development costs incurred at the Doyon Division which were unsuccessful in increasing the division's resource profile.

26. NET INTEREST EXPENSE (INCOME)

Years ended December 31	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Interest expense on credit facility	**639**	380	1,236
Credit facility fees	**851**	478	—
Other	**50**	26	469
	1,540	884	1,705
Less: Interest on debt capitalized	**—**	(209)	—
Total interest expense	**1,540**	675	1,705
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	**(790)**	(1,735)	(2,924)
Other interest income	**(70)**	(637)	(1,267)
Total interest income	**(860)**	(2,372)	(4,191)
Net interest expense (income)	**680**	(1,697)	(2,486)

27. DERIVATIVE LOSS (GAIN)

Years ended December 31	Note	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Unrealized change in fair value of:				
Derivative gold forward sales	17	**1,643**	2,107	2,086
Derivative foreign exchange instruments	17	**(573)**	573	—
Derivative heating oil option instruments	17	**(1,896)**	803	—
Derivative aluminum option instruments	17	**(186)**	—	—
Embedded derivative in gold receivable		**—**	(285)	(3,871)
Other (warrants and embedded derivatives)		**(5,119)**	1,143	1,236
Unrealized derivative loss (gain)		**(6,131)**	4,341	(549)
Realized loss (gain) on:				
Derivative foreign exchange instruments	17	**(2,890)**	—	—
Derivative heating oil instruments	17	**1,974**	—	—
Realized derivative gain		**(916)**	—	—
Derivative loss (gain)		**(7,047)**	4,341	(549)

28. INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended December 31	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Interest paid	**1,350**	339	1,400
Income and mining taxes paid	**29,022**	42,420	43,992

29. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

IAMGOLD's objectives when managing capital are:

- To ensure the Company has sufficient financial capacity to support its operations, current mine development plans and long-term growth strategy;
- To provide a superior return to shareholders;
- To ensure the Company complies with its credit facility covenants; and
- To protect the Company's value with respect to markets and risk fluctuations.

The Company's capital items are the following:

At December 31	2009	2008
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**191,374**	117,989
Credit facility	**—**	50,000
Common shares	**2,203,269**	1,655,755

The Company's capital structure reflects the requirements of a company focused on significant growth in a capital intensive industry that experiences lengthy development lead times as well as risks associated with capital costs and timing of project completion. Factors affecting these risks, which are beyond the Company's control, include the availability of resources, the issuance of necessary permits, costs of various inputs and the volatility of the gold price.

The adequacy of the Company's capital structure is assessed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary after taking into consideration the Company's strategy, the forward gold and niobium prices, the mining industry, economic conditions and the associated risks. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust its capital spending, adjust the amount of dividend distributions, issue new shares, purchase shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids, extend its credit facility, issue new debt, repay existing debt or sell gold bullion.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company's capital structure was modified with the objective to finance the Company's growth such as the acquisition of Orezone and the development of the Essakane and Westwood Projects in 2009.

The Company has declared a 2009 annual dividend payment of $0.06 per share payable on January 12, 2010, totaling $22,133,000 ($0.06 per share payable on January 12, 2009 for $17,740,000 in 2008).

The Company's capital structure was modified during 2009 following the issuance of shares as described in note 23. During 2009, the Company also sold gold bullion as mentioned in note 8.

In 2008, the Company replaced the previous credit facility by signing a $140,000,000 five-year revolving credit facility (described in note 19) which provided additional financial capacity in meeting its goals. This credit facility is in line with the Company's objectives in managing capital. During 2009, the Company repaid a net $50,000,000 on its revolving credit facility. In addition, the Company repaid in full the assumed outstanding bridge financing of $40,000,000 following the acquisition of Orezone in 2009 (note 5). At December 31, 2009, no funds have been drawn against the credit facility and $17,406,000 in letters of credit were used to guarantee certain asset retirement obligations. The Company has complied with its credit facility covenants.

On July 29, 2009, the Company filed a base shelf prospectus with the securities regulators in each province and territory of Canada (except for Quebec) and a corresponding registration statement with the SEC in the United States. These filings allow the Company to make offerings of common shares, warrants, debt securities, subscription receipts or any combination thereof of up to $700,000,000 until August 29, 2011.

On March 25, 2010, the Company increased its $140,000,000 secured revolving credit facility to a $350,000,000 unsecured revolving credit facility. The Company continues to assess the requirement and timing of a further equity offering through the prospectus filed in July 2009.

In March 2010, the Company issued 1,575,000 flow-through shares at C$20 per share with gross proceeds of C$31,500,000 to fund prescribed resource expenditures on the Westwood Project.

30. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) 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	2009	2008	2007
	$	$	$
Rosebel [1]	**18,356**	29,458	19,850
Doyon [2]	**—**	4,613	6,171
Mouska [3]	**1,102**	1,006	770
Sleeping Giant [4]	**—**	398	—
Mupane [5]	**2,792**	4,344	3,023
Sadiola [6]	**7,795**	9,025	6,102
Yatela [6]	**5,254**	3,464	5,008
Total included in mining costs	**35,299**	52,308	40,924

(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. In 2008, IAMGOLD acquired 84.55% of outstanding shares of EURO Ressources, the owner of this participation right royalty. The resulting mining asset is being depreciated over the reserves and resources of the Rosebel Mine.

(2) 24.75% of any excess of the annual average market price over $375 per ounce of gold produced. In July 2008, the Company acquired the participation royalty for the Doyon/Westwood property for a cash consideration of $13,050,000. The payment was accounted for as a reduction of $4,574,000 of accrued liabilities for royalty expenses incurred during the first half of 2008, and as an increase of mining assets for $8,476,000. This mining asset will be depreciated over the reserves and resources of the Doyon Mine (closed in December 2009) and Westwood Project (beginning of commercial production planned for early 2013).

(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. The Sleeping Giant Mine ceased its activities in 2008 after depletion of its reserves.

(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 $4,785,000 in 2009 (2008 – $4,097,000 and 2007 – $3,297,000) are included in Earnings from working interests in the consolidated statement of earnings.

(b) Management fees

Years ended December 31	2009	2008	2007
	$	$	$
Joint ventures:			
Sadiola (1% of revenues)	**1,301**	1,505	1,018
Yatela (1% of revenues)	**876**	578	835
Included in mining costs	**2,177**	2,083	1,853
Working interests:			
Tarkwa (2.5% of revenues)	**3,064**	2,600	2,157
Damang (fixed amount)	**284**	284	284
Included in earnings from working interests	**3,348**	2,884	2,441
Total management fees	**5,525**	4,967	4,294

(c) Operating contractual obligations

	Payments Due by Period				
At December 31, 2009	Total	Less than 1 Year	2–3 Years	4–5 Years	After 5 Years
	$	$	$	$	$
Capital commitments	29,624	12,072	17,552	—	—
Purchase obligations	34,916	34,916	—	—	—
Operating leases	8,158	2,271	3,412	1,752	723

Capital commitments relate to contractual commitments to complete facilities at some of the Company's mines. Purchase obligations relate to agreements to purchase goods and services that are enforceable and legally binding on the Company. Operating leases refer to total payment obligations related to operating lease agreements.

(d) Claims

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 unfavourable 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. No amounts have been accrued in the financial statements.

(e) Camp Caiman Project

Camp Caiman is a development project located about 45 kilometres southeast of Cayenne, the capital city of French Guiana. In January 2008, the Company's application to begin construction of the Camp Caiman Project was denied by the French Government. The French authorities published a draft-mining framework in June 2009 but there has been no significant progress towards a final framework and no assurance that the final framework would permit the development of the Camp Caiman Project. In 2009, an impairment charge of $88,813,000 was accounted for (note 25). In order to protect the interests of the Company and its shareholders for damages incurred to date, appropriate legal claims were prepared and, on September 28, 2009, the Company through IAMGOLD Guyane S.A.S., its indirect subsidiary in French Guiana, sent a preliminary request for indemnification to the Prefect of French Guiana for €275,000,000. This was followed by a motion sent to the Administrative Tribunal in Cayenne, French Guiana, on December 23, 2009, to appeal the Prefect of French Guiana's implicit refusal to grant the preliminary request for indemnification.

(f) Quimsacocha Project in Ecuador

In November 2009, detailed mining and environmental regulations relating to the Ecuadorian mining law passed in February 2009 were completed and approved by President Correa. The final step to allow the resumption of work at the Company's Quimsacocha Project is the review and confirmation of water permits for the project area. In 2009, the Company continued the advancement of engineering for the concentrator. The Company intends to resume drilling and other feasibility work at the Quimsacocha Project once the necessary authorization is received. A feasibility study and an environmental impact assessment (at a cost of $14,000,000) are expected within 15 months of receiving the authorization to resume mining activity.

If the Company is unable to reach an agreement with the government of Ecuador on an acceptable project development plan, there may be an adverse impact on existing rights, interests and carrying value, the impact of which is difficult to assess at this time. Based on information currently available, the Company believes there is insufficient evidence to indicate an impairment exists. The Company will continue to monitor the situation. The carrying value of the Quimsacocha Project included in exploration and development capitalized assets was $22,180,000 at December 31, 2009.

(g) La Arena Project

In June 2009, an option and earn-in agreement was entered into for the sale of the La Arena Project in Peru. The Company received 8,024,511 common shares (10.6% interest) and 1,500,000 warrants of Rio Alto Mining Limited ("Rio Alto") for a total value of $1,418,000. Rio Alto has the option to purchase all of the outstanding shares of La Arena S.A., an IAMGOLD wholly-owned subsidiary, for a cash payment of $47,550,000. During the option term, Rio Alto may also earn-in newly issued shares of La Arena S.A. up to a maximum of 38.7% by incurring up to $30,000,000 in expenditures on the La Arena Project. In 2009, Rio Alto was appointed the manager of La Arena S.A. and the La Arena Project, and $3,700,000 was incurred on the project under the earn-in agreement.

Rio Alto can partially exercise the option and purchase shares currently held by IAMGOLD during the option term to a maximum of 49% of the outstanding shares of La Arena S.A. The term of the option and earn-in agreement is two years and may be extended twice in increments of nine months if Rio Alto spends at least $10,000,000 over the initial two years of the option term. An additional consideration of $2,500,000 for the first extension and up to $5,000,000 for the final extension are payable upon extending the option term.

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no material related party transactions in 2009, 2008 and 2007.

32. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's gold mine segment is divided into geographic segments, as follows:

- Suriname:
    - Rosebel Mine
- Canada:
    - Doyon Division including the Doyon Mine closed in December 2009, the Mouska Mine and the Westwood Project
    - Sleeping Giant Mine closed in October 2008
- Botswana:
    - Mupane Mine
- Mali:
    - Joint venture in the Sadiola Mine; on December 29, 2009, the Company purchased an additional 3% interest increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41% (note 5)
    - Joint venture in the Yatela Mine (40%)
- Ghana:
    - Working interests in the Tarkwa Mine (18.9%)
    - Working interests in the Damang Mine (18.9%)

The Company's segments also include non-gold activities for the Niobec Mine located in Canada, Exploration and development, and Corporate, which also includes royalty interests located in Canada.

Year ended December 31, 2009

	Gold Mines					
	Suriname	Canada	Botswana	Mali	Ghana	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	374,637	112,715	45,090	217,675	—	750,117
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	52,043	21,161	14,757	26,167	—	114,128
Earnings from working interests	—	—	—	—	36,527	36,527
Exploration and development expenses	711	3,813	67	2,251	—	6,842
Impairment charges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net interest expense (income)	—	211	—	—	—	211
Other expense (income)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	57,578	—	—	31,391	—	88,969
Net earnings (loss)	103,319	11,454	(9,771)	60,613	36,527	202,142
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	70,104	82,430	3,898	5,461	—	161,893
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	—	13,892	—	—	—	13,892
At December 31, 2009:						
Working interest, royalty interest, mining assets, exploration and development, and other intangible assets	426,812	282,532	29,445	27,252	173,279	939,320
Total assets	661,769	404,640	54,866	182,901	232,438	1,536,614

Year ended December 31, 2009

	Total Gold Mines	Niobium	Exploration and Development	Corporate	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	750,117	159,332	—	4,890	914,339
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	114,128	24,973	1,758	12,988	153,847
Earnings from working interests	36,527	—	(491)	—	36,036
Exploration and development expenses	6,842	—	32,920	—	39,762
Impairment charges	—	—	98,069	—	98,069
Net interest expense (income)	211	38	—	431	680
Other expense (income)	—	—	802	1,002	1,804
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	88,969	10,775	(727)	8,964	107,981
Net earnings (loss)	202,142	49,653	(131,955)	(5,717)	114,123
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	161,893	26,299	264,372	—	452,564
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	13,892	—	(29,559)	7,625	(8,042)
At December 31, 2009:					
Working interests, royalty interest, mining assets, exploration and development, and other intangible assets	939,320	351,485	653,711	105,250	2,049,766
Total assets	1,536,614	394,422	939,421	126,332	2,996,789

Year ended December 31, 2008

	Gold Mines					
	Suriname	Canada	Botswana	Mali	Ghana	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	281,729	167,078	62,129	208,338	—	719,274
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	42,299	50,712	15,233	24,996	—	133,240
Earnings from working interests	—	—	—	—	24,273	24,273
Exploration and development expenses	5,130	5,667	13	1,751	—	12,561
Impairment charges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other expense (income)	(4,420)	2,314	—	5,440	—	3,334
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	33,047	(1)	—	27,545	—	60,591
Net earnings	45,391	19,951	10,997	40,954	24,273	141,566
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	85,079	36,057	2,184	13,324	—	136,644
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	—	(8,972)	—	—	—	(8,972)
At December 31, 2008:						
Working interest, royalty interest, mining assets, exploration and development, and other intangible assets	409,465	177,775	37,528	51,049	136,751	812,568
Total assets	605,996	290,719	70,102	178,872	195,911	1,341,600

Year ended December 31, 2008

	Total Gold Mines	Niobium	Exploration and Development	Corporate	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	719,274	143,134	—	7,228	869,636
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	133,240	27,235	1,044	8,110	169,629
Earnings from working interests	24,273	—	—	—	24,273
Exploration and development expenses	12,561	—	18,551	2,516	33,628
Impairment charges	—	—	127,089	2,772	129,861
Net interest expense (income)	—	25	—	(1,722)	(1,697)
Other expense (income)	3,334	—	2,113	(3,937)	1,510
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	60,591	29,540	(14,713)	(6,997)	68,421
Net earnings (loss)	141,566	49,356	(136,472)	(64,366)	(9,916)
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	136,644	22,862	9,813	—	169,319
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	(8,972)	—	(30,055)	19,425	(19,602)
At December 31, 2008:					
Working interests, royalty interest, mining assets, exploration and development, and other intangible assets	812,568	292,321	138,109	116,263	1,359,261
Total assets	1,341,600	322,719	160,052	327,315	2,151,686

Year ended December 31, 2007

	Gold Mines					
	Suriname	Canada	Botswana	Mali	Ghana	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	188,285	133,449	53,814	185,345	—	560,893
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	31,407	24,581	22,230	14,320	—	92,538
Earnings from working interests	—	—	—	—	25,392	25,392
Exploration and development expenses	—	832	552	1,482	—	2,866
Impairment charges	—	5,489	93,725	—	—	99,214
Other expense (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)

Year ended December 31, 2007

	Total Gold Mines	Niobium	Exploration and Development	Corporate	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	560,893	107,753	—	9,485	678,131
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	92,538	19,370	71	5,602	117,581
Earnings from working interests	25,392	—	—	—	25,392
Exploration and development expenses	2,866	—	27,779	2,801	28,446
Impairment charges	99,214	—	—	414	99,628
Net interest expense (income)	—	69	—	(2,555)	(2,486)
Other expense (income)	564	—	(310)	(665)	(411)
Income and mining taxes (recovery)	40,488	2,479	(971)	(619)	41,377
Net earnings (loss)	(5,858)	20,936	(24,338)	(32,800)	(42,060)
Expenditure for mining assets and capitalized exploration and development	76,491	20,453	23,194	—	120,138
Increase (decrease) to goodwill	(82,776)	—	(20,551)	—	(103,327)

33. JOINT VENTURES

The following amounts represent the Company's proportionate interest in the joint ventures of the:

- Sadiola Mine: On December 29, 2009, the Company purchased an additional 3% interest increasing the Sadiola joint venture ownership interest to 41% (note 5), and
- Yatela Mine (40%).

In 2009, the Company's share of mining asset additions in the Company's joint ventures was $5,461,000 (2008 – $13,324,000; 2007 – $18,104,000).

At December 31	2009 $	2008 $
Current assets	**112,333**	67,213
Long-term assets	**70,568**	111,659
	182,901	178,872
Current liabilities	**30,911**	43,354
Long-term liabilities	**16,964**	18,104
	47,875	61,458

Years ended December 31	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Revenues	**217,675**	208,338	185,345
Expenses (including income taxes)	**157,062**	167,384	133,397
Net earnings	**60,613**	40,954	51,948
Cash flows from operating activities	**81,483**	32,244	54,386
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(7,780)**	(22,071)	(18,104)

Exhibit 99.4

IAMGOLD Corporation
Reconciliation to Generally Accepted
Accounting Principles in the United States
Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") which principles differ in certain respects from those applicable in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") and from practices prescribed by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

Consolidated Statements of Earnings:

(in 000's except per share amounts)	2009	2008	2007
	$	$	$
Net earnings from continuing operations reported under Canadian GAAP	**114,123**	(9,916)	(42,060)
Non-controlling interest (Note 9(iv))	**8,784**	3,120	1,764
Earnings from Sadiola and Yatela under Canadian GAAP, using proportionate consolidation (Note 1(a))	**(60,705)**	(40,954)	(51,948)
Sadiola equity earnings under U.S. GAAP (Note 1 (a))	**36,115**	30,298	21,851
Yatela equity earnings under U.S. GAAP (Note 1 (a))	**33,654**	9,956	24,364
Reduction of Tarkwa and Damang equity earnings under U.S. GAAP (Note 1(a))	**(5,481)**	(5,859)	(7,832)
Exploration expensed (Note 1(b),9(ix))	**(96,190)**	(41,329)	(22,190)
Reduction of impairment charge (Note 1(b))	**1,391**	13,102	—
Transaction costs (Note 2)	**(5,369)**	—	—
Gain on previously held equity interest in Orezone (Note 2)	**28,882**	—	—
Warrants (Note 1(e))	**(407)**	13,872	13,232
Other	**256**	335	(664)
Income taxes on the above items	**20,283**	7,366	6,266
Net income, U.S. GAAP	**75,336**	(20,009)	(57,217)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in Subsidiaries	**(8,784)**	(3,120)	(1,764)
Net income attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**66,552**	(23,129)	(58,981)
Basic and diluted net earnings per share attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**0.19**	(0.08)	(0.20)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income:

(in 000's)	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Net income, U.S. GAAP	**66,552**	(23,129)	(58,981)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Cumulative translation adjustment (Note 1(b),(f))	**89,291**	(73,402)	28,895
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	**18,882**	(5,246)	(3,544)
Reversal of unrealized loss following the impairment of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	**1,970**	405	1,444
Comprehensive income, U.S. GAAP, net of tax	**176,695**	(101,372)	(32,186)
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling Interest	**(8,784)**	(3,120)	(1,764)
Comprehensive income attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**167,911**	(104,492)	(33,950)

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:

(in 000's)	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Shareholders' equity based on Canadian GAAP	**2,416,661**	1,655,666	1,751,316
Impact on shareholders' equity of U.S. GAAP adjustments:			
Reclassification of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries associated with the adoption of ASC 810-10 (Note 9(iv))	**23,112**	14,386	8,579
Accounting for equity investments under U.S. GAAP (Note 1(a))	**(4,688)**	(13,752)	(13,052)
Tarkwa and Damang stripping costs (Note 1(a))	**(25,384)**	(19,903)	(14,044)
Accumulated exploration expensed (Note 1(b))	**(163,558)**	(54,923)	(33,795)
Accumulated amortization of royalty interests (Note 1(d))	**(1,903)**	(1,958)	(2,058)
Purchase allocation adjustments to exploration and development on Orezone acquisition (Note 2)	**5,853**	—	—
Purchase allocation adjustments to future income and mining tax liability on Orezone acquisition (Note 2)	**(1,171)**	—	—
Goodwill on Orezone acquisition (Note 2)	**46,587**	—	—
Goodwill adjustment on change in ownership interest in La Arena (Note 9 (ix))	**906**	—	—
Flow through shares (Note 1(f))	**(1,111)**	1,051	—
Warrants (Note 1(e))	**(555)**	—	(13,872)
Other	**715**	48	253
Income taxes on the above	**35,936**	15,653	8,291
Shareholders' equity based on U.S. GAAP	**2,331,400**	1,596,268	1,691,618

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:

(in 000s)	2009	2008	2007
	$	$	$
Operating activities	**79,277**	184,406	67,502
Investing activities	**(303,061)**	(229,134)	(50,799)
Financing Activities	**245,035**	41,880	(41,380)
Impact of foreign exchange on cash balances	**27,434**	(2,867)	(2,018)
Cash from discontinued operations	**—**	—	28,451
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents under US GAAP	**48,685**	(5,715)	1,756
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period under US GAAP	**89,978**	95,693	93,937
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period under US GAAP	**138,663**	89,978	95,693

Consolidated Balance Sheet:

The Company's balance sheets prepared under U.S. GAAP are presented below:

As at December 31, 2009 (in 000's)	Cdn GAAP $	Equity Adjustments Note 1(a) $	Other US GAAP Adjustments $	US GAAP $
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	**191,374**	(52,711)	—	**138,663**
Gold bullion	**40,408**	—	—	**40,408**
Receivables and other current assets	**83,082**	(14,722)	—	**68,360**
Inventories	**162,033**	(44,899)	—	**117,134**
	476,897	(112,332)	—	**364,565**
Other long-term assets	**136,122**	(44,425)	—	**91,697**
Equity investments (Note 1(a))	**173,278**	106,156	—	**279,434**
Royalty interests (Note 1(d))	**28,688**	—	(1,903)	**26,785**
Mining assets	**1,053,348**	(27,252)	—	**1,026,096**
Exploration and development (Note 1(b), Note 2)	**786,079**	—	(157,705)	**628,374**
Goodwill (Note 2)	**334,004**	—	48,114	**382,118**
Other intangible assets	**8,373**	—	—	**8,373**
	2,996,789	(77,853)	(111,494)	**2,807,442**
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 1(f))	**175,320**	(28,724)	872	**147,468**
Dividends payable	**24,507**	—	—	**24,507**
Current portion of long-term liabilities	**12,257**	(2,187)	—	**10,070**
Deferred revenues	**—**	—	1,455	**1,455**
	212,084	(30,911)	2,327	**183,500**
Long-term liabilities:				
Future income and mining tax liability (Notes 1(b),(d),(f), Note 2)	**237,379**	3,442	(35,981)	**204,840**
Asset retirement obligations	**97,337**	(20,406)	—	**76,931**
Warrants (Note 1(e))	**—**	—	555	**555**
Other long-term liabilities	**10,216**	—	—	**10,216**
	557,016	(47,875)	(33,099)	**476,042**
Non-controlling interest (Note 4(iv))	**23,112**	—	(23,112)	**—**
Shareholders' equity:				
Common shares (Note 1(c),(f))	**2,203,269**	—	7,801	**2,211,070**
Contributed surplus (Note 1(c),(e))	**36,693**	—	(22,717)	**13,976**
Warrants (Note 1(e))	**148**	—	(148)	**—**
Retained earnings (Notes 1(a),(b),(d),(e),(f), Note 2)	**113,887**	(29,978)	(83,280)	**629**
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 1(b),(f))	**62,664**	—	(7,533)	**55,131**
Total IAMGOLD shareholders' equity	**2,416,661**	(29,978)	(105,877)	**2,280,806**
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries (Note 2, 9(iv))	**—**	—	50,594	**50,594**
Total equity	**2,416,661**	(29,978)	(55,283)	**2,331,400**
	2,996,789	(77,853)	(111,494)	**2,807,442**

As at December 31, 2008 (in 000's)	Cdn GAAP $	Equity Adjustments (Note 1(a)) $	Other US GAAP Adjustments $	US GAAP $
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	**117,989**	(28,011)	—	**89,978**
Gold bullion	**70,191**	—	—	**70,191**
Receivables and other current assets	**64,163**	(18,194)	—	**45,969**
Inventories	**92,801**	(21,006)	—	**71,795**
	345,144	(67,211)	—	**277,933**
Other long-term assets	**105,235**	(60,609)	—	**44,626**
Equity investments (Note 1(a))	**153,171**	83,760	—	**236,931**
Royalty interests (Note 1(d))	**30,801**	—	(1,958)	**28,843**
Mining assets	**1,004,913**	(51,049)	—	**953,864**
Exploration and development (Note 1(b))	**158,331**	—	(54,923)	**103,408**
Goodwill	**342,046**	—	—	**342,046**
Other intangible assets	**12,045**	—	—	**12,045**
	2,151,686	(95,109)	(56,881)	**1,999,696**
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 1(f))	**146,668**	(41,584)	(2,394)	**102,690**
Dividends payable	**17,740**	—	—	**17,740**
Credit facility	**50,000**	—	—	**50,000**
Current portion of long-term liabilities	**25,291**	(1,769)	—	**23,522**
Deferred revenues	**—**	—	2,346	**2,346**
	239,699	(43,353)	(48)	**196,298**
Long-term liabilities:				
Long-term debt	**5,467**	—	—	**5,467**
Future income and mining tax liability (Notes 1(b),(d),(f))	**159,739**	21	(16,704)	**143,056**
Asset retirement obligations	**70,490**	(18,122)	—	**52,368**
Other long-term liabilities	**6,239**	—	—	**6,239**
	481,634	(61,454)	(16,752)	**403,428**
Non-controlling interest (Note 4(iv))	**14,386**	—	(14,386)	**—**
Shareholders' equity:				
Common shares (Note 1(c),(f))	**1,655,755**	—	10,046	**1,665,801**
Contributed surplus (Note 1(c),(e))	**39,242**	—	(24,358)	**14,884**
Retained earnings (Notes 1(a),(b),(d),(e),(f))	**21,897**	(33,655)	(32,032)	**(43,790)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 1(b),(f))	**(61,228)**	—	6,215	**(55,013)**
Total IAMGOLD shareholders' equity	**1,655,666**	(33,655)	(40,129)	**1,581,882**
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries (Note 9(iv))	**—**		14,386	**14,386**
Total equity	**1,655,666**	(33,655)	(25,743)	**1,596,268**
	2,151,686	(95,109)	(56,881)	**1,999,696**

Notes to U.S. GAAP Reconciliation:

(Amounts in notes are in US dollars, and tabular amounts are in thousands of US dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

1. Notes to the U.S. GAAP reconciliation:

a) Equity Method 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 the above 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) Commissioning Costs:

U.S. GAAP requires commissioning costs to be expensed as incurred. Canadian GAAP allows commissioning costs to be capitalized until commercial production is established.

(iii) Deferred stripping costs:

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company capitalized stripping costs incurred during the period relating to betterments at Yatela, Tarkwa and Damang. 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 as a variable production cost in accordance with ASC Subtopic 930-330 (formerly Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 04-6, Accounting for Stripping Costs Incurred During Production in the Mining Industry), and ASC Topic 330 (formerly SFAS No. 151, Inventories).

(iv) 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.

Also associated with exploration expense adjustment described above would be the impact on the cumulative translation adjustment pertaining to exploration costs undertaken by the Company's self-sustaining foreign denominated operations.

In fiscal 2009, the Company recognized an impairment charge of $98,069,000 under Canadian GAAP associated with capitalized exploration, development and goodwill balances for a number of its exploration properties. Under U.S. GAAP, a proportion of these costs have been expensed in prior periods as exploration costs and an adjustment was required to reduce the impairment charge recorded under Canadian GAAP accordingly.

c) Stock-based compensation:

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted ASC Topic 718 (formerly SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payments), to account for share based payments to employees, directors and consultants. The cumulative balance sheet impact of the Company's initial adoption of ASC Topic 718 (formerly SFAS 123) as it relates to stock options granted in years prior to adoption and APB 25 as it relates to stock appreciation rights granted prior to 2002 have been reflected in the U.S. GAAP balance sheets. There was no financial statement impact in 2009.

d) 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.

e) 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.

f) Flow through shares:

On March 5, 2008, the Company issued 928,962 flow-through common shares for the Westwood project totaling C$8,500,000 which were spent in fiscal 2008. In June 2009, an additional 1,379,310 flow-through common shares for the Westwood project were issued for gross proceeds of C$20,000,000. In March 2010, the Company issued additional flow-through shares at C$20 per share with gross proceeds of C$31,500,000 to fund prescribed resource expenditures on the Westwood Project.

Under Canadian GAAP, flow-through shares are recorded at their face value, net of related issuance costs. When eligible expenditures are made, the carrying value of these expenditures may exceed their tax value due to the renunciation of the tax benefit by the Company. The tax effect of this temporary difference is recorded as a cost of issuing the shares. Under U.S. GAAP, these exploration expenditures were recorded as an expense *[Note 1(b)]* which results in the accounting and tax basis of these expenditures being equal and no temporary taxable difference being required.

Under U.S. GAAP ASC 740 (formerly SFAS 109, Accounting for Income Taxes), the proceeds from issuance should be allocated between the offering of shares and the sale of tax benefits. The allocation is made based on the difference between the quoted price of the existing shares and the amount the investor pays for the shares. A liability is recognized for this difference.

The liability initially recorded under U.S. GAAP for the March 2008 share issuance was reversed into earnings when the Company renounced its tax benefits in December 2008. A liability associated with the June 2009 flow-through share issuance has been recognized in the U.S. GAAP balance sheet as at December 31, 2009 as the tax benefits associated with these flow-through shares have not yet been renounced.

2. Acquisition of Orezone Resources Inc.

On February 25, 2009, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Orezone Resources Inc. ("Orezone"). Under Canadian GAAP, this transaction did not meet the definition of a business combination and was recorded as an acquisition of an asset.

The Company has adopted ASC Topic 805 (formerly SFAS 141(R) "Business Combinations") and ASC Subtopic 810-10 (formerly SFAS 160 "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial

Statements") prospectively for all business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. Accordingly, the Company has applied ASC 805 and ASC Subtopic 810-10 to the Orezone transaction.

From the perspective of a market participant, the inputs and processes acquired under the transaction are capable of being conducted and managed to produce outputs. Accordingly, although the Essakane project has not commenced planned principal operations and is in the development stage, this transaction would be accounted for as a business combination under ASC 805.

Total consideration for the business combination under ASC 805 would be equivalent to Canadian GAAP except in two areas. Firstly, ASC 805 requires that IAMGOLD's previously owned 16.6% equity interest in Orezone be revalued to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain be recognized in the statement of earnings. Under Canadian GAAP, there is no such revaluation requirement and the carrying value of the Orezone private placement of $12,513,000 was included as part of consideration paid for the asset. Under U.S. GAAP, the acquisition-date fair value of the Orezone private placement of $41,395,000 is included as part of consideration and the resulting $28,882,000 gain was recognized in the statement of earnings for the period.

Secondly, ASC 805 requires that acquisition-related transaction costs be expensed as incurred. Under Canadian GAAP, such transaction costs were included as part of the total consideration paid for the asset. Total transaction costs incurred in connection with the transaction of $5,369,000 have been expensed in the period.

ASC 805 also requires non-controlling interest to be measured at its acquisition-date fair value as opposed to its carrying value. This resulted in the recognition of additional non-controlling interest of $27,756,000 associated with the acquisition based on the purchase equation.

The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair value at the acquisition date. Goodwill is recognized as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the fair value of any noncontrolling interest in Orezone and the acquisition date fair value of the previously owned equity interest over the net of the acquisition date-fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

Preliminary Fair Value at February 25, 2009:

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed	$
Current assets	2,414
Other long-term assets	18
Exploration and development	345,093
Goodwill	46,587
Current liabilities	(15,013)
Debt	(40,000)
Convertible debenture	(8,276)
Future income and mining tax liability	(41,449)
Non-controlling interest	(27,756)
	261,618

Consideration Paid	
Issuance of shares	220,735
Initial private placement investment	41,395
Additional subscription	3,975
Options issued	684
Warrants	148
Less: Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(5,319)
	261,618

The total amount of goodwill arising from the transaction that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes is Nil.

Pro forma consolidated income statement information for the year ended December 31, 2009 have not been presented as all costs associated with the Essakane project would be capitalized as part of development costs.

3. Equity method investments:

The changes in the Company's equity method investments pursuant to U.S. GAAP are as follows:

(in 000's)	2009 $	2008 $	2007 $
Equity method investments, beginning of year	**236,931**	203,643	188,969
Equity investments acquired in the year	**7,106**	16,420	—
Reclassification of prior year equity investment	**(16,420)**	—	—
Net earnings	**100,817**	58,668	63,774
Distributions received	**(49,000)**	(41,800)	(49,100)
Equity method investments, end of year	**279,434**	236,931	203,643

Condensed balance sheet information for the Company's equity method investments is summarized below:

	2009			
(in 000's)	**Tarkwa**	**Damang**	**Sadiola**	**Yatela**
Current assets	**$260,407**	**$ 77,709**	**$144,373**	**$119,875**
Long-term assets, net	**663,090**	**59,995**	**157,115**	**13,098**
	923,497	**137,704**	**301,488**	**132,973**
Current liabilities	**77,275**	**19,434**	**33,378**	**43,065**
Long-term obligations and other	**167,497**	**14,487**	**24,951**	**10,528**
Equity	**678,725**	**103,783**	**243,159**	**79,380**
	923,497	**137,704**	**301,488**	**132,973**

	2008			
(in 000's)	**Tarkwa**	**Damang**	**Sadiola**	**Yatela**
Current assets	$140,370	$ 49,423	$111,629	$ 57,765
Long-term assets, net	650,534	51,106	194,647	45,110
	790,904	100,529	306,276	102,875
Current liabilities	113,026	24,741	91,989	20,770
Long-term obligations and other	125,127	10,312	15,674	11,860
Equity	552,751	65,476	198,613	70,245
	790,904	100,529	306,276	102,875

Condensed income statement information for the Company's equity method investments is summarized below:

	2009			
(in 000's)	**Tarkwa**	**Damang**	**Sadiola**	**Yatela**
Revenue	$648,608	$195,286	$342,200	$219,098
Expenses	522,640	156,979	247,161	134,963
Net earnings	125,968	38,307	95,039	84,135

	2008			
(in 000's)	**Tarkwa**	**Damang**	**Sadiola**	**Yatela**
Revenue	$550,302	$172,196	$396,208	$144,448
Expenses	468,074	156,471	316,474	119,558
Net earnings	82,228	15,725	79,734	24,890

(in 000's)	2007 Tarkwa	Damang	Sadiola	Yatela
Revenue	$456,608	$124,931	$267,911	$208,845
Expenses	362,508	126,127	210,408	147,935
Net earnings	94,100	(1,196)	57,503	60,910

4. Stock-based compensation:

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested share options as of December 31, 2009 and the changes during the year ended December 31, 2009, is presented below:

	Awards	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair-value
Non-vested as of January 1, 2009	3,659,121	2.56
Granted	2,064,456	6.10
Vested	(219,041)	3.16
Forfeited	(1,708,161)	4.62
Non-vested, December 31, 2009	3,796,375	3.53

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2009 was $14,902,000 (2008 - $1,325,000, 2007 -$4,972,000). The total fair value of options that vested during 2009 was $4,170,000 (2008 - $2,437,000, 2007 - $2,247,000).

The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding as of December 31, 2009 was $34,868,000 (2008 - $Nil, 2007 - $Nil) while the aggregate intrinsic value of the options that are currently exercisable was $9,575,000 (2008 - $Nil, 2007 - $1,660,000).

As at December 31, 2009, there was $6,323,000 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested stock options. The Company expects to recognize this expense over a weighted average period of 1.68 years.

5. Income taxes:

The Company's future tax liability for each tax jurisdiction was as follows:

(in 000's)	2009 $	2008 $
Suriname	**98,489**	95,336
Canada	**27,739**	27,128
Tanzania	**417**	218
France	**28,252**	16,094
Peru	**3,697**	4,280
Burkina Faso	**45,908**	—
Barbados	**338**	—
	204,840	143,056

6. *Income tax uncertainty:*

Income tax liabilities as of December 31, 2009 included a total of $6,568,000 for unrecognized income tax benefits, excluding accrued interest and penalties. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(in 000's)	$
Balance at January 1, 2009	3,065
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	3,253
Additions related to tax positions of prior years	536
Reductions related to tax positions of prior years	—
Settlements of tax positions	(286)
Balance as at December 31, 2009	**6,568**

The Company does not believe that there will be any material changes in its unrecognized tax positions over the next twelve months.

The Company recognizes interest and penalty expense related to unrecognized tax benefits in Corporate administration in the consolidated statement of earnings. Interest and penalties of $377,000 were recorded in the year ended December 31, 2009. As at December 31, 2009, the Company has accrued interest and penalties $377,000 with respect to its unrecognized tax benefits recorded on its consolidated balance sheet.

In some cases, the Company's tax positions are related to years that remain subject to examination by tax authorities. The following table outlines the open years, by tax jurisdiction, as at December 31, 2009:

Jurisdiction	Open Years:
Canada	2005 to present
France	2006 to present
Suriname	2007 to present
Mali	2007 to present

7. *Other intangible assets:*

The weighted average amortization period for the Company's favorable supplier contracts is approximately 12 years. The estimated amortization expense for the Company's other intangible assets for each of the next five years and thereafter is as follows:

(in 000's)	Amortization of other intangible assets $
2010	3,344
2011	538
2012	642
2013	642
2014	642

Thereafter	2,565
	8,373

8. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet consist of the following:

(in 000's)	2009	2008
	$	$
Trade payables	**52,772**	35,242
Accrued liabilities	**70,224**	43,992
Taxes payable	**24,472**	23,456
	147,468	102,690

9. United States accounting pronouncements adopted effective January 1, 2009:

(i) Financial Instruments:

In the second quarter of 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of ASC paragraph 820-10-65-4 (formerly FSP FAS 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly") and ASC paragraph 320-10-65-1 (formerly FSP FAS 115-2, "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments"). The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the Company.

(ii) Subsequent events:

The Company adopted the provisions of ASC Section 855-10-25 (formerly SFAS No. 165 "Subsequent Events") effective for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company.

(iii) Fair Value Measurements:

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted ASC Subtopic 820-20 (formerly FSP FAS157-2 "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157"), which delayed the effective date of ASC 820 for nonfinancial assets or liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis to fiscal 2009. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company.

(iv) Business Combinations & Non-controlling interests:

The Company adopted prospectively the provisions outlined in ASC 805 "Business Combinations" and ASC Subtopic 810-10 "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements" for all business combinations with an acquisition date on or after January 1, 2009. Accordingly, these two new statements were required to be applied to the accounting for the Company's acquisition of Orezone Resources Inc. on February 25, 2009 *[Note 2]*.

In addition, ASC Subtopic 810-10 required the following provisions to be adopted retrospectively: (i) the reclassification of non-controlling interests to equity in the consolidated balance sheets and (ii) the adjustment to consolidated net income to include net income attributable to both the controlling and non-controlling interests. These changes to the presentation of previously reported line items of non-controlling interests have been disclosed in this Canadian-U.S. GAAP reconciliation.

(v) Disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities:

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company prospectively adopted the provisions of ASC Subtopic 815-10 (formerly SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133"). There were no additional disclosures required upon adoption of ASC Subtopic 815-10 that were not already incorporated into the Company's Canadian GAAP financial statement disclosures for the year ended December 31, 2009. The adoption of ASC Subtopic 815-10 did not affect the Company's accounting for derivative financial instruments.

(vi) Determination of the useful life of intangible assets:

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company prospectively adopted ASC Subtopic 350-30 (formerly FSP 142-3, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets"), which did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(vii) Determining whether an instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock:

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted ASC Subtopic 815-40 (formerly EITF 07-5, "Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock"), which did not have an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(viii) Accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion:

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company applied, on a retrospective basis, the provisions outlined in ASC Subtopic 470-20 (formerly FSP No. APB 14-1, "Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Settlement)"). The adoption of this FSP did not have an impact on the Company's financial reporting.

(ix) Non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements:

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted ASC Subtopic 810-10 (formerly SFAS No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements — an amendment of ARB No. 51). ASC Subtopic 810-10 requires an entity to clearly identify and present ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the entity in the consolidated financial statements within the equity section but separate from the entity's equity. It also requires the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income; changes in ownership interest be accounted for similarly, as equity transactions; and when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained non-controlling equity investment in the former subsidiary and the gain or loss on the deconsolidation of the subsidiary be measured at fair value. The presentation and disclosure requirements of ASC Subtopic 810-10 were applied retrospectively. The adoption of ASC Subtopic 810-10 had no impact on the consolidated financial statements other than the change in presentation of previously reported line items of non-controlling interests and the transaction described below.

In June 2009, an option and earn-in agreement ('the agreement") was entered into with Rio Alto ("Rio). With respect to the first part of the agreement, Rio has the option to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of La Arena S.A. ("La Arena") and 100% of the loans and advances owed by La Arena to the Company. The option is for a period of two years, ending June 15, 2011, and is extendable for 18 months through payment of additional fees. Rio can partially exercise the option and purchase shares currently held by the Company during the option term payable in increments of no less than $5,000,000. With respect to the second part of the agreement, Rio has the right to be issued from treasury that number of common shares of La Arena equal to up to a maximum of 38.7% of the number of common shares of La Arena outstanding by incurring expenditures of up to $30,000,000 on the La Arena project. At any time, Rio may provide direction to La Arena to convert any amount of expenditures into the appropriate number of common shares of La Arena.

In 2009, Rio incurred $3,674,000 in expenditures on the La Arena project under the earn-in right. This represents 7.22% of shares issued. As per the agreement, Rio was granted common shares

in La Arena equal to its portion of the expenditures. Under Canadian GAAP, the transaction resulted in adjustments to non-controlling interest, goodwill and earnings. Under ASC Subtopic 810-10, this transaction results in dilution of the ownership interest of the Company in La Arena and is required to be accounted for as an equity transaction. Furthermore, exploration expenditures at La Arena would be expensed instead of being capitalized since La Arena does not meet the requirements of capitalization under US GAAP. The corresponding adjustment would be an increase to exploration expense and decrease to capitalized development expenditures of $3,674,000, a decrease to non-controlling interest of $274,000, an increase to goodwill of $907,000, a decrease to net earnings of $461,000 and an increase to contributed surplus of $1,642,000, net of taxes.

10. Recently issued accounting pronouncements:

g) Variable Interest Entities:

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)” (“SFAS 167”) (subsequently codified in ASC Topic 810). SFAS 167 is intended to address: the effects on certain provisions of ASC Subtopic 810-10 (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities”), as a result of the elimination of the qualifying special-purpose entity concept in SFAS 166; and concerns about the application of certain key provisions of ASC Subtopic 810-10, including those in which the accounting and disclosures under the Interpretation do not always provide timely and useful information about an enterprise’s involvement in a variable interest entity. SFAS 167 will be effective at the start of a company’s first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2009, or January 1, 2010 for companies reporting earnings on a calendar year basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of SFAS 167 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

h) Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets:

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, “Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets — an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140” (“SFAS 166”) (subsequently codified in ASC Topic 860). SFAS 166 amends ASC Topic 860 (formerly SFAS No. 140, “Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities”), by: eliminating the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity; clarifying and amending the derecognition criteria for a transfer to be accounted for as a sale; amending and clarifying the unit of accounting for sale accounting; and requiring that a transferor initially measure at fair value and recognize all assets obtained and liabilities incurred as a result of a transfer of an entire financial asset or group of financial assets accounted for as a sale. SFAS 166 will be effective at the start of a company’s first fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009, or January 1, 2010 for companies reporting earnings on a calendar year basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of SFAS 166 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

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, 2009, 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 Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting within its Form 40-F. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, 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, 2009, 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 and the standards of the Public Company

Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our report dated March 25, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 25, 2010

Exhibit 99.6

AUDITORS' REPORT ON U.S. GAAP RECONCILIATION NOTE

To the Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation.

On March 25, 2010, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") as at December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, which are included 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 with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - Item 18" 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 25, 2010

Exhibit 99.7

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) that refers to the audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our report to the shareholders dated March 25, 2010 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 25, 2010

Exhibit 99.8

CERTIFICATION

I, Peter C. Jones, 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/ Peter C. Jones
Peter C. Jones
Interim President & CEO

Date: March 31, 2010

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, 2010

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, 2009 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Peter C. Jones, 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, 2010 /s/ Peter C. Jones
Peter C. Jones
Interim President &
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, 2009 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, 2010 /c/ 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

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 25, 2010 on the consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") as at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009;
- our auditors' report on the US GAAP Reconciliation Note dated March 25, 2010; and
- our Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated March 25, 2010 on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009

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, 2009. We also hereby consent to the incorporation by reference of the above reports into the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (Registration No. 333-160040) and the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-144969) of the Company.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 25, 2010

Exhibit 99.11

CONSENT OF P. BEDELL

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Registration Statement on Form F-10 being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the report evaluating the Essakane Gold Project in Burkina Faso entitled "IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study Essakane Project Burkina Faso", effective June 3, 2008, readdressed March 3, 2009 (the "Essakane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Essakane Project, the Essakane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

/s/ Philip R. Bedell

By: Phillip Bedell, P. Eng., B.E.Sc., M.E.Sc.
Title: Senior Consultant
Company: Golder Associates Inc.

Date: March 31, 2010

Exhibit 99.12

CONSENT OF E. BELZILE

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report dated February 18, 2009 entitled "Technical Report for Niobec Mine" (the "Niobec Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010 which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Niobec Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Elzéar Belzile

Name: Elzéar Belzile, Ing
Title: Independent Mining Consultant
Company: Belzile Solutions Inc.

Exhibit 99.13

CONSENT OF F. CLOUSTON

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Quimsacocha Gold Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador (February 2009)" (the "Quimsacocha Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010 which includes reference to my name in connection with mineral resource estimations for the Essakane Project, technical information and the Quimsacocha Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Francis Clouston, ing.

Name: Francis Clouston, P. Eng.
Title: Manager, Project Evaluation

Exhibit 99.14

CONSENT OF L. GIGNAC

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the report evaluating the Essakane Gold Project in Burkina Faso entitled "IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study Essakane Project Burkina Faso", effective June 3, 2008, readdressed March 3, 2009 (the "Essakane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Essakane Project, the Essakane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

/s/ Louis Gignac

By: Louis Gignac, D. Eng.
Title: President
Company: G Mining Services Inc.

Date: March 31, 2010

Exhibit 99.15

CONSENT OF L.P. GIGNAC

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the report evaluating the Essakane Gold Project in Burkina Faso entitled "IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study Essakane Project Burkina Faso", effective June 3, 2008, readdressed March 3, 2009 (the "Essakane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with the mineral reserve estimates for the Essakane Project, the Essakane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

/s/ Louis Pierre Gignac

By: Louis Pierre Gignac, ing.
Title: Senior Mining Engineer
Company: G Mining Services Inc.

Date: March 31, 2010

Exhibit 99.16

CONSENT OF I. GLACKEN

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the report evaluating the Essakane Gold Project in Burkina Faso entitled "IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study Essakane Project Burkina Faso", effective June 3, 2008, readdressed March 3, 2009 (the "Essakane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Essakane Project, the Essakane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

/s/ Ian Glacken

By: Ian Glacken
Title: Director, Optiro

Date: March 31, 2010

Exhibit 99.17

CONSENT OF P. GODIN

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (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 Corporation dated March 31, 2010 which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Camp Caiman Report ad the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Patrick Godin, P. Eng.

Name: Patrick Godin, P. Eng.
Title: Vice-president Project Development
Company: GMining Services Inc.

Exhibit 99.18

CONSENT OF J. HAWXBY

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the report evaluating the Essakane Gold Project in Burkina Faso entitled "IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study Essakane Project Burkina Faso", effective June 3, 2008, readdressed March 3, 2009 (the "Essakane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Essakane Project, the Essakane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

/s/ John Hawxby

By: John Hawxby, Pr. Eng., MIET, MSAIEE, BSc. Eng.
Title: Formerly, Senior Project Manager, GRD Minproc (Pty) Ltd.

Date: March 31, 2010

Exhibit 99.19

CONSENT OF G. VOICU

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report entitled "NI-43101 Technical Report on the Rosebel Mine, Suriname," dated March 29, 2010 (the "Rosebel Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010 which includes reference to my name in connection with mineral resource estimations, technical information and the Rosebel Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Gabriel Voicu

Name: Gabriel Voicu, PhD, P. Geo
Title: Superintendent Geology and Mine Exploration

Exhibit 99.20

CONSENT OF P. PELLETIER

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Quimsacocha Gold Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador (February 2009)" (the "Quimsacocha Report"); and (2) the technical report dated February 27, 2009 entitled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report: Westwood Project, Québec Canada" (the "Westwood Report"); and (3) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010 which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Quimsacocha and Westwood Reports and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Pierre Pelletier

Name: P. Pelletier, Eng.
Title: Vice President, Metallurgy
Company: IAMGOLD-Quebec Management Inc.

Exhibit 99.21

CONSENT OF L. PUTLAND

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report dated January 18, 2006 entitled "Technical Report on the Mupane Gold Project" (the "Mupane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ L J Putland

Name: Linton Putland
Title: Principal
Company: LJ Putland & Associates

Exhibit 99.22

CONSENT OF R. SIROIS

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report dated February 27, 2009 entitled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report: Westwood Project, Québec Canada" (the "Westwood Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with mineral resource and reserve estimations for all of IAMGOLD's properties as at December 31, 2009, technical information and the Westwood Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Réjean Sirois, ing.

Name: Réjean Sirois, eng.
Title: Manager, Mining Geology

Exhibit 99.23

CONSENT OF R. SKELTON

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report entitled "An Independent Technical Report on the Tarkwa gold mine, Ghana," dated July 1, 2004 (the "Tarkwa Report"); (2) the technical report entitled "An Independent Technical Report on the Damang gold mine, Ghana," dated July 1, 2004 (the "Damang Report"); and (3) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Damang Report and the Tarkwa Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Rick Skelton

Name: Rick Skelton, MSc, CEng MIMMM, MSAIMM
Title: Principal Mining Engineer
Company: SRK (UK) Ltd

Exhibit 99.24

CONSENT OF SRK (UK) LIMITED

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report entitled "An Independent Technical Report on the Tarkwa gold mine, Ghana," dated July 1, 2004 (the "Tarkwa Report"); (2) the technical report entitled "An Independent Technical Report on the Damang gold mine, Ghana," dated July 1, 2004 (the "Damang Report"),and (3) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to our name in connection with information relating to the Tarkwa Report and the Damang Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

SRK CONSULTING (UK) LIMITED

/s/ Iestyn Humphreys

By: Dr Iestyn Humphreys
Title: Director

Exhibit 99.25

CONSENT OF M. TOMKINSON

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report dated January 18, 2006 entitled "Technical Report on the Mupane Gold Project" (the "Mupane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Marcus Tomkinson

Name: Marcus Tomkinson
Title: Director
Company: Epigenesis Consulting Pty Limited

Exhibit 99.26

CONSENT OF D. VALLIERES

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Quimsacocha Gold Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador (February 2009)" (the "Quimsacocha Report"); (2) the technical report dated February 27, 2009 entitled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Westwood Project, Québec Canada" (the "Westwood Report"); and (3) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010 which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Quimsacocha and Westwood Reports and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Daniel Vallieres, Eng.
Name: Daniel Vallieres, Eng.
Title: Manager, Underground Projects

Exhibit 99.27

CONSENT OF G. MINING SERVICES INC.

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the report evaluating the Essakane Gold Project in Burkina Faso entitled "IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study Essakane Project Burkina Faso", effective June 3, 2008, readdressed March 3, 2009 (the "Essakane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to our name in connection with information relating to the Essakane Project, the Essakane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

G MINING SERVICES INC.

/s/ Louis Gignac

By: Louis Gignac
Title: President

Exhibit 99.28

CONSENT OF GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the report evaluating the Essakane Gold Project in Burkina Faso entitled "IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study Essakane Project Burkina Faso", effective June 3, 2008, readdressed March 3, 2009 (the "Essakane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to our name in connection with information relating to the Essakane Project, the Essakane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

/s/ Philip R. Bedell

By: Phillip R. Bedell, B.E.Sc., M.E.Sc., P. Eng.
Title: Principal

Exhibit 99.29

CONSENT OF GRD MINPROC (PTY) LTD.

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection (1) the report evaluating the Essakane Gold Project in Burkina Faso entitled "IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study Essakane Project Burkina Faso", effective June 3, 2008, readdressed March 3, 2009 (the "Essakane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to our name in connection with information relating to the Essakane Project, the Essakane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

GRD MINPROC (PTY) LTD.

/s/ Colin Gilbert Kubank

By: Colin Gilbert Kubank
Title: Managing Director

Exhibit 99.30

CONSENT OF OPTIRO PTY LTD.

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with (1) the report evaluating the Essakane Gold Project in Burkina Faso entitled "IAMGOLD Corporation: Updated Feasibility Study Essakane Project Burkina Faso", effective June 3, 2008, readdressed March 3, 2009 (the "Essakane Report"); and (2) the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to our name in connection with information relating to the Essakane Report and the properties described therein.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

Date: March 31, 2010

OPTIRO PTY LTD.

/s/ I. M. Glacken

By: I.M. Glacken
Title: Director

Exhibit 99.31

CONSENT OF P. SIMARD

The undersigned hereby consents to reference to the undersigned's name included or incorporated by reference in the Registration Statement on Form F-10 being filed by IAMGOLD Corporation with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the annual information form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2010, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates for the Doyon Gold Mine.

The undersigned also consents to the incorporation by reference of this consent as an exhibit to the Form F-10 of the Company (File No. 333-160534) dated July 30, 2009.

/s/ Patrice Simard

By: Patrice Simard
Title: Head of Geology Department

Date: March 31, 2010