SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

o Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

x Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended: **December 31, 2006**

Commission file number: **001-31528**

IAMGold Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Canada	**1040**	**N/A**
(Province or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Martin Pomerance **Dorsey & Whitney LLP** **250 Park Avenue** **New York, New York 10177** **(212) 735-0784** (Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code) of agent for service in the United States)	**401 Bay Street, Suite 3200** **P.O. Box 153** **Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y4** **Canada** **(416) 360-4710** (Address and telephone number of registrant's principal executive offices)

Securities 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	**Toronto Stock Exchange** **New York Stock Exchange** **Botswana Stock Exchange**

Securities 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.

Title of Each Class:	Outstanding at December 31, 2006:
Common shares, no par value	292,559,957

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant by filing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). If "Yes" is marked, indicate the filing number assigned to the Registrant in connection with such Rule. o Yes 82- x No

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

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Registrant carried out an evaluation as of the end of the period covered by the report, under the supervision and with the participation of the Registrant's management, including the Registrant's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2006 were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Registrant in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to the Registrant's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely disclosure regarding required disclosure.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of the Registrant is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Registrant's financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada and in the United States of America. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Registrant; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are made in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Registrant; and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of company assets that could have a material effect on the Registrant's financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established 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 concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006. Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, there were no changes in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13(a)-15(f) and 15d-14(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934).

This evaluation excludes the March 13, 2006 acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited, and the November 8, 2006 acquisition of Cambior Inc. which collectively represents $1,775,973,000 of consolidated total assets and $95,884,000 of consolidated revenue of IAMGOLD Corporation in its Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Stephen Freedhoff serves as a member of the audit committee of the Registrant's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has reviewed the definition of "audit committee financial expert" under item 8(a) of General Instruction B to Form 40-F and determined that Stephen Freedhoff satisfies the criteria for an audit committee financial expert under the Exchange Act. The SEC has indicated that the designation of Stephen Freedhoff as an audit committee financial expert does not make Stephen Freedhoff an "expert" for any purpose, impose any duties, obligations or liability on Stephen Freedhoff that are greater than those imposed on members of the audit committee and board of directors who do not carry this designation or affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit committee.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Registrant has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to the Registrant's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. A copy of Registrant's code of business conduct and ethics is posted on the Registrant's web-site at www.iamgold.com.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

See page 97 of the Registrant's Annual Information Form, which is incorporated herein by reference.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Registrant is not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on the Registrant's financial condition, revenues, expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The disclosure provided under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources — Contractual Obligations" in Exhibit 99.3 hereto is incorporated by reference herein.

DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The Registrant's corporate governance practices have been and continue to be in compliance with applicable New York Stock Exchange requirements.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

According to Section 303A.09 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, a listed company must adopt and disclose a set of corporate governance guidelines with respect to specified topics. Such guidelines are required to be posted on the listed company's website. The Registrant operates under corporate governance principles that are consistent with the requirements of Section 303A.09 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, and which are described in the Registrant's website at www.iamgold.com.

Board Committee Mandates

The mandates of the registrant's audit committee, compensation committee and corporate governance committee are available in print to any shareholder who requests them. Requests for copies of these documents should be made by contacting: the Director, Investor Relations at Suite 3200, 401Bay Street, P.O. Box 153, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y4 Canada.

UNDERTAKINGS

The Registrant 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 to transactions in said securities.

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, thereunto duly authorized.

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

Date: March 30, 2007

By: /s/ Joseph Conway

Joseph Conway
President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

The following documents are being filed with the Commission as exhibits to this annual report on Form 40-F.

Exhibit	Description
1.	Annual Information Form for the yearended December 31, 2006
2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis
3.	Annual Financial Statements (Prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP)
4.	Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP and United States GAAP
5.	Repoer of KPMG LLP
6.	Repoer of KPMG LLP
7.	Repoer of KPMG LLP
8.	Consent of KPMG LLP
9.	Consent of M. Vachon
10.	Consent of F. Clouston
11.	Consent of R. Marchand
12.	Consent of S. Thivierge
13.	Consent of D. Villeneuve
14.	Consent of E. Belzile
15.	Consent of R. Sirois
16.	Consent of R. Asselin
17.	Consent of F. Girard
18.	Consent of G. Chapman
19.	Consent of P. Levesque
20.	Consent of S. Padgett
21.	Consent of P. Sevigny
22.	Consent of S. Robins
23.	Consent of SRK Consulting
24.	Consent of M. Brewster
25.	Consent of A. Croal
26.	Consent of M. Edwards
27.	Consent of H. Hadlow
28.	Consent of M. Tomkinson
29.	Consent of R. Bray
30.	Consent of L. Putland
31.	Consent of J. Mamphey
32.	Consent of J. McCombe
33.	Consent of P.Day
34.	Consent of W. Valiant
35.	Consent of A. Aitchison
36.	Consent of P. Godin
37.	Consent of P. Simard
38.	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13(a)-14(a) or 15(d)-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
39.	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

Exhibit 99.1

March 30, 2007

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended
December 31, 2006

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

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SCHEDULE A – Audit Committee Charter

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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 2006 Annual Report are references to IAMGOLD's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2006. 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, 2006 and the management's discussion and analysis thereon.*
6. *The 2006 Annual Report, the Company's Annual Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the management's discussion and analysis thereon, are available on SEDAR at* www.sedar.com *and the Company's website at* www.iamgold.com.

Cautionary Note to US Investors

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

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary

Mining Terms and Frequently Used Abreviations

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) excepted that the gold leaching and the gold absorption are done simultaneously in the same stage compared with CIP where gold absorption stage follow the gold leaching stage.

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

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

Contained ounces: ounces in the ground 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: additional waste mining in excess of the average stripping ratio for some period of time during the mine plan in an open-pit operation. Costs related to this additional waste mining are capitalized when occurring and charged back to operating costs when waste mining is less than the average stripping ratio.

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.

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.

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

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

Mtpa: Metric tonne per annum.

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

QA-QC: quality-assurance and quality control.

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

RAB: Rotary air blast.

RC: reversed circulation.

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

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

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

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

Stoping: the process of mining the orebody.

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

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

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

TGB: Tali Greenstone Belt

Financial Terms

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

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

Cash Cost: conforms to the definition recommended by the Gold Institute and may include certain cash costs incurred in prior periods, such as stockpiling and stripping costs, and may exclude certain cash costs incurred in the current period that relate to future production.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TSX: the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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

Technical Information

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

Canadian Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

Mineral Reserves

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

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

Proven Mineral Reserve

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

Probable Mineral Reserve

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

Mineral Resources

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

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

Measured Mineral Resource

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

Indicated Mineral Resource

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

Inferred Mineral Resource

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

Metallurgical Recovery and Cut-off Grade

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

* * * * * * * * *

Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Symbols Used

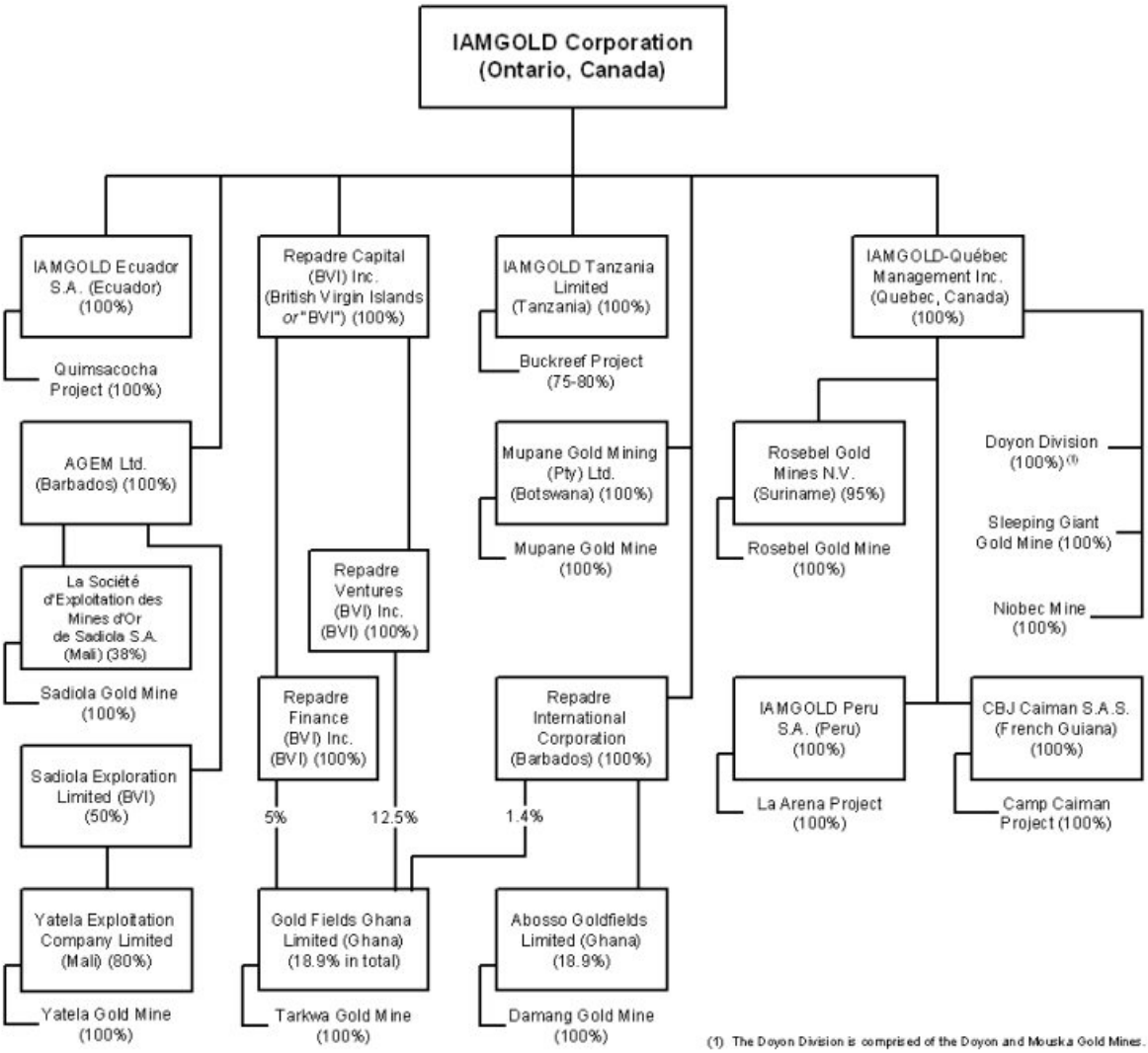
Ag	=	silver
Au	=	gold
Cu	=	copper
FeNb	=	ferroniobium
Mg	=	Magnesium
Nb	=	niobium
Nb_2O_5	=	niobium pentoxide (pyrochlore)

Item I Name and Incorporation

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

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

IAMGOLD's Corporate Structure



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

Item II General Development of the Business

1. Three-Year History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Effective November 8, 2006, the Company completed a plan of arrangement with Cambior Inc. ("Cambior"). Prior to the completion of the transaction, the principal assets of Cambior consisted of an indirect 95% interest in the Rosebel Gold Mine, a 100% interest in the Doyon Division comprised of the Doyon and Mouska gold mines, a 100% interest in the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine, a 100% interest in the Niobec Mine and an indirect 100% interest in the Camp Caiman Project.

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

2. Significant Acquisitions

2.1 Acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited

Effective March 22, 2006, the Company completed the acquisition of Gallery Gold pursuant to a scheme of arrangement under the provisions of the *Corporations Act* (Australia). As part of the transaction, each 22 common shares of Gallery Gold were exchanged for one common share of the Company ("Common Share"), resulting in the issue of an aggregate of 26,221,468 Common Shares. The total purchase consideration for the acquisition of Gallery Gold was recorded as $202.3 million.

In June 2006, the Company filed a Form 51-102F4 in respect of the above described transaction which is available on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com*.

2.2 Acquisition of Cambior Inc.

Effective November 8, 2006 (the "Acquisition Date"), Cambior amalgamated with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Cambior Amalgamation") pursuant to the terms of a Court sanctioned arrangement (the "Cambior Arrangement") carried out pursuant to the *Companies Act* (Québec). The company resulting from the Cambior Amalgamation, namely IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc., is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD.

As part of the Cambior Arrangement, the Company issued 0.42 of a Common Share for the surrender and cancellation of each outstanding Cambior common share. In addition, the Company issued warrants for the purchase of approximately 8.4 million Common Shares and options for the purchase of approximately 2.3 million Common Shares, in consideration for the cancellation of the Cambior warrants and options. The total purchase consideration for the acquisition of Cambior was recorded as approximately $1.1 billion.

In November, 2006, the Company filed a Form 51-102F4 in respect of the above-described transaction which is available on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com*.

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 reached a low of $375 on May 10, 2004 and a high of $725 on May 12, 2006. While it appears that there is an upward trend in the price of gold since 2002, there has been significant volatility during this period, and future movements in the price of gold are beyond the control of IAMGOLD.

4. Risk Factors

By the very nature of its activities, the Company is subject to various financial, operational and political risks in the normal course of business that could have a significant impact on its profitability and levels of operating cash flow. The Company assesses and seeks to manage these risks by applying high operating standards, including careful managing and planning of its facilities, hiring qualified personnel and developing their skills through training and development programs, establishing and maintaining internationally-recognized standards, independent audits and purchasing insurance policies. For information on the Company's major risk factors, reference is made to the discussion on Risks and Uncertainties on pages 53 and 54 of the Company's 2006 Annual Report. *READERS SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISK FACTORS SET FORTH THEREIN.*

Item III Description of the Business

1. Mining Activities: Canada

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

1.1 Doyon Division - Doyon and Mouska Gold Mines

i) Property Description and Location

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

The Doyon Gold Mine is subject to a participation right in future revenues payable to Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick"), under which Barrick receives an annual payment equal to 24.75% of (i) the surplus, if any, of the average market price (as defined in the purchase agreement) for one troy ounce of gold over $375, multiplied by (ii) the number of gold ounces produced at the Doyon Gold Mine during the relevant year; this right applies to a maximum cumulative production of 2.6 million ounces of gold as from January 1, 1998, up to a maximum cumulative payment to Barrick of $30 million. As at December 31, 2006, 1.2 million ounces remain subject to Barrick's participation right and the maximum cumulative payment remaining is $21.7 million.

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

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

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

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

The Doyon Gold Mine facilities and equipment include a conventional mill equipped with a semi-autogenous grinding mill and cyanidation and carbon-in-pulp processing facilities, a high-density sludge plant, a water treatment plant, a tailings pond and settling pond (both allowing for natural degradation of the cyanide, decanting and recirculation of the water used in milling), electrical and mechanical maintenance shops and a headframe, mechanized mobile underground equipment, as well as a warehouse, a paste backfill plant and an administrative building. At the mill, construction work is being performed for the installation of a copper flotation cell, which should be operational by the second quarter of 2007.

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

iii) History

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

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

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

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

On November 8, 2006, the Company acquired Cambior pursuant to the Cambior Arrangement. Information on the Cambior Arrangement is provided in Section 2.2 of Item II above.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

vii) Mining Operations

At the Doyon Gold Mine, the mining method used is sub-level stoping with backfill. At the Mouska Gold Mine, shrinkage stoping is used. All ore extracted from the Doyon Division is currently processed on site. The 2,300 tonnes per day Doyon plant uses the carbon-in-pulp process. The 2007 mining plan for the Doyon Division anticipates the production of 140,000 ounces of gold. Based on mineral reserves as at December 31, 2006, the Doyon Division is expected to continue in operation until 2010.

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

DOYON DIVISION [(1)]	**2006**	2005
Ounces (Au)	**153,000**	157,500
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**864,000**	806,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**5.8**	6.3
Recovery (%)	**95**	96

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

Hourly employees at the Doyon Division are unionized. The collective agreements regarding employment of hourly employees expire on November 30, 2011 for the Doyon Gold Mine and on October 17, 2007 for the Mouska Gold Mine. At the end of 2006, the Doyon Division employed approximately 520 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors.

viii) Environment

The Doyon Division properties are in full compliance with environmental regulatory requirements in the Province of Québec. The EMS for the Doyon Division is certified under the ISO 14001 Standard effective 1998 and remains in compliance with the certification. The Doyon Division successfully passed the ISO 14001 recertification audit in December 2006.

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, 2006, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $27.3 million, of which $10 million is currently funded.

ix) Exploration and Development

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

In 2006, capital expenditures in connection with the Doyon Division where incurred mainly for underground infrastructure and development. In 2006, 62,857 metres of development drilling and 19,336 metres of definition drilling were conducted at the Doyon-Mouska properties from underground drifts. Since the Acquisition Date, capital expenditures at the Doyon Division totaled $1.5 million.

Planned capital expenditures for 2007 are mainly for underground infrastructure, the copper flotation cell project at the Doyon mill and the deep exploration project at the Mouska Gold Mine. The 2007 underground exploration and mineral reserve development program will include more than 57,790 metres of diamond drilling. Drilling will focus on the search for new mineral reserves and resources at depth and on the extensions of Doyon and the Westwood and Mooshla orebodies.

x) Taxation

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

1.2 Sleeping Giant Gold Mine

i) Property Description and Location

The Sleeping Giant property covers an area of 2,908 hectares comprised of 71 claims and three mining leases, one expiring in 2008 and the others in 2018, and is located 80 kilometres north of Amos, Québec. The property is subject to two royalties: the first being a 2% royalty on gross operating earnings (as defined in the relevant agreement) held by Central Asia Goldfields Corporation; and the second being a 15% net profits interest (as defined in the relevant agreement) held by Mattagami Lake Exploration Ltd. on the greater part of the mine property. The property is held 100% by IMG-Qc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. No payment has been required pursuant to these royalties thus far, and none is expected in 2007.

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

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

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

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

iii) History

During the late 1980s, Aurizon Mines Limited ("Aurizon") was the sole owner and operator of the mine, but a temporary reserve depletion in 1991 entailed a shutdown of operations. An exploration program funded by Cambior during 1992 led to the delineation of additional mining reserves and to Cambior's acquisition of a 50% undivided interest in the property and related assets. Commercial gold production resumed on July 15, 1993. Effective April 30, 2005, Cambior acquired the remaining 50% undivided interest in the property and assets from Aurizon. Effective November 8, 2006, the Company acquired Cambior pursuant to the Cambior Arrangement. Information on the Cambior Arrangement is provided in Section 2.2 of Item II above.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

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

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

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

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

vii) Mining Operations

Given the ore's physical characteristics, shrinkage and room and pillar stoping are currently being used for mining operations. Mine access is by a 1,060-metre deep shaft. Ore is treated in a 900 tonnes per day mill that uses the carbon-in-leach process. The 2007 production is estimated at 50,000 ounces of gold. Based on mineral reserves as at December 31, 2006, the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until 2008.

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

SLEEPING GIANT GOLD MINE[1]	**2006**	2005[2]
Ounces (Au)	**46,000**	40,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**133,000**	121,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**11.0**	10.6
Recovery (%)	**97**	97

(1) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly acquired 100% of the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine. From November 8 to December 31, 2006, the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine produced 8,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost of $446 per ounce.
(2) Aggregate of Cambior's 50% interest from January 1st until April 30, 2005 and its 100% holding thereafter in 2005.

Hourly employees at the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine are unionized. The collective agreement terminates on July 31, 2007. At the end of 2006, the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine employed approximately 220 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors.

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

viii) Environment

The Sleeping Giant Gold Mine is in full compliance with environmental regulatory requirements in the Province of Québec and all environmental permits are up to date. The EMS for the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine is certified under the ISO 14001 Standards effective 1998 and remains in compliance with the certification. The mine successfully passed the ISO 14001 recertification audit in December 2006.

A closure plan has been prepared and approved by the Québec Government. As at December 31, 2006, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $2.7 million, of which $1.2 million was funded.

ix) Exploration and Development

In 2006, 37,350 metres of diamond drilling were completed at the mine. From this total, exploration and reserve development drilling represented 19,484 metres while definition drilling totaled 17,866 metres. All drilling is from underground drifts. Reserve development drilling mainly established reserves in the zone 50. Since the Acquisition Date, capital expenditures at Sleeping Giant totaled $0.3 million, principally related to underground exploration and deferred development.

A 3,000 metre reserve development drilling program will continue in 2007 in order to extend the reserves and resources in zones 3.8 and 50. For the underground exploration program, 11,500 metres of drilling is planned to find new zones of mineralization.

x) Taxation

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

2. Mining Activities - International

2.1 Africa: Botswana - Mupane Gold Mine

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

i) Property Description and Location

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

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

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

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

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

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

iii) History

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

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

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

v) Exploration

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

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

One of these new anomalies was a 4 by 5 kilometre gold-arsenic-copper-zinc anomaly in the Mupanipani Hills. Follow-up trenching in 1998 led to the discovery of high-grade, bedrock hosted gold mineralization over approximately 6.5 kilometres of strike. Initial reverse circulation percussion drilling in mid-1999 intersected ore grade gold mineralization in several sub-areas and it became apparent the prospect had the potential to host a major gold resource.

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

vi) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

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

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

vii) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

viii) Mining Operations

Mining activity is conventional open pit mining. The majority of material mined from the Mupane pits requires drilling and blasting. Mining benches are nominally 7.5 metres in height, with flitches mined at 2.5 metre intervals. Mining is currently being conducted in two open pits: Tau and Tholo, which are all located within a 5 kilometre radius. A third pit, Kwena has yet to be mined. The largest pit, Tau, contains 78% of the total proven and probable reserve and is currently designed to be 520 metres in length with a maximum width and depth of 395 metres and 195 metres, respectively.

Mining activities at Mupane are undertaken utilizing Basil Reed, a mining contractor from South Africa. Basil Reed has been the incumbent mining contractor since commencement of mining. The mining contract was a schedule of rates contract and is being renegotiated as an alliance based contract. The 2007 production is estimated at 100,000 ounces of gold. Based on the mineral reserves at December 31, 2006, the Mupane Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation for three years.

The following table indicates operating information for the Mupane Gold Mine for 2006 following the Company's acquisition of Gallery Gold on March 22, 2006.

MUPANE GOLD MINE [1]	2006
Ounces (Au)	**65,000**
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**692,000**
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**3.3**
Recovery (%)	**89**
Cash cost ($/oz)	**446**

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

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

ix) Environment

The Mupane Gold Mine has an EMS to manage the environmental aspects and legal and other obligations relating to its activities. The aspects addressed include those that the Company can directly control through its own operations and also those related to the activities of its contractors and suppliers that it can influence. The system is being developed and maintained based on the framework of ISO 14001, however, there is no plan at present to obtain ISO 14000 certification.

The Botswana Department of Mines conducted an environmental inspection in August 2006, and made a number of recommendations. Mupane has acted on these recommendations and has substantially completed implementation.

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

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

As at December 31, 2006, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $2.9 million.

x) Exploration and Development

During 2006, near mine exploration and resources development consisted of 17,363 metres drilled in 147 RC and 8 DD holes within the Mupane mining lease. The 8 DD holes were all drilled at the Tau deposit, while the RC holes were drilled at Tau, Tholo and Areas 5, 6, 7, 9 and Dinokwe. In addition, a total of 938 RC holes were drilled for 21,950 metres for grade control in Tau, Tholo and Kwena.

Exploration was also carried out off the Mupane mining lease. Several exploration targets were drill tested, the more important being Golden Eagle and other prospects on the Shashe mining lease, Jim's Luck Joint Venture and the Signal Hill resource. In total, 33,500 metres of RC and DD were completed.

For 2007, exploration projects at Mupane include drilling at Signal Hill to confirm a new zone of mineralization. Other prospects under investigation include extensions to the southeast of the mine, Molomolo and Tekwane.

xi) Mining Taxation

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

2.2 Africa: Ghana - Tarkwa Gold Mine

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

i) Property Description and Location

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

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

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

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

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

iii) History

IAMGOLD

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

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

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

In April 1999, Repadre and Golden Knight completed a business combination and, effective January 1, 2000, Repadre, Golden Knight and Mutual amalgamated under the name “Repadre Capital Corporation”. Effective January 7, 2003, Repadre was amalgamated with a wholly-owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD, pursuant to a court-approved plan of arrangement, and effective January 1, 2004, Repadre (in its amalgamated form) was amalgamated with IAMGOLD.

GFGL

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

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

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

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

vii) Mining Operations

Operator

Gold Fields is the operator of the Tarkwa Gold Mine. In consideration for its services, Gold Fields receives a management fee equal to 2.5% of GFGL gold revenues per annum. As of December 31, 2005, the Tarkwa Gold Mine had a compliment of approximately 2,800 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 consist of two separate heap leach circuits, namely, the Tarkwa "north" plant and the Teberebie "south" plant. The two plants each have multiple stage crushing and screening processes combined with agglomeration and a combined capacity of approximately 16 million tonnes per annum.

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

Production

For 2007, production is estimated at 715,000 ounces of gold (the Company's share would be 135,000 ounces). Based on the December 31, 2005 mineral reserve statement, the Tarkwa Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation for another 20 years.

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

TARKWA GOLD MINE [1]	**2006**	**2005**
Ounces (Au)	**721,000**	725,000
Tonnage processed (tonnes)	**22,200,000**	21,100,000
Grade processed (g Au/t)	**1.3**	1.3
Recovery (%)	**81**	82
Cash cost ($/oz)	**336**	268

(1) The Company's 18.9% interest in Tarkwa represents 136,000 ounces in 2006 and 137,000 ounces in 2005.

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 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 2006, 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, 2006, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $12.2 million.

ix) Exploration and Development

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

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

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

Exploration was carried out in 2006 in the Kottraverchy to follow-up on the underground potential of this area. Drilling was also carried out in the Akontansi area. In 2007 several hydrothermal targets will be drill investigated.

The capital spending at Tarkwa for the year ended December 31, 2006 was $67 million.

In November 2006, a decision was made to expand the annual capacity of the CIL plant to 12 million tonnes. Construction is to start early in 2007 and commissioning should be completed in the second half of 2008. The project includes an expansion of tailings storage facilities and associated infrastructure.

An expansion of the North heap leach facility is also planned. Construction is to start in early 2007 with commissioning scheduled for mid-2008.

These expansion projects will maintain the total ore tonnage treated annually at approximately 21.6 million tonnes consisting of 9.6 million tonnes of heap leach and 12.0 million tonnes of milled ore. The expansions will allow gold production to be maintained above 700,000 ounces per year, decrease the processing unit operating cost through economies of scale, and ultimately add one million ounces of recovered gold over the life of the mine.

x) Mining Taxation

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

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

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

2.3 Africa: Ghana - Damang Gold Mine

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

i) Property Description and Location

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

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

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

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

iii) History

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

Repadre acquired an 18.9% interest, and Gold Fields a 71.1% interest, in Abosso on January 23, 2002 pursuant to an acquisition agreement dated October 20, 2001 among Repadre, Gold Fields, Ranger Minerals and Abosso Gold Holdings S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ranger which was the original holder and the vendor of the interest. The aggregate purchase price for the 90% interest in Abosso, and for the assignment of AU$75.7 million of indebtedness of Abosso to Ranger, consisted of AU$63.3 million in cash contributed by Gold Fields, and 4 million common shares of Repadre, giving Repadre an 18.9% interest in Abosso and 21% of the shareholder loans. The shareholder loan has been repaid.

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

vii) Mining Operations

Operator

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

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

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

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

Processing

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

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

Production

The 2007 production is estimated at 210,000 ounces of gold (the Company's share would be 40,000 ounces). Based on the December 31, 2005 mineral reserve statement (the December 31, 2006 statement is not yet available on the date hereof), the Damang Gold Mine is expected to continue in operation until 2011.

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

DAMANG GOLD MINE	2006	2005
Ounces (Au)[(1)]	**218,000**	229,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**5,300,000**	5,200,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**1.4**	1.5
Recovery (%)	**93**	92
Cash cost ($/oz)	**396**	347

(1) The Company's 18.9% interest in Damang represents 41,000 ounces for 2006 and 43,000 ounces for 2005.

As of December 31, 2006, the Damang Gold Mine had approximately 890 employees, including those employed by outside contractors.

viii) Environment

Abosso is in full compliance with environmental regulatory requirements in Ghana and all environmental permits are up to date for the Damang Gold Mine. Abosso has signed a reclamation security agreement with the EPA, which is secured by the provision of an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of $2 million and a cash deposit of $200,000. The EMS for the Damang Gold Mine has been certified under the ISO 14001 standard, effective July 2003, and remains in conformance with the certification. In 2006, 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, 2006, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $5.3 million.

ix) Exploration and Development

Following the acquisition of the Damang Gold Mine in January 2002, an exploration program was started by Gold Fields to seek alternative sources of ore to replace the Damang pit, by testing both hydrothermal and conglomerate styles of mineralization across the Damang lease area. Following completion of the bulk of the drilling by the middle of fiscal 2003, a full time evaluation project, the Damang Extension Project ("DEP"), was launched to turn this exploration to account. This work has successfully brought additional mineral resources and reserves to account from the conglomerate Tomento North and Tomento East ore bodies, and from the hydrothermal Amoanda deposit, all of which were exploited during 2006. Rex prospects, is another hydrothermal deposit to the south of Amoanda where exploration and permitting were carried out in 2006 and which is expected to add a further year of life to this mine. The DEP also identified an opportunity to undertake a cutback of the main Damang pit. A positive decision for the cut back of the Damang pit was made in the second quarter of 2005. This cut back is expected to access 9.2 million tonnes grading 2.4 g Au/t, or 709,000 ounces. Stripping began in the second quarter of 2005.

Exploration in 2006 focused around the Rex deposit, where drilling took place to the north and south and at depth and in the Bonsa area where a hydrothermal occurrence was targeted. Exploration was also carried out to extend known deposits, namely Amoanda and Tomento and drilling was carried out in the Cinnamon Bipo area to upgrade information for the underground mining study. In 2007, exploration will continue to extend known zones of mineralization at Amoanda, Rex and Tomento and follow-up work will be carried out on the Bonsa area.

The capital expenditures at Damang for the year ended December 31, 2006 was $30 million. Most of the capital in 2006 was spent on the Damang pit cut back and raising the East tailings storage facility.

x) Mining Taxation

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

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

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

2.4 Africa: Republic of Mali - Sadiola Gold Mine

i) Property Description and Location

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

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

SEMOS

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

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

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

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

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

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

iii) History

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

The Sadiola Gold Mine lies to the east of the regional Senegalo-Malian Fault (“SMF”) and occurs along the Sadiola Fracture Zone (“SFZ”), a north-south striking, steeply west-dipping shear developed at the contact between impure limestone and greywackes. The SFZ is irregularly intruded by diorite dikes linked to a diorite sill dipping to the south and emplaced into a regional thrust in the impure limestone. The sediments are intensely folded, with two phases of folding identified. At depth, mineralization is closely associated with the SFZ and subparallel structures, and with north-northeast striking splays below the sill. A longitudinal section of the deposit and the localization of high-grade core intercepts show a well-developed, shallow (25 degrees) plunge to the south. Post-tectonic activity along 45 degree north striking steep reverse faults has stacked the deposit to the north, partly undoing the southern plunge. Late normal and/or reverse movement along north-south striking faults have also offset mineralized blocks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

vii) Mining Operations

Operator

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

Production

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

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

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

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

Processing

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

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

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

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

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

viii) Production

The 2007 production is estimated at 445,000 ounces of gold (the Company's share would be 169,000 ounces).

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

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

SADIOLA GOLD MINE	2006	2005
Ounces (Au) (1)	**499,000**	442,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**4,800,000**	5,000,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**3.9**	3.2
Recovery (%)	**86**	86
Cash cost ($/oz)	**273**	270

(1) The Company's 38% interest in Sadiola represents 190,000 ounces in 2006 and 168,000 in 2005.

ix) Environment

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

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2006, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $10.7 million.

x) Exploration and Development

All exploration activity on the Sadiola Gold Mine is carried out by SEMOS. Exploration in 2006 continued to focus on the periphery of the open pit, the emphasis being to verify the continuity of the mineralisation intersected on previous drilling campaigns at the FE-3 Southern Extension; “close off” the identified mineralisation associated with NNE structures (the FE-4 drilling); investigate the potential for high tonnage and low-grade mineralisation to the south; and pursue the continuity of the mineralisation intersected by grade control drilling on the western side of the main pit.

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

IAMGOLD's share of exploration work at Sadiola was $0.9 million in 2006.

Work on the deep sulphide project continued during the year and consisted of additional drilling, with 7,387 metres of a Phase 8 program being completed during 2006. A metallurgical sample was collected by drilling additional metallurgical holes and the sample was sent to South Africa for testwork. Testwork is being supervised by AngloGold Ashanti personnel. Preliminary results from the program indicate a process involving crushing, grinding gravity recovery and cyanidation will yield a 75% gold recovery. Testwork will continue during 2007, with the aim of having a feasibility study completed by the end of the second quarter of 2007.

Exploration in 2007 will focus on the known targets of FN3 (infill drilling) and FN2 (resource modeling) as well as TS1 where additional infill drilling will be done. Additional drilling is planned for the deep sulphides as well, with a main focus being the higher grade footwall bands.

xi) Mining Taxation

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

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

When mining operations cease, SEMOS may not dispose of its plant and equipment until having provided the Government of Mali priority in acquiring them at their then estimated value.

2.5 Africa: Republic of Mali - Yatela Gold Mine

i) Property Description and Location

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

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

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

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

ii) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

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

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

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

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

iii) History and Exploration

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

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

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

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vi) Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

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

vii) Mining Operations

Operator

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

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

The Alamoutala deposit, located some 10 kilometres southeast of the Yatela deposit, was also exploited by open pit mining techniques. Production at Alamoutala deposit began in August 2003, with ore being trucked to the main Yatela heap leach processing circuit. No mining took place at Alamoutala in 2006. Another satellite pit was mined in 2006. A total of 247,000 tonnes were mined and trucked to the Yatela plant.

Mining in 2007 will focus on the bottom of the main Yatela pit as well as mining waste for the current Pushback 7 project.

Processing

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

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

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

Production

The 2007 production is estimated at 275,000 ounces of gold (the Company's share would be 110,000).

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

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

YATELA GOLD MINE [1]	2006	2005
Ounces (Au)	**352,000**	247,000
Tonnage crushed (tonnes)	**3,205,000**	3,150,000
Grade crushed (g Au/t)	**4.1**	3.0
Cash cost ($/oz)	**224**	269

(1) The Company holds a 40% interest in Yatela representing 141,000 ounces in 2006 and 99,000 ounces in 2005.

Capital Costs and Financing

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

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

viii) Environment

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2006, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $4.2 million.

ix) Exploration and Development

All exploration activity is carried out by YATELA. In 2006 exploration was carried out on targets close to the Yatela pit, namely, Donguera North and Yatela Pit North. Recent exploration close to Yatela has been unsuccessful in identifying additional reserves for the Yatela plant. In 2007 exploration will focus on shallow oxide targets, namely Dinnguilou and KW17 as well as follow up work in Donguera and to the north of Alamoutala.

x) Mining Taxation

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

2.6 Africa: Tanzania - Buckreef Project

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

i) Property Description and Location

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

The Buckreef Project consists of two main prospects. At the western end of the area lies the defunct Buckreef gold mine, operated by the Tanzanian State during the late 1980’s. Some 30 kilometres to the east of the Buckreef Gold Mine is the Busolwa-Buziba prospect. The Buckreef Project encompasses approximately 212 square kilometres of contiguously held tenements extending east-west for approximately 40 kilometres covering the eastern half of the Rwamagaza Greenstone Belt (“RGB”) centred on 3° 7’ 18” N and 32° 7’ 5” E.

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

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

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

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

iii) History

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

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

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

iv) Geological Setting

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

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

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

v) Exploration

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

vi) Mineralization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- field duplicate samples are taken at a nominal frequency of 1 in 40; and

- blanks are submitted at a nominal frequency of 1 in 40.

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

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

viii) Mineral Resource and Reserves

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

ix) Environment

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

2.7 South America: Suriname - Rosebel Gold Mine

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

i) Property Description and Location

The Rosebel property is located in Suriname, South America, approximately 100 kilometres south of the city of Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. Suriname is a former Dutch colony located on the northeastern coast of South America. The Rosebel property covers 17,000 hectares in the Brokopondo district, between the Suriname River to the East and the Saramacca River to the West. The property is held by RGM, a 95%-owned[1] subsidiary of IAMGOLD.

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

The relationship between IMG-Qc (as successor to Cambior), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, RGM and the Republic of Suriname is governed by a mineral agreement executed in 1994 (the “1994 Mineral Agreement”), as amended. This agreement provides in particular for the Republic of Suriname holding a 5% carried participation in the share capital of RGM (the Class A shares) and 2 million redeemable shares (the Class B shares). The capital structure of RGM provides for the full redemption of Class B shares and the reimbursement of all capital invested by Cambior (now IMG-Qc) prior to distribution of dividends to its shareholders. As at December 31, 2006, the Republic of Suriname held 800,000 Class B shares, 1.2 million Class B shares having been redeemed.

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

The 1994 Mineral Agreement, as amended, 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 1994 Mineral Agreement, as amended, 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 18, 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 and, a price participation of 6.5% on the amount exceeding a market price of $425 per ounce of gold, when applicable, both payable to Grassalco, and a fixed royalty of 0.25% of production payable to a foundation to be established by RGM to promote the local development of natural resources. The foundation’s board should be composed of two representatives from RGM, two from Grassalco and one from the Government of Suriname.

In 2006, RGM paid $7.6 million ($3.8 million in 2005) in royalties to Grassalco and the foundation and $8.8 million ($4.7 million in 2005) was paid in gold price participations to Euro Ressources Inc. More information on the Gold Price Participations is provided in subsection 2.7iii) below.

All of IMG-Qc shares of RGM remain pledged in favor of the 2003 Financial Creditors under the 2003 Credit Facility subject, until March 31, 2013, to a first ranking pledge and hypothec granted to Golden Star, in respect of 50% of RGM shares, under an hypothec and pledge agreement executed by and between Golden Star and Cambior on April 1, 2003, in connection with the Rosebel Transaction. Golden Star’s first ranking pledge and hypothec has since been assigned to Euro Ressources (Canada) Inc.

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

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

iii) History

The Rosebel property was optioned in 1992 by Golden Star Resources Ltd. ("Golden Star") from Grasshopper Aluminum Company N.V. ("Grassalco"), a state-owned mining company. Cambior held a 50% interest in the property from June 1994 to May 2002 when it acquired Golden Star's 50% interest (the "Rosebel Transaction"). Pursuant to the Rosebel Transaction, Golden Star has a gold price participation right equal to 10% of the excess gold market price above $300 per ounce for soft and transitional ore and above $350 per ounce for hard rock ore, up to a maximum of 7 million ounces produced. Golden Star subsequently sold its price participation right to Euro Ressources Inc. Cambior, which held a 95% interest in RGM, was acquired by the Company on November 8, 2006, pursuant to the Cambior Arrangement. Information on the Cambior Arrangement is provided in Section 2.2 of Item II above.

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

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

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

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

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

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

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

vii) Mining Operations

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

At current production level, the mines has an expected mine life of 12 years. In 2007, with a zone of lower grade ore being mined, the operation is expected to produce 255,000 ounces (the Company's share would be 242,000 ounces), which accounts for the loss of production from the recent work stoppage.

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

ROSEBEL GOLD MINE[1]	2006	2005
Ounces (Au)	**301,000**	341,000
Tonnage milled (tonnes)	**7,709,000**	7,196,000
Grade milled (g Au/t)	**1.3**	1. 6
Recovery (%)	**93**	94

(1) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly acquired 95% of the Rosebel Gold Mine. The production attributable to the Company subsequent to November 8 is 38,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost of $416 per ounce.

At the end of 2006, Rosebel employed approximately 1,300 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors. An illegal work stoppage by a number of unionized employees in January 2007 prompted a temporary suspension of operations. This work stoppage was resolved in mid-February with the signing of labor agreement in principal.

viii) Environment

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

As at December 31, 2006, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $2.1 million.

ix) Exploration and Development

A total of 64,553 metres of diamond drilling were completed in 2006 in a program totaling 347 holes and covering five deposits: Pay Caro, Royal Hill, Mayo, Koolhoven and Rosebel. The new information was used to update three dimensional geological models of the five deposits, resulting in an increase in mineral resources and reserves.

Initial results from the J zone have been encouraging; this zone lies 700 metres northeast of the Pay Caro deposit and relatively close to the mill. Additional exploration was carried out on the adjacent Headley's Reef and Thunder Mountain exploration permits, as well as on the Sara Creek project 80 kilometres south of Rosebel.

In 2007, exploration and development drilling will continue. A total of 67,000 metres of diamond drilling is planned to expand the six known deposits and discover new ones. Also, the 2007 plans for the mine provide for the purchase of mine equipment to increase mining rate and expansion of the tailings pond capacity.

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 equipments during the pre-production period and on an accelerated depreciation method during the production phase. Dividends and interest may be paid without any withholding taxes. Legislative stability of taxation rules and rates is guaranteed by the 1994 Mineral Agreement, as amended.

2.8 South America: French Guiana - Camp Caiman Project

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

i) Property Description and Location

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

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

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

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

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

iii) Exploration

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

The initial drill program discovered the Scout Zone in 1996, which led to an expanded diamond drilling 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 diamond drilling in 713 holes and 53,015 metres of RC drilling in 1,077 holes.

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

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

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

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

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

vii) Exploration and Development

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

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

The permitting process may be summarized as follows:

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

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

b) Mine, Mill and Construction permits

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

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

The permits were instructed by the Prefecture on January 8, 2007 and the public hearings are being held from mid-February to mid-March 2007. The public hearing report for the mine, the mill and the construction permits are forecasted for the end of April 2007 and the final authorizations for the end of June 2007.

Construction is scheduled over a 21-month period following completion of the financing arrangements and the issue of operating permits. The open pit mining operations will be performed with a fleet of 40-tonne articulated trucks and excavators to maintain production in rainy conditions. Processing will consist of a crushing and grinding circuit followed by a leach and CIP circuit. Power is expected to be supplied by the national utility company.

In addition to the *Loi Girardin* funding, the Company intends to finance the development of the project with a renewed corporate credit facility and internally generated cash flows. Project development is subject to final approval from the Company's Board of Directors.

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

viii) Taxation

French Guiana being an overseas department of France, the general French system of tax applies, subject to some particularities such as the possibility of obtaining a tax exemption and the possibility of reducing capital expenditures through tax credits (*Loi Girardin*). The Camp Caiman Project benefits from a ten-year income tax exemption and the Company expects the construction of the mine to qualify under the *Loi Girardin*. The Company also benefits from a ten-year exemption on property tax. A royalty tax applies on gold production and there are significant indirect taxes, such as l'Octroi de mer and the fuel tax.

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

2.9 South America: Ecuador - Quimsacocha Project

An independent technical report was prepared for the Quimsacocha Project. The report, dated November 25, 2005, is entitled "Technical Report on the Quimsacocha Gold Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador" (the "Quimsacocha Report", which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com) and was prepared by Wayne W. Valiant, William E. Roscoe and David A. Ross of Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., "qualified persons" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

i) Property Description and Location

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

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

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

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

iii) History

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

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

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

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

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

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

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

v) Exploration

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. Diamond drilling followed, and all alteration from drill holes was analyzed using a Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer. Alteration vectors were plotted which led to the discovery of the main Quimsacocha mineralization. In addition to the Quimsacocha Deposit, the property hosts several additional mineralized zones. The zones include Cerro Casco, Gulag, Aguarangos and Rio Falso.

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

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

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

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

vii) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

viii) Environment

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

Community consultation and development programs are well advanced in support of the exploration activities. In 2006, in excess of 1700 people have visited the site to observe and learn about the progress.

2.10 South America: Peru - La Arena Project

i) Property Description and Location

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

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

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

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

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

iii) History

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

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

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

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

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

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

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

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

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

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

vi) Mineral Resources and Reserves

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

vii) Exploration and Development

In 2006 Cambior accelerated its exploration program at La Arena, which has now undergone a total of 51,000 metres of drilling. A prefeasibility study completed in late 2006 investigated the economic and technical potential for an open pit mining operation using conventional milling, and incorporating a flotation circuit for the porphyry deposit and a heap leaching process for the gold oxide deposit. The study was based on concentrator throughput of 24,000 tonnes per day and leach pad loading at 12,000 tonnes per day. Average yearly production during the first seven years of operation would be approximately 110,000 ounces of gold and 80 million pounds of copper in concentrates. The pre-feasibility preparations included metallurgical testing and environmental and social baseline studies, a geotechnical assessment and mine planning and processing design. A decision on whether to proceed with a feasibility study is expected in the first half of 2007.

3. Non-Gold

3.1 Ferroniobium Production - Niobec Mine

i) Property Description and Location

The Niobec underground mine is located on a 2,455-hectare property, comprised of two mining leases which have been renewed until 2015 and 61 claims, 15 kilometres northwest of Chicoutimi, in Simard Township, Québec. The Niobec property is held 100% by IMG-Qc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. All of IMG-Qc's right, title and interest in the Niobec Mine remains hypothecated pursuant to the 2003 Credit Facility, in favor of the 2003 Financial Creditors.

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

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

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

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

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

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

iii) History

Prior to July 2, 2004, Cambior held a 50% interest in the mine on a joint venture basis with Sequoia Minerals Inc. (“Séquoia”), which held the other 50%. Mazarin Inc., Sequoia’s predecessor in interest, had purchased its 50% interest in the Niobec Mine from Teck Corporation (now Teck Cominco Limited) on March 2001. On July 2, 2004, Cambior acquired Sequoia through a merger transaction, thereby consolidating the ownership of the Niobec Mine. On November 8, 2006, the Company acquired Cambior (predecessor to IMG-Qc) pursuant to the Cambior Arrangement. Information on the Cambior Arrangement is provided in Section 2.2 of Item II above.

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 10% of world consumption.

iv) Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Niobec deposit is located in the southern portion of the Saint-Honoré carbonatite, which is mainly comprised of dolomitic carbonates in the centre and calcitic carbonates on the edges. The vertical lenses, which are irregularly shaped, are 10 to 80 metres wide and up to 300 metres long. The deposit is open at depth. The two niobium-bearing minerals are dispersed in the rock finely grained and rarely visible to the naked eye. Diamond drilling is the only way to evaluate the economic content of the mineralized zones. The average grade is 0.66% Nb_2O_5. The mineral reserves are located in the four first mining blocks between 90 and 580 metres in depth, and the mineral resources mainly in the fifth block, below the 580 metres level. Mine workings are concentrated between levels 90 and 440 metres, operating simultaneously on three mining blocks.

v) Drilling, Sampling and Analysis and Security of Samples

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

vi) Mineral Resource and Reserve

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

vii) Mining Operations

The initial tailing ponds closed in 2005 and the second started operating in 2003. Both ponds are located close to infrastructures and cover 1.5 square kilometres. An ore stockpile is also located on the plant site covering between 15 and 25 operation days. The mining method used is blasthole stoping.

The pyrochlore concentrate produced at Niobec is transformed into ferroniobium grading 66% niobium using an aluminothermic process. Based on the current mineral reserves, the Niobec Mine is expected to continue in operation for 11 years. Sales and production in 2006 were higher than in 2005 as a result of expansion/optimization work performed in 2005 and 2006.

Hourly employees at the Niobec Mine are unionized and the collective agreement terminates on April 30, 2008. At year-end, the Niobec Mine employed approximately 250 individuals, including those employed by outside contractors.

viii) Exploration and Development

In 2006, 12,280 metres of diamond drilling were completed at the mine. From this total, exploration and reserve development drilling represented 5,678 metres while definition drilling totaled 6,602 metres. All drilling is from underground drifts.

After the acquisition on November 8, 2006, the Company invested $1.0 million to expand and optimize the plant. Additional amounts were also expended on sustaining capital and underground infrastructure development.

For 2007, capital expenditures are estimated at $17 million primarily for a new hoist and head frame in preparation for a shaft deepening program in 2008.

ix) Environment

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

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

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, 2006, the recorded amount of estimated restoration and closure costs for the property was $1.3 million.

x) Taxation

The Company's Canadian operations are subject to federal and provincial income taxes. Operation 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 Aber Diamond Corporation ("Aber") 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 Aber and DDM formalizing the foregoing 1% royalty in respect of the Diavik Project.

The Lac de Gras Royalty was recorded at a value of $37.2 million on the consolidated balance sheet of IAMGOLD as at December 31, 2006.

4. Exploration and Business Development

4.1 General

The Company's exploration and business development strategy is as follows:

- Invest in exploration at or near its operating mines to benefit from available infrastructure;
- Fund early stage exploration in areas with good potential for discovery, focusing mostly in North and South America and Africa; and
- Monitor the activities of junior and emerging producers to identify opportunities for acquisitions, strategic alliances, and joint ventures.

4.2 Business Development

Numerous projects and potential acquisitions were evaluated in a number of countries around the world.

4.3 Exploration - Argentina

Exploration spending in Argentina in 2005 and 2006 was $1.3 million and $1.2 million, respectively.

In 2006, the Company undertook project generation programs to investigate early to advanced stage opportunities. At year end, the Company had applied for a number of exploration licenses, and was investigating joint venture proposals. Exploration targets in this region are high sulfidation epithermal deposits similar to that at the La Coipa Mine in Chile.

Joint venture agreements were entered into with Mariana Resources for the Sierra Blanca and Canadon Largo prospects, located in the Patagonia.

4.4 Exploration - Botswana

Exploration expenditures in Botswana for 2006 amounted to $3.7 million.

IAMGOLD explored the Tati Greenstone Belt throughout 2006 with an emphasis on drill testing several prominent gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies as well as known prospects. The most important of these are Map-Nora, Golden Eagle, Jims Luck, Signal Hill and targets on the existing Mupane Gold Mine lease. In 2006, approximately 36,000 metres of diamond and RC drilling were completed on the Company's properties. Results suggested the presence of locally high grade gold mineralization, but of limited extent.

4.5 Exploration - Brazil

In 2005 and 2006, aggregate exploration expenditures in Brazil amounted to $1.0 million and $1.9 million, respectively.

In 2006, two of five properties held by the Company were investigated within the Rio Grande do Sul project located in southern Brazil. Work included review of all historic work, data compilation and target selection. Two properties were drill tested, namely the Vauthier and Camaqua Blocks, with a total of 4,242 metres of diamond drilling. Further work is planned for 2007.

In 2005 IAMGOLD signed a joint venture agreement with Companhia Brasileira de Cobre ("CBC") whereby IAMGOLD could earn 100% interest in the Camaquã Block, which is part of the Rio Grande do Sul project, by completing $600,000 of exploration expenditures and making option payments totaling $150,000 during a three-year period. A $500,000 payment is due when the option is exercised and the mineral rights are transferred to IAMGOLD.

Elsewhere in Brazil, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement for its Tocantin's project with Mundo Minerals. The Gandarele Project was joint ventured with Jaguar Mining in 2005.

A regional generative program was initiated in 2006 to evaluate geologically permissive areas in Minas Gerais, Goias and Bahia States. The objective of this on-going program is to build a portfolio of early to late stage gold projects.

4.6 Exploration - Canada

In 2006, exploration activities were focused almost entirely on gold projects in Québec. Total expenditures by the Company, since the Acquisition Date, were $0.1 million in 2006.

In 2006, exploration work was carried out principally on the Gemini-Turgeon and Estrees-Caribou projects. Geophysical surveys were completed on both projects in anticipation of designing future drill programs.

The Company maintains an interest in numerous joint ventures and royalty interests in Québec. Some of the more important ventures are the Noranda Camp Project with Noranda Exploration together with partner Alexis Minerals, the Galinée project with Metco Resources, the Val-d'Or camp properties with Alexandria Minerals, Superior Diamonds' investigation of the diamond potential on the Company's Lespérance Project, and a joint venture with Alexis Minerals on the Bourlamaque property located in the extension of the Lac Herbin Gold Project.

4.7 Exploration - Peru

Work and expenditures were directed primarily to the Company's La Arena Project and some early stage projects. Exploration expenditures by the Company in 2006 totaled $1.2 million.

4.8 Exploration - Ecuador

The Company holds or controls several exploration properties in Ecuador in addition to the Quimsacocha property. The Company has carried out limited exploration on several properties in southern Ecuador (*i.e.* Loja Batholith) but with little success. In 2006, the Company's efforts were focused principally on the Quimsacocha resource and the surrounding land package. Exploration expenditures in 2005 and 2006 totaled $5.2 million and $6.2 million, respectively.

4.9 Exploration - French Guiana

In 2006, geological and geochemical surveys were directed at the Sainte-Marie, Maripa, Crique Véoux and Changement exploration permits. Expenditures by the Company in 2006, since the Acquisition Date, totaled $0.2 million in 2006.

4.10 Exploration - Guyana

A program of surface mapping, geochemical sampling and road improvements was in progress as at December 31, 2006 on the Eagle Mountain property, located some 30 kilometres from the Company's Omai gold mine (now closed).

4.11 Exploration - Senegal

IAMGOLD spent $1.9 and $1.6 million in 2005 and 2006, respectively, on exploration on the Bambadji and Daorala-Boto projects (the "Senegal Properties").

The permits for the Senegal Properties cover a total surface area of 681 square kilometres along the Senegal-Mali border in southeast Senegal. The Senegal Properties are located within the Kenieba-Kedougou Inlier of the Birimian greenstones. The regional Senegal-Mali Fault Zone ("SMFZ"), which forms a structural corridor along the eastern side of the properties, trends north into Mali and has been traced through the vicinity of the Loulo, Sadiola and Yatela deposits. Splays from the SMFZ are believed to be important controls on gold mineralization.

Most of the post-World War II exploration in the vicinity of Bambadji has focused on exploration for copper and iron. From 1963 to 1969, Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minières ("BRGM") carried out test pitting in the district, and numerous gold occurrences were discovered. Following BRGM's work, gold exploration was carried out by Soviet geologists from 1971 to 1973. Starting in 1993, the Company had Joint Ventures with Anmercosa Exploration Senegal (1993-1995) and Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited (1995-1999) to explore the gold potential of the permits. Since 2000, the exploration campaigns have been funded and carried out by IAMGOLD.

Between 2000 and 2004, the Company carried out extensive exploration work on the permits including AC, DD, RAB and RC totaling 29,100 metres in 555 holes. In 2005, approximately 10,000 metres of rotary air blast and 2,000 metres of DD were completed. Exploration results have been mixed, and the projects remain as early stage exploration plays.

During 2006, exploration activities were directed at compiling, reviewing and reinterpreting data from the previous exploration program. Field work included a detailed VLF program across select properties.

4.12 Exploration -Tanzania

Exploration spending for IAMGOLD in 2006 was $5.2 million.

Work in Tanzania was directed almost entirely to exploration and evaluation of the Buckreef Project. Early in 2006, the Company commenced a 229-hole program on the Busolwa-Buziba zone of the Buckreef Project, and at year end 12,700 metres of RC drilling had been completed in 101 holes with a further 2,000 metres of DD. Regional exploration on the large accompanying land package consisted of testing of existing soil geochemical anomalies and geophysical targets by means of aircore drilling. Some 12,400 metres of aircore drilling were completed by the end of 2006.

4.13 Outlook

The Company intends to pursue the discovery of new deposits in 2007. The aggregate 2007 greenfields exploration expenditure forecast is estimated at $15 million for projects and offices in Latin America, Africa and Canada.

An estimated $40 million should be capitalized and incurred at the Company's mines and advanced projects. Capitalized expenditures estimates include development drilling to increase reserves mainly at the Rosebel Gold Mine and advanced exploration and development work on the Doyon property and Quimsacocha Project.

The Company finances exploration expenditures from internal cash resources. The Company also benefits from financial assistance from the Québec government for some of its exploration programs in Québec.

5. Mineral Reserves and Resources

* * * * *

Except as indicated below, in the following table, reported mineral reserves and resources have been estimated by the Company's technical personnel for each property in accordance with definitions and guidelines adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM "Standard on Mineral Resources and Reserves"), and available on its website at http://www.cim.org/mainEn.cfm. Mineral reserves and resources for the Sadiola, Yatela, Tarkwa, Damang and Mupane Gold Mines and the Buckreef Project have been estimated in accordance with or reconciled to the definitions for the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mineral reserves and resources were estimated using a long-term gold price assumption of $500/oz in 2006, unless otherwise indicated. **Unlike proven and probable mineral reserves, mineral resources (of all categories) do not have a demonstrated economic viability.**

MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES (1) (2)

GOLD OPERATIONS	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g Au/t)	Ounces Contained (oz)	Attributable Contained Ounces
	December 31, 2005 @ US$400/oz for reserves			
Tarkwa (3)				**(18.9%)**
Proven Reserves	184,400	1.3	7,730,600	1,461,100
Probable Reserves	169,000	1.2	6,712,000	1,268,600
Subtotal	**353,400**	**1.3**	**14,442,600**	**2,729,700**
Measured Resources	188,400	1.5	8,929,200	1,687,600
Indicated Resources	214,200	1.3	8,952,700	1,692,100
Inferred Resources	28,500	3.0	2,742,800	518,400
Damang (4)				**(18.9%)**
Proven Reserves	12,969	1.6	676,900	127,900
Probable Reserves	13,181	1.7	721,000	136,300
Subtotal	**26,150**	**1.7**	**1,397,900**	**264,200**
Measured Resources	14,441	1.6	750,000	141,700
Indicated Resources	19,593	1.6	1,030 ,800	194,800
Inferred Resources	7,033	5.0	1,134,100	214,300
TOTAL (Tarkwa & Damang)				
Proven and Probable Reserves				2,993,900
Measured and Indicated Resources				3,716,200
Inferred Resources				732,700

(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 calculations.

(3) Mineral resources have been estimated in accordance SAMREC and reconciled with the JORC Code.

MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES (1) (2) (3)

GOLD OPERATIONS	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g Au/t)	Ounces Contained (oz)	Attributable Contained Ounces
	December 31, 2006 @ US$500/oz for reserves unless otherwise noted			
Rosebel (4)				**(95%)**
Proven Reserves	47,566	1.2	1,829,000	1,737,550
Probable Reserves	52,886	1.2	1,988,000	1,888,600
Subtotal	**100,452**	**1.2**	**3,817,000**	**3,626,150**
Measured Resources	88,699	1.1	3,177,000	3,018,150
Indicated Resources	95,333	1.0	3,134,000	2,977,300
Inferred Resources	134,571	1.0	4,340,000	4,123,000
Mupane				**(85-100%)**
Proven Reserves	3,462	2.5	280,500	280,500
Probable Reserves	427	3.2	43,600	43,600
Subtotal	**3,889**	**2.6**	**324,100**	**324,100**
Measured Resources	7,061	2.3	516,700	512,900
Indicated Resources	4,063	2.3	303,000	296,900
Inferred Resources	2,501	2.0	157,600	154,100
Sadiola (5)				**(38%)**
Proven Reserves	19,608	1.4	911,100	346,200
Probable Reserves	15,539	2.9	1,456,900	553,600
Subtotal	**35,147**	**2.1**	**2,368,000**	**899,800**
Measured Resources	20,018	1.5	936,200	355,800
Indicated Resources	46,046	2.7	3,935,000	1,495,300
Inferred Resources	38,131	2.4	2,910,900	1,106,200
Doyon Division(6)				**(100%)**
Proven Reserves	720	7.7	179,300	179,300
Probable Reserves	706	7.6	172,700	172,700
Subtotal	**1,426**	**7.7**	**352,000**	**352,000**
Measured Resources	1,278	6.3	259,800	259,800
Indicated Resources	2,940	5.2	489,500	489,500
Inferred Resources	**3,231**	4.7	486,200	486,200

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

GOLD OPERATIONS	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g Au/t)	Ounces Contained (oz)	Attributable Contained Ounces
	December 31, 2006 @ US$500/oz for reserves unless otherwise noted			
Sleeping Giant [7]				**(100%)**
Proven Reserves	198	11.7	74,500	74,500
Probable Reserves	99	11.0	35,100	35,100
Subtotal	**297**	**11.5**	**109,600**	**109,600**
Measured Resources	198	11.7	74,500	74,500
Indicated Resources	115	10.6	39,100	39,100
Inferred Resources	21	9.8	6,600	6,600
Yatela [5]				**(40%)**
Proven Reserves	5,165	0.9	155,900	62,400
Probable Reserves	3,581	4.6	532,800	213,100
Subtotal	**8,746**	**2.45**	**688,700**	**275,500**
Measured Resources	7,522	2.0	485,700	194,300
Indicated Resources	5,358	3.0	515,500	206,200
Inferred Resources	2,515	3.0	242,000	96,800
Tanzania [8]				**(30-100%)**
Measured Resources	---	---	---	---
Indicated Resources	7,657	2.2	534,200	181,600
Inferred Resources	16,135	1.6	827,000	427,100
Camp Caiman [9]				**(100%)**
Probable Reserves	12,285	2.8	1,114,000	1,114,000
Measured Resources	5,371	2.7	467,000	467,000
Indicated Resources	15,071	2.4	1,148,000	1,148,000
Inferred Resources	3,767	2.1	249,000	249,000
La Arena [10]				**(100%)**
Measured Resources	26,000	0.5	443,400	443,400
Indicated Resources	113,700	0.4	1,554,000	1,554,000
Inferred Resources	9,890	0.3	89,900	89,900
Buckreef				**(75-80%)**
Measured Resources	3,349	2.7	285,300	228,300
Indicated Resources	10,614	1.9	648,900	508,300
Inferred Resources	12,791	2.2	891,100	701,200
Westwood				**(100%)**
Inferred Resources	8,613	5.2	1,450,000	1,450,000
Quimsacocha				**(100%)**
Indicated Resources	32,977	3.2	3,346,900	3,346,900
Inferred Resources	4,033	1.9	245,000	245,000
Grand Duc				**(100%)**
Indicated Resources	150	1.3	6,300	6,300
Inferred Resources	249	1.4	11,500	11,500
TOTAL (excl. Tarkwa & Damang)				
Proven and Probable Reserves				6,701,150
Measured and Indicated Resources				17,803,550
Inferred Resources				9,146,600

(1) Measured and Indicated Resources are inclusive of Proven and Probable Reserves.

(2) In underground operations, mineral resources contain similar dilution and mining recovery as mineral reserves.

(3) In mining operations, measured and indicated resources that are not mineral reserves are considered uneconomic at the price used for reserves calculations.

(4) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owns a 95% interest in the Rosebel Gold Mine.

(5) Mineral reserves and resources for Sadiola and Yatela have been estimated as at December 31, 2006 using a $US550 gold price, and in accordance with the JORC Code.

(6) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owns 100% of the Doyon Division. Includes mineral reserves and resources from the Doyon and Mouska Gold Mines.

(7) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owns 100% of the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine.

(8) Mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with the JORC Code.

(9) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owns 100% interest in the Camp Caiman Project.

(10) Effective November 8, 2006, the Company indirectly owns 100% of IAMGOLD Peru S.A. which holds the La Arena Project. La Arena resources are confined within a pit shell based on $550/oz Au and $1.50/lb Cu.

MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES
Non-Gold Operations

	December 31, 2006			
NIOBIUM OPERATION	**Tonnes (000)**	**Grade Nb_2O_5 (%)**	**Contained tonnes (000) Nb_2O_5**	**Attributable Contained tonnes (000) Nb_2O_5**
Niobec (100%)				
Proven Reserves	**13,545**	**0.65**	**88.2**	**88.2**
Probable Reserves	**6,251**	**0.69**	**43.1**	**43.1**
Measured Resources	**13,545**	**0.65**	**88.2**	**88.2**
Indicated Resources	**6,251**	**0.69**	**43.1**	**43.1**
Inferred resources	**6,812**	**0.66**	**45.0**	**45.0**
COPPER PROJECT	**Tonnes (000)**	**Grade Cu (%)**	**Contained tonnes (000) (Cu)**	**Attributable Contained tonnes (000) (Cu)**
La Arena (100%)				
Measured Resources	**26,000**	**0.16**	**45,849**	**45,849**
Indicated Resources	**113,700**	**0.39**	**493,413**	**493,413**
Inferred Resources	**9,890**	**0.33**	**35,534**	**35,534**

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

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

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

Mines	Location	Name	Title
Doyon	Québec, Canada	P. Simard	Chief of the Geology Department
		F. Girard	Chief Engineer
Mouska	Québec, Canada	P. Lévesque	Chief of the Geology Department
		P. Sévigny	Chief Engineer
Sleeping Giant	Québec, Canada	M. Vachon	Chief Engineer
		R. Asselin	Chief of the Geology Department
Mupane	Botswana	Stan Padgett	General Manager - Mupane Gold Mine
		Mark Edwards	Senior Geologist - Mupane Gold Mine
		Haydn Hadlow	Group Manager- Resources, Reserves and Mine Geology
Tarkwa	Ghana	Gary Chapman	Manager, Mine Planning and Resources Management, with Gold Fields Ghana Limited
Damang	Ghana	Andrew Aitchison	Minerals Resources Manager with Abosso GoldFields Limited
Sadiola	Mali	Paul Day	Operations Manager- Mining, with SEMOS
		Steve Robins	Geology Manager, with SEMOS
Yatela	Mali	Paul Day	Mining Manager, with SEMOS
		Steve Robins	Geology Manager, with SEMOS
Rosebel	Suriname	R. Sirois	Geology Superintendent
		A. Croal	Engineering Superintendent
Projects			
Buckreef	Tanzania	Marcus Tomkinson	Senior Vice President - Exploration
		Haydn Hadlow	Group Manager - Resources, Reserves and Mine Geology
Camp Caiman	French Guiana	P. Godin	Project General Manager
		F. Clouston	Manager, Project Evaluation
		E. Belzile	Manager, Mining Geology
Quimsacocha	Ecuador	Wayne Valiant	Associate Consulting Geologist with Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.
La Arena	Peru	F. Clouston	Manager, Project Evaluation
		R. Marchand	General manager, Business Development
Westwood_	Québec, Canada	E. Belzile	Manager, Mining Geology
Various	Tanzania	Marcus Tomkinson	Senior Vice President - Exploration
		Richard Bray	Resource Geologist with Resolute Mining Ltd
Industrial Minerals			
Niobec	Québec, Canada	D. Villeneuve	Chief of the Geology Department
		S. Thivierge	Engineering Superintendent

Estimation Procedures

For each of it projects and property 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 either Elzéar Belzile, P. Eng., IAMGOLD's Manager, Mining Geology, or Haydn Haldlow, Group Manager, Resources, Reserves and Mine Geology, who are "qualified persons" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

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

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

The Company's attributable share of reserves for gold operations, excluding Tarkwa and Damang at December 31, 2006, was 6.7 million ounces. A sensitivity analysis on the price of gold used to calculate the mineral reserves would impact attributable ounces as follows: a 10% increase in the gold price would increase the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 4% and, a 10% decrease in the gold price would decrease the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 11%.

The Company's attributable share of reserves for the Tarkwa and Damang gold operations at December 31, 2005 was 3.0 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 16% and, a 10% decrease in the gold price would decrease the Company's attributable share of ounces by roughly 10%.

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.

However, changes in the reserve policies of central banks have affected the gold market and gold price on two levels. On the physical level, a decision by a central bank to decrease or to increase the percentage of gold holdings in bank reserves leads to either sales or purchases of gold, which in turn has a direct impact on the physical market for the metal. In practice, sales by central banks have often involved substantial tonnages within one period, and this selling can place downward pressure on the markets at the time when it is transacted. More importantly, announcements or rumours of changes in central bank policies which might lead to the sale of gold reserves, have in recent years had a significant negative effect on market sentiment and encouraged large speculative positions against gold in the futures market for the metal.

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

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

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
High	$725	$537	$454	$416	$349
Low	$525	$411	$375	$320	$278
Average	$604	$444	$409	$363	$310

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

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

	Year Ended December 31,				
$C/$	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
High	1.1726	1.2704	1.3968	1.5747	1.6132
Low	1.0990	1.1507	1.1774	1.2924	1.5110
Average	1.1341	1.2116	1.3015	1.4015	1.5704
End of Period	1.1654	1.1630	1.2020	1.2965	1.5776

6.2 Government Regulation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.3 Environment

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

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

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

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

6.4 Community Relations

As part of its strategy, the Company plays an active role in the communities in which it operates. The positive economic impacts of mining operations are often more noticeable in emerging countries. Therefore, in such countries, the Company implements development programs, which can be sustained beyond the mine life, to assist in improving the quality of life for those residents neighbouring the operations and projects. The Company has also established community outreach programs to interact with stakeholders with respect to its activities and their impact on the local communities. Community support for mining operations is viewed as a key ingredient for a successful mining venture.

6.5 Taxes

IAMGOLD is subject to federal income tax in Canada on its worldwide earnings, although earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are not generally subject to Canadian tax until repatriated to Canada. Some of the foreign subsidiaries operate in countries which have concluded a tax treaty with Canada and, as a consequence, active business income earned in those countries would be exempt from Canadian taxes when repatriated to Canada. However, earnings of foreign subsidiaries operating in other countries could attract Canadian taxes depending on the tax rate in the relevant foreign country. The Company's Canadian operations are also subject to provincial income tax. The statutory combined corporate tax rate is approximately 36%, reduced to an effective tax rate of approximately 30% by the application of the resource allowance. The Company is also subject to Québec mining duties at a statutory rate of 12%.

6.6 Mining Development and Construction

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

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

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

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

6.7 Intellectual Property

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

6.8 Competition

6.8.1 Gold Market

The Company is in competition with other mining companies for the acquisition of interests in precious metal mining properties. In the pursuit of such acquisition opportunities, IAMGOLD competes with several Canadian and foreign companies that may have substantially greater financial and other resources. Although IAMGOLD has acquired many such assets in the past, there can be no assurance that its acquisition efforts will succeed in the future.

6.8.2 Niobium Market

The Niobec Mine is currently the only niobium producer in North America. The Company competes on a worldwide basis against two major producers of ferroniobium, both located in Brazil, for the sale of the mine's production. Companhia Brasilera de Metalurgia e Mineraçâo ("CBMM") is the world's largest producer of ferroniobium with an estimated market share in the range of 75% to 80%. Mineraçâo Catalâo, a member of the Anglo-American plc group, holds a market share similar to the Company's, which is estimated at approximately 10% of worldwide supply.

Niobium demand has increased significantly over the past three years due to a general increase in the use of niobium, high steel demand and production in China and the additional use of niobium as a substitute for other higher-priced specialty alloys. Its price has however remained constant over the past five years, although it increased significantly in the latter part of 2006. The Company's competitiveness in certain markets may be impacted by tariffs and duties imposed by governments. Nevertheless, steady market growth has enabled the Company to expand production and increase sales.

6.9 Sale of Production

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

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

From the commencement of commercial production until the end of 1994, production from the Niobec Mine was sold in the form of concentrates to firms in Europe, India, Japan and the United States for conversion into ferroniobium and distribution in their respective markets. Commercial production of ferroniobium at the mine site commenced in December 1994 following the construction of a plant to convert niobium pentoxide concentrates into ferroniobium grading 66% niobium using an aluminothermic process. Ferroniobium produced at the Niobec Mine is currently distributed, directly or through a distributor or an agent, mainly in North America, Europe and Asia.

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

6.10 Employee Relations

All of the Company's current Canadian operations are unionized. The Company's operations may be affected by legal and illegal work stoppages. Since January 2006, RGM experienced two illegal work stoppages. On February 19, 2007, the Union leadership at RGM accepted an agreement in principle.

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, 2006, the Company employed approximately 3,300 individuals and approximately 700 contractor-employees.

7. Dividends

The following table outlines the dividends declared per share for the Company's Common Shares for the three most recently completed financial years:

	2006	2005	2004
Dividend per Common Share (C$/share)	$0.07	$0.07	$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 such other business considerations as the directors of IAMGOLD may consider relevant.

8. Litigation

Reference is made to note 21(h) of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for its financial year ended December 31, 2006, on page 98 of the Company's 2006 Annual Report, for information on this matter.

Item IV Description of Capital Structure

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of First Preference Shares, an unlimited number of Second Preference Shares and an unlimited number of Common Shares, of which 292,968,349 Common Shares and no First Preference Shares or Second Preference Shares were issued and outstanding as at March 16, 2007.

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

Item V Market for Securities

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

The following table sets forth the market price range, in Canadian dollars, and the trading volume of the Common Shares on the TSX for each month during the year ended December 31, 2006.

	High (C$)	Low (C$)	Close (C$)	Volume (millions)
January	11.15	9.25	10.60	22.7
February	11.17	9.76	10.11	15.9
March	10.60	9.15	10.05	18.1
April	11.25	9.78	10.60	20.4
May	11.60	9.84	10.40	20.2
June	11.09	8.66	9.92	19.2
July	10.64	9.34	10.53	9.1
August	12.48	10.45	12.08	17.8
September	13.08	9.22	9.45	44.9
October	10.01	9.00	9.47	33.8
November	11.09	9.48	10.98	34.3
December	10.99	9.73	10.32	25.5

The following tables set forth the market price range, in Canadian dollars, and trading volume of the Company's warrants on the TSX, for each month, since their listing, of the year ended December 31, 2006.

Warrants - TSX[1]	C $ per Warrant			
Month	**High**	**Low**	**Close**	**Volume**
November	1.78	1.42	1.70	613,900
December	1.78	1.36	1.58	567,550
Year	1.78	1.36	1.58	1,181,450

(1) The warrants began trading on the TSX on November 8, 2006 under the symbol IMG.WT.

Item VI Directors and Officers

1. Directors

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

Name, Province and Country of Residence	***Principal Occupation***	***Director Since***
WILLIAM D. PUGLIESE [1] Aurora, Ontario, Canada	*Chairman of the Company*	*1990*
DEREK BULLOCK [1] [2] Bobcaygeon, Ontario, Canada	*Mining Consultant*	*1994*
JOHN E. CALDWELL [2] Toronto, Ontario, Canada	*President and Chief Executive Officer of SMTC Corporation Limited (electronics manufacturing service provider)*	*2006*
DONALD K. CHARTER [1] [3] Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada	*Corporate Director and President, 3Cs Corporation (private company)*	*2003*
JOSEPH F. CONWAY Toronto, Ontario, Canada	*President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company*	*2003*
W. ROBERT DENGLER [3] [4] Aurora, Ontario, Canada	*Professional Engineer and Vice Chairman, Dynatec Corporation (mining resource company)*	*2005*
GUY G. DUFRESNE Boucherville, Québec, Canada	*Engineer and Corporate Director*	*2006*
JEAN-ANDRÉ ÉLIE Town of Mount Royal, Québec, Canada	*Lawyer and Corporate Director*	*2006*
STEPHEN FREEDHOFF [2] Toronto, Ontario, Canada	*Chartered Accountant, Self-Employed Consultant*	*2005*
PETER C. JONES [3] [4] Toronto, Ontario, Canada	*Management Consultant and Corporate Director*	*2006*
MAHENDRA NAIK [2] Markham, Ontario, Canada	*Chartered Accountant and Chief Financial Officer of Fundeco Inc. (private investment company)*	*2000*
JOHN SHAW [4] Sydney, New South Wales, Australia	*Geological Engineer and Corporate Director*	*2006*

(1) Member of the Corporate Governance Committee

(2) Member of the Audit Committee

(3) Member of the Compensation Committee

(4) Member of the Environmental, Health and Safety Committee

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

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

2. Executive Officers

The current list of Company officers is as follows:

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Occupation	Officer since
JOSEPH F. CONWAY* Toronto, Ontario, Canada	President and CEO	2003
GRANT EDEY* Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	Chief Financial Officer	2003
MICHAEL DONNELLY Oakville, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Exploration	2007
ROSS GALLINGER Oakville, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Health, Safety and Sustainability	2006
JOHN McCOMBE Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Africa	2005
DENIS MIVILLE-DESCHÊNES* Candiac, Québec, Canada	Senior Vice President, Project Development	2006
PAUL B. OLMSTED* Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Development	2003
JACQUES PERRON* Val-Senneville, Québec, Canada	Senior Vice President, Americas	2006
LARRY E. PHILLIPS Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Affairs and Corporate Secretary	1990
JANET WILKINSON Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Human Resources	2006
CLAUDE BARJOT Ammeville L'Oudon, France	Vice President, African Affairs	1994
ANDRÉ LE BEL* Rosemère, Québec, Canada	Vice President, Legal Affairs	2006
LUC LESSARD* St-Bruno, Québec, Canada	Vice President, Engineering and Construction	2006
LUCIE DESJARDINS* Blainville, Québec, Canada	Senior Legal Counsel and Assistant Corporate Secretary	2006
GLYNNIS FRELIH Pickering, Ontario, Canada	Corporate Controller	2000

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

All of the executive officers of the Company have held their current positions or another management position with the Company or one of its affiliates during the last five years, with the following exceptions: Mr. Donnelly who, prior to November 2006, was General Manager Copper Exploration Latin America for Falconbridge Limited (a mining company) and from November 2001 to July 2003 was General Manager Exploration Southern Hemisphere for Noranda Inc. (a mining company); Mr. Gallinger who, prior to May 2006, was Vice President, Sustainability of Placer Dome Canada (a mining company), and, prior to May 2004, was Manager, Environment of BHP Billiton, Base Metals Division (a mining company); Mr. McCombe who, prior to September 2005, was Vice President, Operations of Breakwater Resources Ltd (a mining company); Mr. Perron who, prior to June 2004, was Project Director with Cameco Corporation (a mining company); from April 2002 to March 2004 was General Manager, KeyLake/McArthur River, at Cameco Corporation (a mining company) and from February 2001 to April 2002, he was Mine General Manager, Campbell mine, at Placer Dome Inc. (a mining company), and; Mrs. Wilkinson who, prior to December 2006 was Director, Employee and Labour Relations at Falconbridge Limited (a mining company); and Ms. Desjardins who, prior to November 2002, practiced law with major law firms in Montreal, Québec.

3. Shareholdings of Directors and Officers

As at March 15, 2007, directors and executive officers of IAMGOLD as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, approximately 9 million common shares or 3% of all issued and outstanding common shares of IAMGOLD.

4. Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

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

Personal Bankruptcies

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

Penalties and Sanctions

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

Conflict of Interest

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

Item VII Audit Committee

1. Composition and Relevant Education and Experience of Members

The directors of the Company have an audit committee (the "Audit Committee") an Audit Committee which consists of Messrs. Stephen Freedhoff (Chairman), Derek Bullock, John E. Caldwell and Mahendra Naik. The directors of the Company have determined that all members of the Audit Committee are "independent" and "financially literate" within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* and the US *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.* The directors of the Company have also determined that Mr. Freedhoff is an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" within the meaning of the US *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*. The designation of Mr. Freedoff as an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" does not make him an "expert" for any purpose, impose any duties, obligations or liability on him that are greater than those imposed on members of the audit committee and 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
Stephen Freedhoff (Chairman)	Mr. Freedhoff is a Chartered Accountant and a Certified Financial Planner. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Toronto. Mr. Freedhoff was a partner of a national Canadian accounting firm for 30 years and has extensive experience with public company financial reporting. As a Chartered Accountant, Mr. Freedhoff has experience in preparing, auditing, analyzing and evaluating financial statements, understands internal controls and procedures for financial reporting and understands the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements as well as the implications of said accounting principles on the Company's results. Mr. Freedhoff is also a member of the audit committee of other publicly traded companies.
Derek Bullock	Mr. Bullock is a mining engineer. He holds a Master of Science in Mining Engineering from Queens University, where he studied, among other subjects, mining valuation and administration. Mr. Bullock has acquired significant financial experience and exposure to accounting and financial matters as former President of the Company for 2 years, and as director and audit committee member of several public companies over the last 10 years. Through his education and experience, he has acquired an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements and the implications of said accounting principles on the Company's results, as well as an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. Mr. Bullock is also a member of the audit committee of other gold exploration publicly traded companies.

Name	Relevant Education and Experience
John E. Caldwell	Mr. Caldwell is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Carleton University, Ontario. He has over 20 years experience as a senior executive of various publicly held companies. Mr. Caldwell has obtained significant experience in analyzing and evaluating financial statements as well as exposure to accounting and financial matters as President and Chief Executive Officer of SMTC Corporation (a global provider of advanced electronic manufacturing services) since 2003 as President and Chief Executive Officer of CAE Inc. (a flight simulation and training services company) for over 6 years and as Chief Financial Officer of CAE Inc. for 4 years. 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.
Mahendra Naik	Mr. Mahendra 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. Mr. Naik has also obtained significant financial experience and exposure to accounting and financial matters as Chief Financial Officer of the Company for 10 years.

2. Mandate of the Audit Committee

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

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

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

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

4. External Auditor Service Fees

External Auditor Service Fees

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years for audit services were $973,900 in 2006 and $245,100 in 2005.

Audit-Related Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the Company's external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and that are not disclosed in the above paragraph were $145,900 in 2006 and nil in 2005.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the Company's external auditor for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning were $20,800 in 2006 and $22,400 in 2005. The nature of the services comprising these fees was advice regarding compliance and general tax matters.

All Other Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for products and services provided by the Company's external auditor, other than the services reported under the three paragraphs above, were nil in 2006 and nil in 2005.

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:

	2006	2005
Audit Fees[(1)]	973,900	$245,100
Audit-related fees[(2)]	145,900	Nil
Tax fees[(3)]	20,800	22,400
All other fees	Nil	Nil
Total	1,140,600	$267,500

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Notes:

(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 2007 fiscal year to date, none of the directors or executive officers of the Company or associates or affiliates of any such individuals has, to the best of the Company's knowledge, any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company and its subsidiaries.

Item IX Transfer Agent and Registrar

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

Item X Material Contracts

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

Item XI Interests of Experts

1. Names of Experts

The following persons and companies have prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made by the Company under National Instrument 51-102 during, or relating, to the financial year of the Company ended December 31, 2006.

KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants

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

To the knowledge of the Company, after reasonable enquiry, each of the foregoing persons and companies, except for KPMG LLP, beneficially owns, directly, or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over less than one per cent of the outstanding Common Shares. As of March 30, 2007, KPMG LLP and its partners did not hold any registered or beneficial ownership interests, directly or indirectly, in the securities of the Company or its associates or affiliates.

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, 2006 in their report dated March 30, 2007. In connection with their audit, KPMG LLP has confirmed that they are independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

2. Interests of Experts

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

Item XII Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com* and the Company's website at *www.iamgold.com*. Information, including directors' and officers' remuneration, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Company's Information Circular pertaining to its Annual General and Special Meeting of Shareholders, scheduled for May 17, 2007, 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, 2006.

IAMGOLD CORPORATION.

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. Overall Purpose and Objectives

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

2. Authority

(a) The Committee shall have the authority to:

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

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

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

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

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

3. Membership and Organization

(a) The Committee will be composed of at least three members. The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Directors to serve one-year terms and shall be permitted to serve an unlimited number of consecutive terms. Every member of the Committee must be a Director who is independent and financially literate to the extent required by (and subject to the exemptions and other provisions set

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Role and Responsibilities

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

(a) recommend to the Directors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(m) review and be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the public disclosure of the Corporation of financial information extracted or derived from the financial statements of the Corporation, other than the public disclosure referred to in paragraph 4(l) above, and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures;

(n) establish procedures for,

(i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and

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

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

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

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

(r) review any legal matters which could significantly impact the financial statements of the Corporation as reported on by counsel and meet with counsel to the Corporation whenever deemed appropriate;

(s) institute special investigations and, if appropriate, hire special counsel or experts to assist in such special investigations;

(t) at least annually, obtain and review a report prepared by the external auditor of the Corporation describing: the firm's quality-control procedures; any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review or peer review of the firm or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, in respect of one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and (to assess the auditor's independence) all relationships between the independent auditor and the Corporation;

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

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

(w) review and assess annually this charter and recommend any proposed changes to theBoard of Directors for approval;

(x) perform an annual evaluation of the performance of the Committee, the results of which will be reviewed by the Board of Directors; and

(y) review the selection of, and changes in the accounting policies of the Corporation.

5. Communication with the Directors

(a) The Committee shall produce and provide the Directors with a written summary of all actions taken at each Committee meeting or by written resolution.

(b) The Committee shall produce and provide the Directors with all reports or other information required to be prepared under Applicable Laws.

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), dated March 23, 2007, should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements for December 31, 2006 and related notes thereto which appear elsewhere in this report. All figures in this MD&A are expressed in US dollars, unless stated otherwise.

OVERVIEW

IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD" or "IMG" or the "Company") is an established mid-tier gold mining and exploration company. Following the acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited in March 2006, and Cambior in November 2006, IAMGOLD's interests include eight operating gold mines, a niobium producer, and exploration projects located throughout Africa and the Americas. Its advanced exploration projects include the Camp Caiman project in French Guiana, and Quimsacocha project in Ecuador. IAMGOLD's securities trade on the Toronto, New York, and Botswana stock exchanges.

Net earnings for 2006 were $72.5 million or $0.39 per share, net of earnings from discontinued operations of $0.1 million, compared to $20.5 million or $0.14 per share for 2005 and $11.6 million or $0.08 per share for 2004. Earnings in 2006 benefited from stronger gold prices but were partially offset by higher operating costs. The increase in earnings is mainly a result of higher gold prices, and both increased production and cost containment success at the Sadiola and Yatela mines in Mali and from the inclusion of results from the Cambior operations from November 8.

Operating cash flow for 2006 was $64.0 million compared to $28.8 million in 2005 and $11.6 million in 2004. The increase is a result of higher earnings, partially offset by increases in non-cash working capital relating to a reduction of accounts payable related to the Cambior acquisition and increases in ore stockpiles at Sadiola, Yatela and Mupane.

ACQUISITIONS

Gallery Gold Limited

On March 22, 2006, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Gallery Gold Limited ("GGL") in exchange for the issuance of 26,221,468 common shares. GGL, through its subsidiaries, owns a 100% interest in the Mupane gold mine in Botswana and a controlling interest in the Buckreef project in Tanzania. The purchase price has been determined to be $202.3 million, including transaction costs of $2.5 million and the purchase of GGL common share options for $2.4 million . The value was determined based on an exchange ratio of one IAMGOLD share for each 22 GGL shares.

Cambior Inc.

On November 8, 2006, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Cambior Inc. ("Cambior"), an international gold producer with operations, development projects and exploration activities throughout the Americas (Rosebel mine, Doyon Division, Sleeping Giant mine, Niobec mine and Camp Caiman project). As consideration for the transaction, the Company issued 116,258,765 common shares along with options and warrants exercisable for 10.8 million common shares of IAMGOLD. The purchase price has been determined to be $1.1 billion, including transaction costs of $4.9 million. The value was determined based on an exchange ratio of 0.42 IAMGOLD share for each Cambior share.

Cambior's activities have been accounted for in IAMGOLD's results since the closing date of the transaction. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method with the fair value of the consideration allocated to the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the closing date.

Fair Values

The preliminary allocations of the fair values of the consideration for both transactions to the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the respective closing dates are set out below. The Company intends to retain outside specialists to assist in determining the final allocations. This process is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2007 for GGL and the third quarter of 2007 for Cambior.

Fair value ($000's)	GGL	Cambior	Total
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	971	7,183	8,154
Mining assets	135,668	784,601	920,269
Exploration and development	96,582	189,049	285,631
Net assets held for sale	-	24,219	24,219
Other assets	18,873	99,807	118,680
Goodwill	72,405	330,638	403,043
Current liabilities	(11,186)	(94,010)	(105,196)
Long-term debt	(16,589)	(33,716)	(50,305)
Forward sales liability and gold call option	(59,711)	(16,205)	(75,916)
Asset retirement obligations	(2,506)	(38,380)	(40,886)
Accrued benefit liabilities	-	(8,897)	(8,897)
Future income and mining tax liabilities	(32,178)	(135,827)	(168,005)
Non-controlling interest	-	(3,502)	(3,502)
	202,329	1,104,960	1,307,289
Consideration paid:			
Issue of 26,221,468 common shares of the Company	197,448	-	197,448
Issue of 116,258,765 common shares of the Company	-	1,062,605	1,062,605
Settlement of GGL common share options	2,402	-	2,402
Issue of 2,428,873 IAMGOLD equivalent options	-	13,062	13,062
Issue of warrants equivalent to 8,400,000 IAMGOLD shares	-	24,403	24,403
Transaction costs	2,479	4,890	7,369
	202,329	1,104,960	1,307,289

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL RESULTS

(in $000's except where noted)	**2006**	2005	2004
	$	$	$
Cash, short-term deposits and gold bullion	**173,376**	110,197	85,436
Net current working capital	**102,056**	114,527	102,562
Total assets	**2,278,676**	468,985	448,002
Long-term loans, including current portion	**38,888**	6,924	10,437
Revenues	**303,345**	129,774	121,872
Earnings from working interests	**28,874**	15,467	13,149
Net earnings from continuing operations	**72,388**	20,494	11,609
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	**93**	-	-
Net earnings	**72,481**	20,494	11,609
Basic and diluted net earnings from continuing operations per share	**0.39**	0.14	0.08
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	**0.39**	0.14	0.08
Cash dividends declared per share (C$)	**0.07**	0.07	0.06
(US$)	**0.06**	0.06	0.05
Operating cash flow	**63,991**	28,814	11,581
Gold produced (000 oz - IMG share)	**642**	447	432
Weighted average GI cash cost ($/oz - IMG share)*	**322**	276	248
Average gold spot price ($/oz)**	**604**	445	410

** Weighted average Gold Institute cash cost is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

*** Average gold price as per the London PM fix.*

Quarterly Financial Review
(in $000's except where noted)

2006	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Revenues	**44,481**	**71,955**	**65,659**	**121,250**	**303,345**
Net earnings from continuing operations	**19,851**	**29,838**	**13,425**	**9,274**	**72,388**
Net earnings from discontinued operations	**-**	**-**	**-**	**93**	**93**
Net earnings	**19,851**	**29,838**	**13,425**	**9,361**	**72,481**
Basic and diluted net earnings from continuing operations per share	**0.13**	**0.17**	**0.08**	**0.04**	**0.39***
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	**0.13**	**0.17**	**0.08**	**0.04**	**0.39***
Operating cash flow from continuing operations	**21,794**	**24,276**	**17,919**	**2**	**63,991**
2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	29,493	29,539	31,316	39,426	129,774
Net earnings	7,743	2,375	4,198	6,178	20,494
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.14
Operating cash flow	8,533	5,680	1,828	12,773	28,814

* As the weighted average number of shares differ on a quarterly basis compared to the annual average, quarterly earnings per share do not sum to the annual earnings per share.

IAMGOLD ATTRIBUTABLE PRODUCTION AND COSTS

The table below presents the production attributable to IAMGOLD's ownership in its operating gold mines along with the weighted average cost of production.

			2006			2005	2004
Production (000 oz)	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**	Total	Total
Sadiola—38%	**42**	**52**	**46**	**50**	**190**	168	173
Yatela—40%	**33**	**40**	**33**	**34**	**141**	98	97
Tarkwa—18.9%	**36**	**33**	**33**	**34**	**136**	137	105
Damang—18.9%	**12**	**11**	**9**	**8**	**41**	43	56
Mupane—100%	**-**	**22**	**19**	**24**	**65**	-	-
Rosebel—95%	**-**	**-**	**-**	**38**	**38**	-	-
Doyon—100%	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23**	**23**	-	-
Sleeping Giant—100%	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**8**	-	-
Total production	**123**	**158**	**140**	**219**	**642**	447	432
Total cash cost ($/oz—IMG share)*	**294**	**315**	**348**	**389**	**344**	295	265
GI cash cost* ($/oz—IMG share)	**271**	**290**	**329**	**368**	**322**	276	248

* *Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

Gold production at the operating mines in 2006 was 44% and 49% ahead of production compared to 2005 and 2004. The increase in 2006 is mainly a result of the addition of production from the Mupane, Rosebel, Doyon and Sleeping Giant mines, and excellent performance at the Sadiola and Yatela mines.

The Company's attributable share of gold production in 2007 from the above operating mines is expected to be 1,000,000 ounces of gold at a Gold Institute cash cost, including all royalties, of $395 per ounce.

MARKET TRENDS

IAMGOLD generates revenues from the sale of gold and ferroniobium.

GOLD MARKET

During 2006, the gold price displayed considerable volatility. Gold price averaged $604 per ounce but traded between $525 and $725 per ounce throughout the year. The closing price for 2006 was $632 per ounce.

In the first half of 2006, the gold price was impacted by political uncertainty as well as continued investment demand for bullion via purchases of commodity indices products. The second half activity level was relatively muted as net buying activity switched to more range trading activity.

Purchases related to jewelry demand dropped significantly in the first half in reaction to gold price volatility but stabilized during the second half.

Net sales of gold by the official sector were considerably less than expected during 2006. This was due to lower sales from the participants in the Central Bank Gold Agreement. In addition, a number of countries outside the agreement announced plans or interest in raising central bank gold reserves.

GOLD PRICE - LONDON PM FIX (US$/OZ)



NIOBIUM MARKET

Niobium is a strengthening element used in the manufacture of specialty steel alloys. Small additions of niobium increase the strength and durability of steel used in pipelines, the automobile industry and structures.

Unlike most other commodities, the niobium price remained constant over the past five years, however it has risen in 2006. Niobium demand has increased due to a general increase in the use of niobium, high demand in China and the additional use of niobium as a substitute for other, higher-priced specialty alloys.

IAMGOLD is now one of three producers worldwide, and has held a market share of between 10% and 15% over the past five years. The market is dominated by a Brazilian producer that strongly influences market conditions. IAMGOLD's competitiveness in certain markets is also impacted by tariffs and duties imposed by governments. Nevertheless, steady market growth has enabled production and sales to expand. Growth in the use of niobium is expected to continue.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

MINING INTERESTS

			2006			2005	2004
($ 000's)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	**42,751**	**70,528**	**63,654**	**119,027**	**295,960**	119,393	112,663
Mining costs	**20,622**	**29,100**	**30,621**	**76,732**	**157,075**	79,288	69,333
Depreciation and depletion	**6,105**	**11,644**	**10,178**	**17,826**	**45,753**	20,605	20,592
Earnings from mining interests	**16,024**	**29,784**	**22,855**	**24,469**	**93,132**	19,500	22,738

Mining interests include the Company's proportionate share of assets, liabilities and results of operations from its joint venture interests in the Sadiola and Yatela mine and the financial position, results of operations from the 100% owned Mupane mine from April 1st, 2006, and results of operations from the 95% owned Rosebel mine and 100% owned Doyon, Sleeping Giant and Niobec mines from November 8, 2006.

The Company's 2006 consolidated mining revenues were 148% higher than 2005 and 163% higher than 2004. The increase in 2006 was attributable to an increase in the average gold price and an increase in attributable gold production. The production increases in 2006 were attributable to the acquisition of the Mupane, Rosebel, Doyon, Sleeping Giant and Niobec mines plus excellent performance from the Sadiola and Yatela mines. The average gold revenue recorded for all gold mines was $608 per ounce in 2006 (2005 - $447 per ounce; 2004 - $408 per ounce). Average gold spot price in 2006 was $603 per ounce (2005 - $445 per ounce; 2004 - $410 per ounce).

The Company's mining costs of $157.1 million in 2006 were 98% and 126% higher than in 2005 and 2004 as a result of the increased production, the acquisition of mines and a general increase in the cost of supplies, fuel and labour used in production. Specifically, gold cash costs as defined by the Gold Institute increased to $311 per ounce in 2006 compared to $269 per ounce and $260 per ounce in 2005 and in 2004.

In 2006, the Company expensed $3.4 million (2005 - $0.4 million and 2004 - $0.1 million) for exploration at the mine level in accordance with the Company's accounting policies and have been included in mining costs. Exploration expenditures totaling $2.2 million were capitalized at these mines in 2006 (2005 - $1.0 million).

Sadiola Mine (IAMGOLD interest - 38%)

Summarized Results

100% Basis

	2006					2005	2004
	Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**	Total	Total
Waste mined (000t)	**3,270**	**4,416**	**4,084**	**5,484**	**17,255**	12,950	8,910
Marginal ore mined (000t)	**206**	**154**	**130**	**228**	**717**	810	1,000
Ore mined (000t)	**1,546**	**1,324**	**1,007**	**1,583**	**5,460**	5,570	5,630
Total material mined (000t)	**5,022**	**5,894**	**5,221**	**7,295**	**23,433**	19,330	15,540
Strip ratio*	**2.3**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**3.3**	2.5	1.8
Ore milled (000t)	**1,110**	**1,210**	**1,320**	**1,181**	**4,821**	5,030	5,150
Head grade (g/t)	**3.5**	**4.2**	**3.1**	**4.9**	**3.9**	3.2	3.8
Recovery (%)	**88**	**85**	**93**	**77**	**86**	86	76
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**111**	**136**	**121**	**131**	**499**	442	458
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	**111**	**131**	**127**	**127**	**496**	445	458
Gold revenue ($/oz)**	**553**	**628**	**626**	**614**	**607**	446	420
Direct cash costs ($/oz)***	**285**	**259**	**268**	**309**	**280**	279	234
Production taxes ($/oz)***	**33**	**36**	**39**	**36**	**36**	27	24
Total cash costs ($/oz)***	**318**	**295**	**307**	**345**	**316**	306	258
Cash cost adjustments ($/oz)***	**(45)**	**(38)**	**(38)**	**(52)**	**(43)**	(36)	(12)
GI cash costs ($/oz)***	**273**	**257**	**269**	**293**	**273**	270	246

* *Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.*

* *Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.*

*** *Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

Tonnages mined in 2006 were 21% higher than 2005 due to better equipment availability and a clement rainy season. Ore mined was 2% lower in 2006 than 2005, while waste mined increased 33%. The resulting stripping ratio increased from 2.5 in 2005 to 3.3 in 2006. The head grade of the ore provided to the mill was 22% higher in 2006 than 2005 due to the processing of more higher grade sulphide ores. In 2006, 38% of the mill feed was sulphide material versus 26% in 2005.

Direct cash costs in 2006, at $140 million, were higher than the $123 million recorded during 2005 while unit costs were essentially unchanged. This is a result of the higher production achieved in 2006 and a change in the oxide/sulphide feed ratio to the mill. Sulphide ores are generally higher grade than oxide ores, but are also more costly to process. The ratio of sulphides fed to the mill in 2006 was higher than the 2005 ratio. The cash cost per ounce at $273 was marginally higher than the $270 in 2005 due to the higher costs which were mainly offset by the higher gold production.

During 2006 metallurgical test work was completed on the deep sulphide ore as part of the pre-feasibility study. Preliminary results show that gold recoveries of 75% are possible using a combination of gravity recovery and cyanidation, which is an improvement from the 65% gold recovery obtained in earlier testwork. Work will continue in 2007 on improving the metallurgical process in order to complete a full feasibility study on deep sulphides in 2007. Diamond drilling for the deep sulphides continued in 2006 to increase drilling density of the higher grade footwall bands in order to convert material currently classified as inferred resources into the indicated category. This drilling will continue in 2007.

Additions to capital assets at Sadiola amounted to $10.3 million for 2006 which was 47% lower than spending in 2005. The main areas of expenditures were additional fleet mobilization charges, brownfields exploration and mining contract renewal costs.

Profit distributions of $87.5 million were made by Sadiola during 2006, with IAMGOLD's share being $33.2 million.

For 2007, production at Sadiola is expected to be lower at 445,000 ounces at a cash cost of $360 per ounce. Production is decreasing due to lower grades of oxide material scheduled to be processed and lower gold recovery from the sulphide ore, while costs are increasing due to the higher cost of processing more sulphide ore and higher mining volume scheduled to be mined. Capital for 2007 is estimated to increase to $18 million and will be spent on the deep sulphide feasibility study and deep sulphide drilling, exploration at the satellite pits, installation of a gravity circuit in the plant and camp relocation costs.

Yatela Mine (IAMGOLD interest - 40%)
Summarized Results
100% Basis

	2006					2005	2004
	Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**	Total	Total
Waste mined (000t)	**2,028**	**2,358**	**3,245**	**4,001**	**11,633**	11,550	15,700
Marginal ore mined (000t)	**252**	**148**	**40**	**80**	**520**	1,030	1,750
Ore mined (000t)	**755**	**713**	**258**	**471**	**2,196**	1,820	3,670
Total material mined (000t)	**3,035**	**3,219**	**3,542**	**4,553**	**14,349**	14,400	21,120
Strip ratio*	**3.0**	**3.5**	**12.9**	**8.7**	**5.5**	6.9	4.7
Ore crushed (000t)	**820**	**810**	**670**	**907**	**3,205**	3,150	2,870
Head grade (g/t)	**4.5**	**4.9**	**3.0**	**3.9**	**4.1**	3.0	3.4
Gold stacked (000/oz)	**119**	**128**	**64**	**101**	**412**	302	314
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**82**	**100**	**84**	**85**	**352**	247	242
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	**87**	**100**	**84**	**83**	**354**	245	241
Gold revenue ($/oz)**	**555**	**627**	**621**	**618**	**606**	449	410
Direct cash costs ($/oz)***	**200**	**200**	**228**	**262**	**221**	266	281
Production taxes ($/oz)***	**36**	**38**	**37**	**36**	**37**	28	25
Total cash costs ($/oz)***	**236**	**238**	**264**	**298**	**258**	294	306
Cash cost adjustments ($/oz)***	**(29)**	**(21)**	**(25)**	**(64)**	**(34)**	(25)	(43)
GI cash costs ($/oz)***	**207**	**217**	**239**	**234**	**224**	269	263

* *Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.*
** *Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.*
*** *Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

Gold production for 2006 was 43% higher than 2005 at 352,000 ounces. The increase in gold production was the direct result of a 2% increase in the tonnes stacked and a 38% increase in the gold grade stacked. Tonnes mined in 2006 were similar to 2005, however 21% more ore was mined in 2006 than in 2005 due to fewer rain-associated delays during the 2006 rainy season and the mining of the KW18 satellite pit in 2006. A pit cutback of the main Yatela pit was approved in the first quarter of 2006 and stripping commenced in May. As a result of the pit deepening, the life of Yatela will be extended to 2010 rather than closing in 2007 as previously planned.

Direct cash costs for 2006 were $78 million, which is more than the $66 million recorded in 2005. The increase is primarily a result of the changes in production levels. Gold Institute cash costs of $224 per ounce were 18% lower in 2006 as a result of higher gold production and improved performance on all fronts in 2006.

Capital expenditures at Yatela totalled $2.4 million for 2006 which was a decrease from the $6 million spent in 2005. Capital in 2006 was spent on the construction of a leach pad and repairs to the solution ponds.

In 2006, Yatela made its first profit distributions to its shareholders of $51.0 million, with IAMGOLD's share being $20.4 million. During the first half of 2006, Yatela made loan repayments of $53.5 million, with IAMGOLD's share being $19.4 million, resulting in the Yatela operations becoming debt free as of June 30, 2006. Effective July 4, 2006 Yatela became subject to income tax at a rate of 35% upon expiry of the five year income tax-free period and recorded $13.3 million of current income tax expense for the year.

For 2007 gold production at Yatela is expected to decline 22% to 275,000 ounces at a cash cost of $335 per ounce. The reduction in gold production is a result of less ore being mined from the pit and a resulting drop in stacked gold grade. Capital expenditures will increase to $5 million for leach pad construction associated with the extended mine life.

Mupane Mine (IAMGOLD interest—100%)
Summarized Results
100% Basis

	2006			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Waste mined (000t)	**1,832**	**1,619**	**1,769**	**5,214**
Marginal ore mined (000t)	**70**	**79**	**55**	**205**
Ore mined (000t)	**284**	**231**	**218**	**733**
Total material mined (000t)	**2,167**	**1,928**	**2,036**	**6,152**
Strip ratio*	**6.7**	**7.4**	**8.4**	**7.4**
Ore milled (000t)	**240**	**220**	**228**	**687**
Head grade (g/t)	**3.3**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**3.3**
Recovery (%)	**87**	**89**	**90**	**89**
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**22**	**19**	**24**	**65**
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	**24**	**21**	**19**	**65**
Gold revenue ($/oz)**	**591**	**589**	**618**	**598**
Direct cash costs ($/oz)***	**401**	**497**	**503**	**466**
Production taxes ($/oz)***	**30**	**34**	**26**	**30**
Total cash costs ($/oz)***	**431**	**531**	**529**	**496**
Cash cost adjustments ($/oz)***	**(36)**	**(12)**	**9**	**(13)**
GI cash cost ($/oz)***	**395**	**519**	**538**	**483**

* *Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.*
** *Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.*
*** *Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

The financial results of Mupane have been incorporated into the Company's financial results from the date of acquisition of GGL, March 22, 2006.

As at December 31, 2006, the outstanding Mupane forward sales contracts acquired on acquisition of GGL were as follows:

Year	Forward Sales oz	Average Forward Price (US$)	Liability ($000)
2007	77,776	402	16,439
2008	77,776	402	17,874
2009	43,888	407	10,472
Total	199,440	403	44,785

The Mupane forward sales contracts are accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices. On delivery of gold into the Mupane forward contracts, the related acquired liability is amortized and recorded into gold revenue. In 2006, during the period from March 22 to year end, 58,332 ounces of gold were delivered under forward sales contracts and 6,780 ounces were sold on a spot basis.

Gold revenue was $39.0 million in 2006 and is comprised of the following:

(in $000)	**2006**
Forward sales contracts	23,470
Spot sales	4,171
Forward sales liability amortization	11,322
	38,963

Gold production for 2006 totalled 65,000 ounces. Tonnage milled in 2006 was lower than expected due to two factors, lower mill availability and increasing ore hardness. Mill availability was affected by a shutdown in the third quarter to change the ball mill pinion gear and several SAG mill motor changes in the fourth quarter. The hardness of the ore has increased as the mine moved into deeper fresh rock resulting in throughput in the mill falling to 80% of design capacity. Throughput was limited by the size of the installed motor on the SAG mill. The Company has not yet found a permanent solution to the situation and continues to operate with sub-optimal motors.

In 2006, six million tonnes were mined which was 25% less than plan. The shortfall in tonnes mined in 2006 was due to poor equipment availability, slower digging in the hard rock resulting in increased cycle times and limits on the drilling capacity. The contractor mobilized three additional trucks and two additional drills to site during the third quarter to overcome these problems.

A liquid oxygen supply was installed during the third quarter to resolve issues with sufficient oxygen available in leach circuit. A new oxygen plant has arrived on site during the first quarter 2007 and should be commissioned during the second quarter 2007.

Due to the under performance of the Mupane facility over the last few quarters, a review of all aspects of the operation has been initiated.

Direct cash costs of $30.0 million in 2006 were higher than expected. Costs were higher due to increased mining unit costs, increased labour rates and costs associated with repairs to the mills. Gold Institute cash costs for 2006 were $483 per ounce. Costs will remain high during the first quarter 2007 as the mill throughput is restricted.

Capital expenditures for 2006 were $1.5 million. This was spent on the purchase of the new oxygen plant, raising the tailings dam and on several smaller capital projects.

Bank debt of $16.3 million was repaid during the year and call options were repurchased for $3.4 million.

Production for 2007 is forecast to be 100,000 ounces at a cash cost of $385 per ounce with capital expenditures of $2.7 million.

Rosebel Mine (IAMGOLD interest—95%)
Summarized Results
100% Basis

for the period November 8 to December 31	**2006 Q4**
Waste mined (000t)	**4,249**
Ore mined (000t)	**1,133**
Total material mined (000t)	**5,382**
Strip ratio*	**3.8**
Ore milled (000t)	**1,173**
Head grade (g/t)	**1.1**
Recovery (%)	**92**
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**40**
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	**43**
Gold revenue ($/oz)**	**625**
Direct cash costs ($/oz)***	**358**
Royalties ($/oz)***	**58**
Total cash costs ($/oz)***	**416**
GI cash cost ($/oz)***	**416**

* *Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full grade ore.*
** *Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.*
*** *Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

The Rosebel mine is located in Suriname, South America, approximately 100 km south of Paramaribo, the country's capital. The mine has been in production since February 2004. IAMGOLD holds 95% of the participating share capital of Rosebel Gold Mines NV, the Surinamese company that holds the interest. The Republic of Suriname holds the remaining 5%.

During 2006, the Rosebel mine produced 300,700 ounces of gold. The production attributable to IAMGOLD subsequent to November 8, 2006 is 38,000 ounces at a Gold Institute cash cost of $416 per ounce.

Rosebel's production is subject to royalties and a price participation right, payable as follows:

· To Grassalco (a state-owned entity): 2% of gold produced, plus 6.5% of the market price in excess of $425 per ounce using the average market price for a given quarter.

· To a foundation that promotes local development of natural resources in Suriname, a royalty of 0.25% of all minerals produced.

· As consideration for the acquisition of the residual 50% interest in Rosebel in May 2002, a price participation right of 10% of the average quarterly market price in excess of $300 per ounce on gold production from soft and transitional ore, and in excess of $350 per ounce from hard rock ore.

Capital expenditures amounted to $5.9 million since the acquisition to year end for drills, dozers, tailings and exploration.

For 2007, Rosebel is expected to produce 255,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost of $435 per ounce as defined by the Gold Institute. This cash cost includes all of the above royalties.

Doyon Division (IAMGOLD interest—100%)

Summarized Results

100% Basis

	2006
	Q4
Tonnes hoisted (000t)	**102**
Ore milled (000t)	**114**
Head grade (g/t)	**6.7**
Recovery (%)	**96**
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**23**
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	**23**
Gold revenue ($/oz)*	**629**
Direct cash costs ($/oz)**	**403**
Royalties ($/oz)**	**48**
Total cash costs ($/oz)**	**451**
GI cash cost ($/oz)**	**451**

* *Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.*

** *Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

The Doyon Division comprises two adjacent underground mines, Doyon and Mouska, located approximately 40 kilometers east of Rouyn-Noranda, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. The Doyon property covers an area of approximately 2,870 hectares on the prolific Cadillac-Bousquet gold belt in the Abitibi region.

In operation since 1980, the Doyon mine produced its 5,000,000 th ounce in January 2006. In 1998, Cambior purchased 50% of Doyon from Barrick Gold Corporation. As part of the purchase consideration, a 24.75% price participation right is payable on the price exceeding an average annual market price of $375 per ounce.

The Doyon and Mouska mines benefit from operating synergies. Mouska production is being trucked four kilometers and processed at the Doyon mill. Mouska production is subject to royalties totaling 2.2% of the value of gold production.

During 2006, the Doyon Division produced 153,000 ounces of gold. The production attributable to IAMGOLD after the date of acquisition was 23,000 ounces at a Gold Institute cash cost of $451 per ounce.

Capital expenditures amounted to $1.5 million since the acquisition date and consisted mainly of underground infrastructure and development.

For 2007, the Doyon Division is expected to produce 140,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost, as defined by the Gold Institute of $460 per ounce.

Westwood Project

The Westwood project is located 2.5 kilometers east of the Doyon mine. From November 8 th until December 31st 2006, the development of the exploration drift towards the Westwood deposit continued with an advance of 157 meters compared to 131 meters planned. The initial drill program was planned using only two drills, however the results obtained from the 2006 program justified the addition of two more drills at the end of the year. Total expenditures from the date of acquisition were $0.9 million.

Sleeping Giant Mine (IAMGOLD interest—100%)
Summarized Results
100% Basis

	2006
	Q4
Tonnes hoisted (000t)	**21**
Ore milled (000t)	**22**
Head grade (g/t)	**11.1**
Recovery (%)	**97**
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**8**
Gold sales - 100% (000 oz)	**8**
Gold revenue ($/oz)*	**629**
Direct cash costs ($/oz)**	**429**
Total cash costs ($/oz)**	**429**
Stockpile adjustments ($/oz)**	**17**
GI cash cost ($/oz)**	**446**

* *Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales divided by ounces of gold sold.*
** *Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

The Sleeping Giant mine is located in northwestern Quebec, approximately 80 kilometers north of Amos. It is a high-grade, vein-type, underground gold mine.

During 2006, Sleeping Giant produced 46,000 ounces. The production attributable to IAMGOLD after the date of acquisition of November 8, 2006 was 8,000 ounces at a Gold Institute cash cost of $446 per ounce.

Since the acquisition date, capital expenditures at Sleeping Giant totaled $0.3 million, principally related to underground exploration and deferred development.

For 2007, Sleeping Giant is expected to produce 50,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost, as defined by the Gold Institute of $380 per ounce.

Niobec Mine

The Niobec mine, in operation since 1976, is a reliable supplier of niobium, currently producing approximately 10% of the world consumption. Sales and production in 2006 were higher than in 2005 as a result of expansion/optimization work performed in 2005 and 2006. After the acquisition on November 8, 2006, a further $1.0 million was invested to expand and optimize the plant. Additional amounts were also expended on sustaining capital and underground infrastructure development.

Sales for the period subsequent to the acquisition amounted to $10.6 million.

Niobium revenues for 2007 are expected to be approximately $75 million. Capital expenditures are estimated at $17 million primarily for a new hoist and headframe in preparation for a shaft deepening program in 2008. Current reserves at Niobec are sufficient for another eleven years of production.

Omai Mine

The Omai open pit gold mine in Guyana was closed in September, 2005 following depletion of the reserves. During 2006 an exploration program was carried out to assess the potential for an underground operation at the site. Results of this program are currently being assessed. Closure activities associated with the depleted open pit mine continue.

WORKING INTERESTS

	2006					2005	2004
	Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**	Total	Total
Tarkwa	**7,185**	**5,963**	**4,813**	**5,505**	**23,466**	13,736	7,741
Damang	**1,616**	**2,049**	**944**	**799**	**5,408**	1,731	5,408
Earnings from working interests	**8,801**	**8,012**	**5,757**	**6,304**	**28,874**	15,467	13,149

The Company owns an 18.9% interest in each of two Ghanaian registered companies, Gold Fields Ghana Limited ("GFGL") and Abosso Goldfields Limited ("Abosso"). GFGL holds the mining and exploration permits for the Tarkwa mine in Ghana while Abosso holds the permits for the Damang mine, also in Ghana. Gold Fields Limited ("Gold Fields") owns a 71.1% interest in each of GFGL and Abosso and the Government of Ghana holds the remaining 10% interests in each mine. Gold Fields is the operator at both mines. In addition, the Company owns a 20.79% interest in the GFGL shareholder loans.

Earnings from working interests increased 87% and 120% from 2005 and 2004 mainly as a result of higher gold prices and a lower effective tax rate. This improvement is partially offset by an increase in cash costs at both mines. Costs for 2006 and 2005 include a non-cash and non-recurring increase to earnings relating to future taxes at Tarkwa and Damang of $1.9 million and $2.1 million (IMG share), respectively as a result of a general reduction of effective tax rates in Ghana from 29% to 25% in 2006 and 35% to 29% in 2005. Production at the mines decreased 2% relative to 2005 and increased 10% from 2004.

The Company's share of amortization and depreciation expense recorded in the determination of the above earnings was $8.6 million (2005 - $9.1 million; 2004 - $7.2 million).

Tarkwa Mine (IAMGOLD interest - 18.9%)
Summarized Results
100% Basis

	2006					2005	2004
	Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**	Total	Total
Waste mined (000t)	**18,281**	**16,883**	**16,243**	**16,025**	**67,432**	67,820	55,590
Marginal ore mined (000t)	**137**	**136**	**208**	**114**	**594**	950	930
Ore mined (000t)	**5,431**	**5,071**	**5,202**	**5,230**	**20,933**	20,710	17,740
Total material mined (000t)	**23,850**	**22,090**	**21,650**	**21,639**	**88,959**	89,480	74,260
Strip ratio*	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**3.3**	3.3	3.2
Heap Leach:							
Ore crushed (000t)	**4,370**	**4,260**	**4,200**	**4,230**	**17,066**	16,450	16,160
Head grade (g/t)	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	1.2	1.3
Gold stacked (000 oz)	**161**	**166**	**152**	**154**	**634**	640	705
Recovery (%)	**75**	**75**	**74**	**79**	**76**	78	78
Gold production (000 oz)	**120**	**120**	**110**	**110**	**461**	493	525
Mill:							
Ore milled (000t)	**1,300**	**1,110**	**1,330**	**1,350**	**5,088**	4,610	850
Head grade (g/t)	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**1.7**	1.7	1.7
Recovery (%)	**97**	**97**	**97**	**97**	**97**	98	96
Gold production (000 oz)	**72**	**56**	**64**	**68**	**260**	232	28
Total gold production & sales - 100% (000 oz)	**192**	**176**	**174**	**179**	**721**	725	553
Gold revenue ($/oz)**	**552**	**626**	**623**	**611**	**602**	443	411
Direct cash costs ($/oz)**	**289**	**328**	**347**	**344**	**327**	258	249
Production taxes ($/oz)**	**17**	**19**	**19**	**18**	**18**	13	12
Total cash costs ($/oz)**	**306**	**347**	**366**	**363**	**345**	271	261
Gold-in-process adjustments ($/oz)***	**(2)**	**(8)**	**(3)**	**(23)**	**(9)**	(3)	(11)
GI cash cost ($/oz)**	**304**	**339**	**363**	**340**	**336**	268	250

* *Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.*
* *Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales, adjusted for hedge accounting, divided by ounces of gold sold.*
*** *Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

Gold production in 2006 at 721,000 ounces was 0.6% lower than production in 2005. Total operational tonnage mined was also 0.6% lower in 2006. The decrease in mined tonnage was a result of heavy rains and increased maintenance downtime of the mining fleet in the second quarter of 2006 which slowed mining.

Direct cash costs for 2006 were $235 million, which was higher than the $187 million recorded in 2005. The increase in cash costs were the result of higher fuel costs, cyanide and cement costs as well as the additional costs of power generation in the third and fourth quarters of 2006. Mining fleet maintenance has also increased which added to the cash costs. Much of the mining fleet has reached the 12,000 hour level where the hourly maintenance costs jumps substantially. Regarding the power situation, Ghanaian companies were requested to reduce their power consumption by up to 50%, necessitating the need for Tarkwa to generate its own power. A new power station is being sourced to provide power to several mining companies in Ghana, of which 22 MW would be available for Tarkwa and Damang. The power station is scheduled for commissioning in 2007. Gold Institute cash costs of $336 per ounce in 2006 were 25% higher than 2005.

Capital expenditures were $67 million during 2006. The majority of the capital was spent on expanding the North Heap Leach facility, purchasing a secondary mining fleet, work associated with the CIL plant expansion, including a down payment for a new ball mill, and capital waste mining at the Teberebie pit. Capital waste stripping is being carried out at Teberebie in order to provide sufficient hard feed for the CIL plant.

A decision was made in 2006 to expand the existing CIL plant to 12 million tonnes per annum and expand the North Heap Leach Facility to allow ongoing stacking operations. Capital for these two projects is $126 million and $49 million respectively.

Tarkwa made cash distributions in 2006 of $140 million (2005 - $75.0 million; 2004 - $20 million) with IAMGOLD's share being $28.9 million (2005 - $15.2 million; 2004 - $4.0 million). $3.8 million (2005 - $4.7 million; 2004 - $1.9 million) of the amount was received as dividends, which is included in the Company's operating cash flow and the remaining $25.1 million (2005 - $10.5 million; 2004 - $2.1 million) was received as a loan repayment, which is classified as an investing activity. Cash balances at Tarkwa as at December 31, 2006 were $20.8 million (2005 - $45.7 million). Future cash distributions will be dependant on timing of expenditures for the mill expansion and the North Heap Leach Facility.

For 2007. the Tarkwa mine is expected to produce 715,000 ounces at a Gold Institute cash cost of $350 per ounce.

Damang Mine (IAMGOLD interest - 18.9%)
Summarized Results
100% Basis

	2006					2005	2004
	Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**	Total	Total
Waste mined (000t)	**3,276**	**3,374**	**4,269**	**4,555**	**15,474**	11,840	7,450
Marginal ore mined (000t)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	10	-
Ore mined (000t)	**900**	**888**	**818**	**856**	**3,461**	2,700	4,820
Total material mined (000t)	**4,176**	**4,262**	**5,087**	**5,411**	**18,935**	14,550	12,270
Strip ratio*	**3.6**	**3.8**	**5.2**	**5.3**	**4.5**	4.4	1.5
Waste mined							
- Pit cut back (000t)	**2,570**	**2,430**	**2,370**	**2,859**	**10,232**	3,540	-
Ore milled (000t)	**1,380**	**1,300**	**1,320**	**1,326**	**5,321**	5,170	5,390
Head grade (g/t)	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.4**	1.5	1.9
Recovery (%)	**93**	**93**	**93**	**93**	**93**	92	90
Gold production & sales - 100% (000 oz)	**62**	**56**	**48**	**52**	**218**	229	296
Gold revenue ($/oz)*	**550**	**628**	**622**	**612**	**601**	445	407
Direct cash costs ($/oz)**	**317**	**342**	**406**	**434**	**371**	315	210
Production taxes ($/oz)**	**17**	**19**	**19**	**18**	**18**	13	12
Total cash costs ($/oz)***	**334**	**361**	**425**	**452**	**389**	328	222
Gold-in-process adjustments ($/oz) **	**11**	**(11)**	**23**	**7**	**7**	19	(1)
GI cash cost ($/oz)**	**345**	**350**	**448**	**459**	**396**	347	221

* *Strip ratio is calculated as waste plus marginal ore divided by full-grade ore.*

** *Gold revenue is calculated as gold sales, adjusted for hedge accounting, divided by ounces of gold sold.*

*** *Cash cost per ounce is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the Supplemental Information attached to the MD&A for reconciliation to GAAP.*

Gold production in 2006 was 5% lower than production in 2005. The decrease in production is a direct result of lower milled grade. Gold head grade to the plant was 8% lower during 2006 at 1.4 g/t whilst milled tonnage increased 3%. The decrease in mill head grade is the result of the depletion of the Amoanda pit which provided higher grade fresh material to the mill. The depletion of this pit required lower grade surface stockpiles to be processed to maintain the optimal fresh to oxide blend in the mill. Operational tonnes mined increased in 2006 by 30% which was due to operational tonnage coming from the Damang Pit Cutback and higher mining rates in the Tomento pits. The operating strip ratio increased marginally in 2006 to 4.5 from 4.4 in 2005. More higher grade ore will become available in 2007 as the main Damang pit cutback proceeds.

Direct cash costs for 2006 were $81 million, which is higher than the $72 million recorded in 2005. Gold Institute cash costs increased to $396 per ounce in 2006 due to increased waste mined, the additional cost of on-site power generation, higher consumable costs and the decrease in gold production.

Capital expenditures were $30 million for 2006 versus $15 million in 2005. Most of the capital in 2006 was spent on the Damang Pit Cutback and raising the East tailings storage facility.

Damang made profit distributions in 2006 of $30.0 million (2005 - nil; 2004 - $25.0 million), with IAMGOLD's share being $5.7 million(2005 - nil; 2004 - $4.7 million) and has been included in the Company's operating cash flow. Cash balances at Damang as of December 31, 2006 were $17.3 million (2005 - $41.0 million).

For 2007, the Damang mine is expected to produce 210,000 ounces of gold at a Gold Institute cash cost of $435 per ounce.

ROYALTY INTERESTS

On April 25, 2006, the Company sold the majority of its gold royalty interests to Battle Mountain Gold Exploration Corp. ("BMGX") for consideration of $21.9 million consisting of cash, 12 million shares of BMGX and a $2.0 million convertible debenture. Per the sale agreement, all royalty revenues accruing from the beginning of the year and attributable to the sold royalties were for the benefit of the purchaser. On completion of the sale, the book value of the Company's royalty interests were reduced by $7.8 million and goodwill was reduced by $12.9 million.

Revenues from royalty interests have decreased to $7.4 million in 2006 compared to $10.4 million in 2005 and $9.2 million in 2004 because of the divestiture of most of the gold royalties. Royalty revenues are primarily derived from the Diavik royalty interest. Minor amounts are also received from the Magistral mine in Mexico from production from the rinsing of the leach pads.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Camp Caiman Project

The Camp Caiman gold project is located about 45 kilometers southeast of Cayenne, the capital city of French Guiana, an overseas department of France located on the northeastern coast of South America between Brazil and Suriname. IAMGOLD holds a 30km^2 mining concession for the project, valid for a period of 25 years. The Feasibility Study for the project was completed in August 2005.

The Camp Caiman deposit contains probable mineral reserves of 12.3 million tonnes at a grade of 2.8 g Au/t, representing 1.1 million ounces *in situ*. This reserve base has the potential of being further enhanced by regional exploration.

The capital cost for the construction of the open-pit mining project was estimated at $114.7 million. The capital cost could change depending on the timing of construction release, the prices of commodities such as steel, and the availability of equipment and construction manpower. The capital cost allows for the transfer of certain equipment from the Omai gold mine.

The project is in the permiting phase and with receipt of permits, construction could begin in the fall of 2007.

The construction schedule covers a period of 21 months following completion of the financing arrangements and the obtaining of operating permits. The Company also applied for financial incentives under the "Loi Girardin", which could reduce the capital cost by $30-35 million and are non-reimbursable provided certain obligations are fulfilled.

The Company intends to fund the Camp Caiman development from its internal cash resources, government incentives and an increase in the term portion of the credit facility (see below).

ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

In December 2004 Cambior entered into an agreement with the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to acquire the assets of a former bauxite producer in Guyana. During early 2005, Cambior focused on a rehabilitation program for this facility. Operations were restarted during 2005, and production reached 212,000 tonnes of high-alumina calcined bauxite ("RASC") for the year at essentially break-even cash flows.

With rising fuel prices and a need for significant further capital injections into the operation, Cambior made the strategic decision in mid-2006 to sell this facility. After IAMGOLD acquired Cambior in November, the process was continued. An agreement was reached on February 13, 2007 with Bosai Minerals Group Co. Ltd. ("Bosai") with an effective date of December 31, 2006 whereby Bosai would purchase the bauxite assets in a transaction that included the assumption of $17.7 million of third party debt by Bosai. The net proceeds from the sale of $28.5 million were received on March 21, 2007.

Assets and liabilities related to this sale have been classified as assets and liabilities held for sale. The statement of earnings discloses the results of these operations separately as results from discontinued operations which corresponds to net earnings of $0.1 million for the 54 day period from November 8.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

			2006			2005	2004
($000s)	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**	Total	Total
Mine exploration							
Capital	**71**	**162**	**262**	**1,690**	**2,185**	4,297	8,432
Expense	**154**	**115**	**100**	**3,020**	**3,389**	369	132
	225	**277**	**362**	**4,710**	**5,574**	4,666	8,564
Corporate exploration							
Capital	**923**	**3,183**	**2,332**	**4,366**	**10,805**	932	-
Expense	**1,289**	**2,425**	**3,094**	**5,016**	**11,824**	9,001	7,813
	2,212	**5,608**	**5,426**	**9,382**	**22,628**	9,933	7,813
Total exploration							
Capital	**994**	**3,345**	**2,594**	**6,056**	**12,989**	5,229	8,432
Expense	**1,443**	**2,540**	**3,194**	**8,036**	**15,213**	9,370	7,945
	2,437	**5,885**	**5,788**	**14,092**	**28,202**	14,599	16,377

During 2006, the Company spent $22.6 million (2005-$10.0 million; 2004-$7.8 million) to advance various exploration properties in South America, Africa and Canada. Capitalized expenditures were recorded in Ecuador, Peru, Botswana, and Tanzania.

Expenditures on exploration and development activities at the Quimsacocha project in Ecuador and the Buckreef project in Tanzania are being capitalized. A total of $9.2 million (2005- $1.0 million; 2004- nil) was capitalized in 2006.

Argentina

Total exploration spending in 2006 was $1.2 million (2005-$1.3 million; 2004-$1.7 million).

In 2005, Rio Negro and Santa Cruz provinces passed a regulatory ban on the use of cyanide within the provinces. In response the Company shifted the focus of Argentinean exploration activities away from the affected Provinces and carried out extensive project generation work investigating both early and advanced stage opportunities in the Central Belt of San Juan and Cajamarca provinces. The Company continues to hold properties on the Los Menucos Project in Rio Negro Province, but the project was inactive in 2006.

Botswana

Exploration spending for IAMGOLD in 2006 was $3.7 million.

Several exploration targets were drill tested, the more important being the Golden Eagle and other prospects on the Shashe mining lease, the Jim's Luck Joint Venture, potential extensions to mineralization on the existing Mupane Mine lease, and the Signal Hill resource. In total 33,500m of RC and diamond drilling was completed. $1.4 million relating to amounts previously capitalized were written off in 2006.

Brazil

Total exploration spending in 2006 was $1.9 million (2005-$1.0 million; 2004-$1.2 million).

Drill programs were carried out on the Caneleiras and Santa Marie projects in the southern State of Rio Grande do Sul, and the Cerro Vermelho and Mascarenhas targets in southeast Brazil. In total 4,200m of diamond drilling was completed. The Company continues to maintain the Gandarela Project in Minas Gerais State, and a majority stake in the Tocantins project, a Joint Venture with AngloGold Ashanti (Brazil). Both of the latter projects were inactive in 2006.

Canada

Exploration spending since November 8, 2006 was $0.1 million.

Exploration work was directed at four properties in the Abitibi Belt of northwest Quebec. In the Matagami Camp a 2,551 metre drill program was completed on the Galinee-Newmont program in partnership with Metco Resources. Elsewhere, geophysics was completed on the Rouyn Merger property in the Noranda Camp, and target definition and planning were carried out on the Gemini-Turgeon, Estrees-Caribou, and Val d'Or Camp properties. In the James Bay area, additional claims were added to the existing property positions.

Ecuador

Total exploration spending in 2006 was $6.2 million (2005-$5.2 million; 2004-$2.7 million).

At IAMGOLD's 100% owned Quimsacocha property, 16,860m of diamond drilling was completed on the Loma Larga resource. Gold, copper and silver mineralization has been intersected in thick, sub-horizontal layers and in narrow, sub-vertical zones. This mineralization has been shown to exist beneath an area of at least 1,500m by 500m, and an on-going drill program continues to define the limits of mineralization.

Exploration consisting of 2,612m of drilling outside the Loma Larga resource block identified three zones of interest that will be pursued in 2007: Quimsacocha Oeste, Rio Falso Sur, and Loma Tasqui. Both Quimsacocha Oeste and Loma Tasqui returned promising drill results during the year, and will be considered priority targets in 2007.

Starting in 2005, exploration and development costs within the Quimsacocha resource block were capitalized.

French Guiana

Exploration spending since November 8, 2006 was $0.2 million.

Exploration activities, comprised chiefly of geological and geochemical surveys, with minor trenching, were Sainte-Marie, Maripa, Crique Veoux and Changement exploration permits. In addition, relogging and reinterpretation of the geology of the Camp Caiman mineralization were ongoing.

Guyana

Exploration spending since November 8, 2006 was $1.8 million.

Exploration field activities were directed at the Eagle Mountain property, located 30 km from the Omai Mine. A program of surface mapping, sampling, and road improvements was directed at a zone of known gold mineralization that had been last drilled in 1999.

Peru

Exploration spending for IAMGOLD in 2006 was $1.2 million.

Exploration activities were directed principally at the Company's wholly-owned La Arena project in northern Peru. The work program included technical studies, environment monitoring, and negotiation of key surface rights. Elsewhere a limited field program was carried out on the Cajabamba project in northern Peru.

Senegal

Total exploration spending in 2006 was $1.6 million (2005-$1.9 million; 2004-$1.3 million).

The 2006 program was designed to compile, review and reinterpret historic data from the Company's properties in an attempt to refine the geologic understanding of the controls of mineralization within the Bambadji structural trend. To assist with defining new targets, an extensive trenching and geochemical sampling program was carried out over six zones in the Bambadji Corridor, and the Boto zone. In addition, a large scale VLF geophysical survey was completed.

Tanzania

Exploration spending for IAMGOLD in 2006 was $5.2 million.

Work in Tanzania was directed almost entirely to exploration and evaluation of the Buckreef Project. Early in 2006, the Company commenced a 229 hole program on the Busolwa-Buziba zone of the Buckreef Project, and at year end 12,700 meters of RC drilling had been completed in 101 holes with a further 2000 meters of diamond drilling. Regional exploration on the large accompanying land package consisted of testing of existing soil geochemical anomalies and geophysical targets by means of aircore drilling. Some 12,400 meters of aircore drilling were completed by end of 2006.

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

Corporate administration expenses in 2006 were $18.9 million (2005-$9.6 million; 2004-$8.1 million). The increase is primarily due to the acquisitions of Gallery and Cambior which has resulted in a significant increase to corporate activities and staffing levels as the Company transforms into an operating company. Expenses in 2006 include $2.9 million (2005-$1.1 million; 2004-$1.6 million) of non-cash charges related to expensing of share options granted to employees. Costs relating to the acquisition of Gallery Gold and Cambior in 2006 totaled $7.4 million and were included in the purchase price adjustment.

Cash Flow

Operating cash flow was $64.0 million for 2006 compared to $28.8 million and $11.6 million for 2005 and 2004 respectively. The increase in operating cash flow is a result of improved performances at the Sadiola and Yatela operations, increased gold prices and increased production and the inclusion of results from the Cambior operations from November 8, 2006. This increase is partially offset by the payment of payables acquired from Cambior and increases in ore stockpiles at Sadiola, Yatela and Mupane.

Financing cash flow was negative $18.0 million in 2006 compared to negative $4.8 million and negative $6.8 million for 2005 and 2004 respectively. The 2006 figure is primarily attributable to $17.4 million in net debt repayments at Mupane, Yatela and corporate and the repurchase of call options on Mupane gold production for $3.4 million.

Investing cash flow was $11.6 million compared to negative $15.6 million and negative $10.8 million for 2005 and 2004 respectively. The increase in cash flow for 2006 is mainly a result of loan repayments received from Tarkwa of $25.1 million (2005 - $10.5 million; 2004 - negative $26.1 million) and proceeds from the sale of royalties and marketable securities of $14.8 million in 2006. Capital expenditures at the Company's operations were $15.0 million during 2006.

Discretionary cash and short-term deposits increased by $40.6 million (2005-$27.1 million; 2004-$26.9 million decrease). Items that affect discretionary cash and are not presented in the Company's cash flow relate to distributions received from the Company's joint ventures and working interests and are as follows:

($ in thousands)	**2006**	**2005**	**2004**
Tarkwa cash receipts (disbursements)	**28,880**	15,181	(24,246)
Damang cash receipts	**5,670**	-	4,725
Sadiola cash receipts	**33,250**	11,780	17,100
Yatela cash receipts, net of repayments to AngloGold Ashanti	**39,807**	9,865	-
	107,607	36,826	(2,421)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash, short-term deposit and bullion position totaled $218.3 million at year end 2006 with bullion valued at year end market prices. This amount coupled with expected credit facilities currently under negotiation provides the Company with a high level of liquidity and capital resources, more than sufficient to fund its known commitments.

WORKING CAPITAL

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Working Capital ($000)	**102,056**	114,527
Current Ratio	**1.5**	5.0

Cash and Short Term Deposits

($000)	**December 31, 2006**	December 31, 2005
Discretionary cash and short term deposits	**93,975**	53,399
Joint venture cash	**30,389**	7,958
Total	**124,364**	61,357

Joint venture cash represents the Company's proportionate share of cash at the Sadiola and Yatela mines and forms part of the working capital at those operations. Cash balances exclude the Company's proportionate share of cash balances held at the Tarkwa and Damang mines which equate to $3.9 million and $3.3 million respectively as at December 31, 2006 and $5.7 million and $3.3 million respectively as at December 31, 2005.

Gold Bullion

At December 31, 2006, the accumulated gold bullion balance was 148,704 ounces at an average cost of $330 per ounce for a total cost of $49.0 million. The market value of the bullion was $94.0 million using a December 31, 2006 gold price of $632 per ounce (2005-$76.1 million; 2004-$63.9 million).

CREDIT FACILITY

Following the acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006, the Company assumed a credit facility consisting of a non-revolving term loan and a revolving credit facility.

The term loan balance outstanding as at November 8, 2006 was $21.5 million. Subsequently, the Company made a scheduled repayment of $3.5 million for a balance outstanding of $18.0 million as at December 31, 2006.

The annual repayment schedule for the non-revolving term loan is as follows:

(in thousands of $)	
2007	14,000
2008	4,000
	18,000

The revolving credit balance outstanding as at November 8, 2006 was $5.0 million and included a letter of credit for $0.5 million, and is to be fully repaid on September 30, 2008. Subsequently, the Company borrowed an additional $9.0 million mainly for use towards employer's contribution to the defined benefit plan. The balance outstanding as at December 31, 2006 was $14.0 million. After the year-end, the additional letters of credit for $10.0 million were issued to guarantee asset retirement obligations.

The Company's interests in the Doyon, Mouska, Sleeping Giant, Niobec and Rosebel mines have been pledged as security for the credit facility. The Company is also subject to various covenants, financial ratios and prepayments in the event of future financings.

The interest margin on the credit facility is calculated at LIBOR plus a premium of 1.50%-2.25%, with the premium being determined based on a ratio of net debt to EBITDA.

In 2006, Cambior had also entered into a fully underwritten financing agreement with a group of lenders for a new $125.0 million credit facility to repay amounts outstanding under the old credit facility and to fund further development of the Camp Caiman project. This facility is currently being renegotiated and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2007.

GOLD SALES AND COMMITMENTS

As at December 31, 2006, the Company's gold sales commitments assumed following the acquisition of Cambior were 56,420 ounces of gold to be delivered in 2007 at $350 per ounce and the estimated fair value of $16,392,000 was recognized on the balance sheet as they are treated as non-hedge instruments. The change in market value between the date of acquisition of Cambior and year-end was included in the earnings statement as a non-hedge derivative loss totalling $195,000.

As at December 31, 2006, the Mupane sales contracts totalling 199,440 ounces of gold at a price of $403 per ounce, are accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related acquired liability is amortized and recorded into gold revenue. During 2006, 58,332 ounces of gold were delivered under these forward sales contracts.

The estimate fair value of the Company's gold forward sales, calculated using forward rates considering market prices, interest rate, gold lease rate and volatilities, was as follows:

(in $000)	December 31, 2006
	$
Fair value of non-hedge derivatives (gold and foreign exchange) (Cambior)	**16,409**
Fair value of normal sales (Mupane)	**53,040**
Estimated mark-to-market value	**69,449**
Recognized on the balance sheet:	
Non-hedge derivatives (gold and foreign exchange) (Cambior)	**16,409**
Forward sales liability—Normal sales (Mupane)	**44,785**
	61,194
Off-balance sheet—net fair value of forwards	**8,255**

The Company also had 25,000 ounces of gold receivable as at December 31, 2006, valued at $15.3 million related to the prior disposal of a project.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

A summary of the Company's contractual obligations is presented in tabular form below (in $ thousands).

		Payments due by period			
	Total	**Less than 1 yr**	**1-3 yrs**	**4-5 yrs**	**After 5 yrs**
Long-term debt, including interest	40,546	30,459	9,468	580	39
Purchase obligations	11,824	11,824	-	-	-
Asset retirement obligations	54,484	7,782	9,969	16,853	19,880
Total contractual obligations	106,854	50,065	19,437	17,433	19,919

Long-Term Debt

On acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006, the Company assumed long-term debts composed of a credit facility (term loan and revolving credit facility), a balance of purchase price payable for the Camp Caiman project and other small debts. Subsequent to November 8, 2006, the Company made a scheduled reimbursement of $3.5 million and borrowed an additional $9.0 million, mainly for use towards employer contributions to the defined benefit plan.

On acquisition of Mupane, the Company assumed a debt of $16.2 million which was repaid in June 2006.

The Yatela debt of $6.9 million outstanding at the end of 2005, was repaid in 2006.

Purchase Obligations

The Company does not have any material direct purchase obligations except for Camp Caiman, and Niobec and Doyon mines totaling $11.8 million. The major indirect obligations relate to board approved capital expenditures at the Sadiola and Yatela mines at the joint venture level. Any purchase contracts associated with these expenditures normally contain standard termination clauses which may reduce overall commitment level.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The amounts indicated in the table above are the Company's share of the estimated decommissioning and rehabilitation costs that will be incurred at the Company's mines. The timing of the expenditures is dependant upon the actual life of mine achieved.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During 2006, the Company obtained management and other services from companies controlled by a director and significant shareholder of the Company in the amount of $352,000. During 2005 and 2004, the Company obtained management, office and other services from companies controlled by directors and significant shareholders of the Company in the amount of $185,000 and $189,000 respectively. These amounts are included in corporate administration expense.

DISCLOSURE

As of the end of the fiscal year of IAMGOLD, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of IAMGOLD's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2006, the end of the period covered by this report, to ensure that material information relating to IAMGOLD and its consolidated subsidiaries would be made known to them by others within those entities.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

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

FINANCIAL RISKS

Commodity Prices

Revenues depend on the market prices for the mine production. The gold market is highly volatile and is subject to various factors including political stability, general economic conditions, mine production, and intent of governments who own significant above-ground reserves.

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

Oil prices also affect costs, particularly at Rosebel due to the oil cost components of the power supply and fuel for the open-pit mining fleet.

All of the factors that determine gold, niobium, and oil prices are beyond the Company's control. The Company does not take any particular measures to protect itself against fluctuations in the commodities market.

Currency

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

Access to Capital Markets

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

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Mineral Reserves and Extractions

Reserves are statistical estimates of mineral content and ore based on limited information acquired through drilling and other sampling methods and require judgemental interpretations of geology. Successful extraction requires safe and efficient mining and processing. To minimize the risks, reserves are estimated in accordance with accepted guidelines and standards within the mining industry, quality control programs are established and competent personnel are employed. The Company also employs experienced mining engineers and a trained workforce to extract the ore from deposits.

Safety and Other Hazards

Mines may suffer rockbursts, groundfalls or slope failures and other natural or man-provoked incidents that could affect the mining of the ore. Mills and other infrastructure are industrial workplaces. To minimize risks in these areas, the Company provides training programs for employees and have joint management-worker committees to review work practices and environment.

Energy

Operations consume significant amounts of energy, and are dependent on suppliers to meet these energy needs. In some cases, no alternative source of energy is available.

Labour and Strikes

The Company is dependent on its workforce to extract and process minerals. The Company has programs to recruit and train the necessary manpower for its operations, and endeavour to maintain good relations with its workforce in order to minimize the possibility of strikes, lockouts and other stoppages at our work sites.

Communities

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

Environmental Hazard

Various environmental incidents can have a significant impact on operations. To mitigate these risks, the Company has implemented an ISO 14001-certified environmental management system that covers all aspects of the mining cycle. In high-risk areas, such as the design and operation of tailings dams, the Company contracts independent review boards to oversee design and ongoing operating practices and has emergency plans to deal with any incidents.

Political Risk

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

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

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

Legislation

The Company is subject to continuously evolving legislation in the areas of labour, environment, land titles, mining practices and taxation. New legislation may have a negative impact on operations. The Company participates in a number of industry associations to monitor changing legislation and maintain a good dialogue with governmental authorities in that respect.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). The accounting policies for the purposes of Canadian GAAP are described in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Management 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

A mineral reserve is a technical estimate of the amount of metal or mineral that can be economically extracted from a mineral deposit. Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are imprecise and depend heavily on geological interpretations and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and other data, which may prove to be unreliable. To determine the economics of extraction of the metal, reserve statements also require an estimate of the future price for the commodity in question and an estimate of the future cost of operations. A number of accounting estimates, as described below, are formulated from the reserve estimate.

MINING ASSETS, WORKING AND ROYALTY INTERESTS

The carrying amounts shown on the balance sheet for mining, working and royalty interests are regularly tested for impairment of value. The critical variables in performing these tests are the reserve estimates, the estimate of future commodity prices and the estimate of the future costs of operation. An interest is considered impaired if its estimated future cash flow generation ability is less than its carrying value. If an impairment is identified, the interest is written down to its fair value. Impairment tests have been performed on mining, working and royalty interests using an estimated long-term price for gold of $500 per ounce. No interests were identified as impaired.

IMPAIRMENT OF GOODWILL

The carrying value for the goodwill on the balance sheet is tested at least annually for impairment. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of Repadre in 2003 has been allocated to the Tarkwa/Damang and the gold royalty reporting units. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of GGL in March 2006 has been allocated to the Mupane, Buckreef and exploration reporting units. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of Cambior in November 2006 has been allocated to the Rosebel, Doyon, Sleeping Giant, Caimen and La Arena reporting units. The fair values of these reporting units are compared to the total carrying amount (including goodwill) of the respective reporting unit. If the total fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not considered to be impaired. If the total fair value is less than the carrying value, the fair values of the assets and liabilities within each reporting unit are estimated. The difference between the fair value of the assets and liabilities within the reporting unit and the fair value of the entire reporting unit represents the fair value of the goodwill of the reporting unit and this value is reduced if impaired. Any reduction is charged to earnings in the period in which the impairment is determined. No portion of goodwill was identified as impaired in 2006.

DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND DEPLETION

Depreciation, amortization and depletion of mining, working and royalty interests (other than equipment) is provided over the economic life of the mine or royalty interest on a units-of-production basis. Equipment at the mining operations is usually depreciated over its estimated useful life on a straight-line basis. The reserve and resource estimates for the operation in question are the prime determinants of the life of the mine and the units-of-production for that mine. In estimating the units-of-production, the nature of the orebody and the method of mining the orebody are taken into account. In general, an open-pit orebody where the mineralization is reasonably well defined is amortized over its proven and probable mineral reserves. An underground mine or open pit mine, where additional proven and probable mineral reserves are likely to be reported over the near to medium term, may be amortized over proven and probable mineral reserves and a portion of the mineralized material beyond proven and probable reserves. Changes in the estimate of mineral reserves will result in changes to the depreciation and amortization charges over the life of the operation.

ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The operating entities producing gold and niobium are obligated to decommission and rehabilitate those mine sites to an acceptable environmental standard as each operation reaches the point of final closure. Estimates of these costs have been made by personnel at the operations and these estimates are regularly reviewed and updated.

The undiscounted value of these obligations is currently estimated as follows:
(in thousands of $)

Doyon mine	30,036
Omai gold mine	1,787
Rosebel mine	3,108
Sleeping Giant mine	2,649
Niobec mine	2,219
Mupane mine	3,665
Sadiola mine	4,570
Yatela mine	5,152
Other mines	1,298
	54,484

The Company expects to fund these expenditures from operating cash flows, sale of residual equipment and accumulated deposits made with the government authorities. The planned disbursements for these outlays are as follows:

(in thousands of $)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 onwards	Total
Outlays/year	7,782	5,760	4,204	8,190	8,663	19,880	54,484

At December 31, 2006, the Company has recorded a liability of $47.5 million (2005-$7.5 million), representing the discounted value of these obligations.

The amounts estimated for Tarkwa and Damang are $17.8 million (2005 - $18.5 million) and $3.1 million (2005 - $4.4 million) respectively. The Company's share of amounts recorded at Tarkwa and Damang are not shown on the Company's balance sheet as these interests are equity accounted.

INCOME AND MINING TAXES

At the close of each accounting period, the Company estimates a liability for future income and mining taxes. These taxes are primarily Canadian-based and arise from the difference between the book and the tax base of its assets and liabilities. As mining is capital intensive with long-lived assets, these future tax provisions can be significant. Future income and mining taxes are provided at expected future rates for such tax. In addition, Canadian GAAP requires the calculated liability for future income tax 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 tax rates and exchange rates will be consistent with current estimates. Changes in tax and exchange rates increase the volatility of the Company's earnings.

EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFIT PLANS

On acquisition of Cambior, the Company assumed several defined contribution and final-pay defined benefit pension plans, as well as other post-retirement benefit plans for its employees. The obligations under these plans require estimates as described in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements. These estimates are compiled by professional advisors based on market assumptions and in accordance with accepted practices. The total obligation is subject to change as these assumptions are modified.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had a pension funding deficit of $1.8 million.

On December 31, 2006, the Company terminated the two final-pay benefit pension plans and replaced them with a defined contribution plan, triggering a curtailment in both plans as at December 31, 2006. A settlement for the pension plan for designated employees will occur in 2007 and was reflected in the purchase price equation. The actuarial liability payable under the settlement will be the sum of transfer values paid to some members and the premiums paid to insurers for the others.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND HEDGES

In April 2005, the CICA Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") issued the following new sections: Section 1530, "Comprehensive Income", Section 3855, "Financial Instruments—Recognition and Measurement", and Section 3865, "Hedges". These standards, which are aimed at harmonizing Canadian and US rules, will be applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006, effective January 1, 2007 for IAMGOLD.

Section 3855 "Financial Instruments—Recognition and Measurement"

One of the basic principles of Section 3855 is that fair value is the most relevant measure for financial instruments.

Financial assets, which include trade and loans receivable and investments in debt and equity securities, must be classified into one of four categories:

- Held-to-maturity investments (measured at cost);
- Loans and receivables (measured at amortized cost);
- Held for trading assets (measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings immediately);
- Available-for-sale assets, including investments in equity securities, held-to-maturity investments that an entity elects to designate as being available for sale and any financial asset that does not fit into any other category (measured at fair value with changes in fair value accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income until the asset is sold).

Financial liabilities, which include long-term debt and other similar instruments, must be accounted for at amortized cost, except for those classified as held for trading, which must be measured at fair value.

The Company determined that the value of some of its other long-term assets, such as marketable securities, will be impacted by this new principle.

Section 1530 "Comprehensive Income"

According to Section 1530, comprehensive income is defined as net earning and other comprehensive income and represents all changes in equity during a period, from transactions and events from non-owners sources. Other comprehensive income will include the cumulative translation adjustment account and unrealized gains/losses on financial assets which are classified as available-for-sale.

Section 3865 "Hedges"

Section 3865 includes the guidance on hedging relationships that was previously contained in AcG-13, "Hedging relationships", such as that relating to the designation of hedging relationships and their documents and specifies how hedge accounting should be applied and identifies the information that should be disclosed. Since the Company does not use hedge accounting, there will not be any impact on the Company's financial statements as at January 1, 2007. The gold receivable is considered to include an embedded derivative which will be measured at its fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings immediately. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this recommendation for 2007.

STRIPPING COSTS

On March 2, 2006, the CICA issued EIC-160 - "Stripping Costs Incurred in the Production Phase of a Mining Operation" which requires that stripping costs be expensed unless the stripping activity can be shown to represent a betterment to the mineral property which requires such costs be capitalized. Retroactive treatment may be applied. However, if not applied on a retroactive basis, any existing balance sheet amount relating to stripping costs represents the opening balance for the year of initial year of application. Any capitalized stripping costs or any opening existing balance should be amortized over the reserves that directly benefit from the stripping activity on a units of production basis. The application of this accounting treatment is required for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2006. The Company intends to apply this accounting recommendation on a prospective basis.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this document constitute “forward looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1943.

Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors include among others; economic, business and political conditions, decreases in the market, the price of gold, hazards associated with mining, labour disruptions, changes in government, exchange rates, currency devaluations; inflation and other macro-economic factors. These forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this document.

The company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

US 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 “resources” that are prescribed by Canadian regulatory policy and guidelines but are not provided for in the SEC guidelines on publications and filings.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Company has included cash cost per ounce data, which are non-GAAP performance measures, in order to provide investors with information about the cash generating capabilities and profitability of the Company's mining operations and comparability to other gold producers. The Company reports total cash cost per ounce wherein the cash cost equals the sum of operating costs inclusive of production-based taxes and management fees. The Company also reports Gold Institute ("GI") cash cost per ounce data in accordance with the Gold Institute Standard, which the Company believes most gold producers follow. GI cash cost equals total cash cost, as described previously, adjusted for the inclusion of certain cash costs incurred in prior periods relating to current period production or the exclusion of certain cash costs incurred in the current period related to future production such as stockpiling, gold in process and stripping costs. These measures differ from measures determined in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance or liquidity prepared in accordance with GAAP. These measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP.

(in $000's except where noted)	2006					2005	2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total	Total
Net earnings from mining operations							
100% Owned Mine							
Rosebel	-	-	-	(1,063)	(1,063)	-	-
Doyon	-	-		2,157	2,157	-	-
SleepingGiant	-	-	-	(439)	(439)	-	-
Mupane	-	871	(1,351)	(2,441)	(2,921)	-	-
Joint ventures:							
Sadiola	4,463	10,545	9,734	10,280	35,022	8,233	12,472
Yatela	8,543	13,695	5,197	8,236	35,671	8,252	5,370
Working Interests:							
Tarkwa	7,185	5,963	4,813	5,505	23,466	13,736	7,740
Damang	1,616	2,049	944	798	5,408	1,732	5,409
As per segmented info note to FS	21,807	33,123	19,337	23,033	97,301	31,952	30,987
Rosebel							
Gold revenue	-	-	-	26,974	26,974		
Mining costs:							
Total cash costs	-	-	-	(16,654)	(16,654)		
By-product credit	-	-	-	51	51		
Gold Institute cash costs	-	-	-	(16,603)	(16,603)	-	-
Change in bullion inventory	-	-	-	(3,083)	(3,083)	-	-
Exploration expensed	-	-	-	(241)	(241)	-	-
Foreign exchange and interest	-	-	-	(530)	(530)	-	-
Other non-cash adjustments	-	-	-	(23)	(23)	-	-
	-	-	-	(3,877)	(3,877)	-	-
Mining Costs	-	-	-	(20,480)	(20,480)	-	-
	-	-	-	6,494	6,494	-	-
Depreciation and depletion	-	-	-	(4,220)	(4,220)	-	-
Income taxes(recovery)	-	-	-	(3,127)	(3,127)	-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	(210)	(210)	-	-
Net Earnings	-	-	-	(1,063)	(1,063)	-	-
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	-	-	-	40	40	-	-
Gold production - 95% (000oz)	-	-	-	38	38	-	-
Cash Costs per oz	-	-	-	416	416	-	-
GI cash costs (US$/oz)	-	-	-	416	416	-	-

(in $000's except where noted)	2006					2005	2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total	Total
Doyon							
Gold revenue	-	-	-	14,267	14,267	-	-
Mining costs:	-	-	-				
Total cash costs	-	-	-	(10,568)	(10,568)	-	-
By-product credit	-	-	-	162	162	-	-
Stockpile movement	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
Gold Institute cash costs	-	-	-	(10,402)	(10,402)	-	-
Change in bullion inventory	-	-	-	80	80	-	-
Exploration expensed	-	-	-	(886)	(886)	-	-
Foreign exchange and interest	-	-	-	(90)	(90)	-	-
Other non-cash adjustments	-	-	-	(212)	(212)	-	-
	-	-	-	(1,108)	(1,108)	-	-
Mining costs	-	-	-	(11,510)	(11,510)	-	-
	-	-	-	2,757	2,757	-	-
Depreciation and depletion	-	-	-	(469)	(469)	-	-
Income taxes(recovery)	-	-	-	(131)	(131)	-	-
Net Earnings	-	-	-	2,157	2,157	-	-
Gold production (000 oz)	-	-	-	23	23	-	-
Cash Costs per oz	-	-	-	451	451	-	-
GI cash costs (US$/oz)	-	-	-	451	451	-	-
Sleeping Giant							
Gold revenue	-	-	-	4,685	4,685	-	-
Mining costs:							
Total cash costs	-	-	-	(3,216)	(3,216)	-	-
By-product credit	-	-	-	95	95	-	-
Stockpile movement	-	-	-	(132)	(132)	-	-
Gold Institute cash costs	-	-	-	(3,253)	(3,253)	-	-
Change in bullion inventory	-	-	-	(110)	(110)	-	-
Foreign exchange and interest	-	-	-	(47)	(47)	-	-
Other non-cash adjustments	-	-	-	(23)	(23)	-	-
	-	-	-	(180)	(180)	-	-
Mining costs	-	-	-	(3,433)	(3,433)	-	-
	-	-	-	1,252	1,252	-	-
Depreciation and depletion	-	-	-	(1,638)	(1,638)	-	-
Income taxes(recovery)	-	-	-	(53)	(53)	-	-
Net Earnings	-	-	-	(439)	(439)	-	-
Gold production (000 oz)	-	-	-	8	8	-	-
Cash Costs per oz	-	-	-	429	429	-	-
GI cash costs (US$/oz)	-	-	-	446	446	-	-
Mupane						-	-
Gold revenue	-	14,351	12,595	12,017	38,963	-	-
Mining costs:					-	-	-
Total cash costs	-	(9,602)	(9,902)	(12,539)	(32,043)	-	-
Stockpile movement	-	801	217	(207)	811	-	-
Gold Institute cash costs	-	(8,801)	(9,685)	(12,746)	(31,232)	-	-
Change in bullion inventory	-	(678)	(236)	1,332	418	-	-
Exploration expensed	-	(60)	(90)	(128)	(278)	-	-
Foreign exchange and interest	-	(110)	(97)	23	(184)	-	-
Other non-cash adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	(848)	(423)	1,227	(44)	-	-
Mining costs	-	(9,649)	(10,108)	(11,519)	(31,276)	-	-
	-	4,702	2,487	498	7,687	-	-
Depreciation and depletion	-	(4,243)	(3,648)	(4,453)	(12,344)	-	-
Other Expenses(Income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income taxes(recovery)	-	412	(190)	1,514	1,736	-	-
Net Earnings	-	871	(1,351)	(2,441)	(2,921)	-	-
Gold production (000 oz)	-	22	19	24	65	-	-

Cash Costs per oz	**-**	**431**	**531**	**529**	**496**	-	-
GI cash costs (US$/oz)	**-**	**395**	**519**	**538**	**483**	-	-

(in $000's except where noted)	2006					2005	2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total	Total
Sadiola (38% proportionate share):							
Gold revenue	**23,361**	**31,143**	**30,145**	**29,627**	**114,276**	75,293	73,178
Mining costs:							
Total cash costs	**(13,442)**	**(15,212)**	**(14,123)**	**(17,148)**	**(59,925)**	(50,603)	(44,600)
Stockpile movement	**1,897**	**1,946**	**1,204**	**2,746**	**7,793**	6,081	57
Gold in process	**-**	**-**	**574**	**(150)**	**424**	-	-
Gold Institute cash costs	**(11,545)**	**(13,266)**	**(12,345)**	**(14,552)**	**(51,708)**	(44,522)	(44,543)
Change in bullion inventory	**21**	**299**	**(264)**	**410**	**466**	(153)	183
Exploration expensed	**(145)**	**(53)**	**(9)**	**(3)**	**(210)**	(369)	(86)
Foreign exchange and interest	**(1,456)**	**439**	**161**	**1,565**	**709**	(6,042)	(330)
Other non-cash adjustments	**25**	**24**	**21**	**536**	**606**	-	-
	(1,555)	**709**	**(91)**	**2,508**	**1,571**	(6,563)	(233)
Mining costs	**(13,100)**	**(12,557)**	**(12,436)**	**(12,044)**	**(50,137)**	(51,086)	(44,776)
	10,261	**18,586**	**17,709**	**17,583**	**64,139**	24,207	28,402
Depreciation and depletion	**(2,521)**	**(3,113)**	**(2,786)**	**(3,223)**	**(11,643)**	(12,588)	(10,781)
Income taxes(recovery)	**(3,277)**	**(4,928)**	**(5,189)**	**(4,080)**	**(17,474)**	(3,385)	(5,149)
Net Earnings	**4,463**	**10,545**	**9,734**	**10,280**	**35,022**	8,233	12,472
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**111**	**136**	**121**	**131**	**499**	442	459
Gold production - 38% (000 oz)	**42**	**52**	**46**	**50**	**190**	168	174
Cash Costs per oz	**318**	**295**	**307**	**345**	**316**	306	258
GI cash costs (US$/oz)	**273**	**257**	**269**	**293**	**273**	270	258
Yatela (40% proportionate share):							
Gold revenue	**19,390**	**25,034**	**20,914**	**20,462**	**85,800**	44,101	39,485
Mining costs:							
Total cash costs	**(7,775)**	**(9,487)**	**(8,918)**	**(10,153)**	**(36,333)**	(28,639)	(28,299)
Cash cost adjustments:							
Stockpile movement	**1,175**	**835**	**250**	**(152)**	**2,108**	(4,193)	4,053
Gold in process	**738**	**1,163**	**(1,803)**	**510**	**608**	(36)	1,369
Deferred stripping	**(939)**	**(1,174)**	**2,408**	**1,799**	**2,094**	6,751	(1,291)
	974	**824**	**855**	**2,157**	**4,810**	2,522	4,132
Gold Institute cash costs	**(6,801)**	**(8,663)**	**(8,063)**	**(7,996)**	**(31,523)**	(26,117)	(24,167)
Change in bullion inventory	**(531)**	**-**	**-**	**304**	**(227)**	(81)	(44)
Exploration expensed	**(8)**	**(3)**	**-**	**-**	**(11)**	-	(46)
Foreign exchange and interest	**(358)**	**1,582**	**(205)**	**86**	**1,105**	(1,634)	(47)
Other non-cash adjustments	**176**	**190**	**191**	**184**	**741**	-	-
	(721)	**1,769**	**(14)**	**574**	**1,608**	(1,715)	(137)
Mining costs	**(7,522)**	**(6,894)**	**(8,077)**	**(7,422)**	**(29,915)**	(27,832)	(24,304)
	11,868	**18,140**	**12,837**	**13,040**	**55,885**	16,269	15,181
Depreciation and depletion	**(3,584)**	**(4,288)**	**(3,744)**	**(1,008)**	**(12,624)**	(8,017)	(9,810)
Income taxes(recovery)	**259**	**(157)**	**(3,896)**	**(3,796)**	**(7,590)**	-	-
Net Earnings	**8,543**	**13,695**	**5,197**	**8,236**	**35,671**	8,252	5,370
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**82**	**100**	**84**	**85**	**352**	246	242
Gold production - 40% (000 oz)	**33**	**40**	**34**	**34**	**141**	98	97
Cash Costs per oz	**236**	**238**	**265**	**298**	**258**	294	306
GI cash costs (US$/oz)	**207**	**217**	**239**	**234**	**224**	269	263
Tarkwa (18.9% proportionate share):							
Gold revenue	**20,079**	**20,835**	**20,455**	**20,652**	**82,021**	60,683	42,971
Mining costs:							
Total cash costs	**(11,110)**	**(11,555)**	**(12,020)**	**(12,262)**	**(46,947)**	(37,091)	(27,331)
Gold in process	**65**	**280**	**121**	**756**	**1,222**	366	1,155
Gold Institute cash costs	**(11,045)**	**(11,275)**	**(11,899)**	**(11,506)**	**(45,725)**	(36,725)	(26,176)
Change in bullion inventory	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(39)	-
Interest and other income	**(33)**	**40**	**(198)**	**62**	**(129)**	434	216
Other non-cash adjustments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	(33)	**40**	**(198)**	**62**	**(129)**	(473)	(216)
Mining costs	**(11,078)**	**(11,235)**	**(12,097)**	**(11,444)**	**(45,854)**	(36,330)	(25,960)
	9,001	**9,600**	**8,358**	**9,208**	**36,167**	24,352	17,011
Depreciation and depletion	**(1,984)**	**(1,776)**	**(1,862)**	**(1,876)**	**(7,498)**	(7,692)	(4,974)

Income taxes(recovery)	**168**	**(1,861)**	**(1,683)**	**(1,827)**	**(5,203)**	(2,924)	(4,297)
Net Earnings	**7,185**	**5,963**	**4,813**	**5,505**	**23,466**	13,736	7,740
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**192**	**176**	**174**	**179**	**721**	725	553
Gold production - 18.9% (000 oz)	**36**	**33**	**33**	**34**	**136**	137	105
Cash Costs per oz	**306**	**347**	**366**	**363**	**345**	271	261
GI cash costs (US$/oz)	**304**	**339**	**363**	**340**	**336**	268	250

(in $000's except where noted)	2006					2005	2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total	Total
Damang (18.9% proportionate share):							
Gold revenue	**6,447**	**6,611**	**5,699**	**5,971**	**24,728**	19,287	22,799
Mining costs:							
Total cash costs	**(3,916)**	**(3,805)**	**(3,897)**	**(4,407)**	**(16,025)**	(14,238)	(12,427)
Gold in process	**(128)**	**115**	**(209)**	**(70)**	**(292)**	(825)	35
Gold Institute cash costs	**(4,044)**	**(3,690)**	**(4,106)**	**(4,477)**	**(16,317)**	(15,063)	(12,392)
Exploration expensed	**(57)**	**(101)**	**(65)**	**(28)**	**(251)**	(362)	(375)
Interest income (expense)	**19**	**146**	**5**	**13**	**183**	166	25
Other non-cash adjustments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	(38)	**45**	**(60)**	**(15)**	**(68)**	(196)	(350)
Mining costs	**(4,082)**	**(3,645)**	**(4,166)**	**(4,492)**	**(16,385)**	(15,259)	(12,742)
	2,365	**2,966**	**1,533**	**1,479**	**8,343**	4,028	10,058
Depreciation and depletion	**(278)**	**(268)**	**(247)**	**(316)**	**(1,109)**	(1,436)	(2,550)
Income taxes(recovery)	**(471)**	**(649)**	**(341)**	**(365)**	**(1,826)**	(861)	(2,099)
Net Earnings	**1,616**	**2,049**	**945**	**798**	**5,408**	1,732	5,409
Gold production - 100% (000 oz)	**62**	**56**	**48**	**52**	**218**	230	296
Gold production - 18.9% (000 oz)	**12**	**11**	**9**	**10**	**41**	43	56
Cash Costs per oz	**334**	**361**	**425**	**452**	**389**	328	222
GI cash costs (US$/oz)	**345**	**350**	**448**	**459**	**396**	347	221
Total mining operations							
Gold revenue	**69,277**	**97,974**	**89,808**	**134,655**	**391,714**	199,363	178,434
By-product credits	**-**	**-**	**-**	**309**	**309**	-	-
Revenue	**69,277**	**97,974**	**89,808**	**134,964**	**392,023**	199,363	178,434
Mining costs:							
Total cash costs	**(36,243)**	**(49,661)**	**(48,860)**	**(86,947)**	**(221,711)**	(130,572)	(112,656)
Total cash adjustments	**2,808**	**3,966**	**2,762**	**5,412**	**14,948**	8,143	5,378
Gold Institute cash costs	**(33,435)**	**(45,695)**	**(46,098)**	**(81,535)**	**(206,763)**	(122,428)	(107,278)
Other	**(2,347)**	**1,715**	**(786)**	**(809)**	**(2,227)**	(9,279)	(986)
Mining costs	**(35,782)**	**(43,980)**	**(46,884)**	**(82,344)**	**(208,990)**	(131,707)	(108,264)
Mining costs - OMAI	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,259)**	**(2,259)**	-	-
By-product credits	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(309)**	**(309)**	-	-
Mining costs	**(35,782)**	**(43,980)**	**(46,884)**	**(84,912)**	**(211,558)**	(131,707)	(108,264)
	33,495	**53,994**	**42,924**	**50,052**	**180,465**	67,656	70,169
Depreciation	**(8,367)**	**(13,688)**	**(12,287)**	**(17,203)**	**(51,545)**	(29,733)	(28,116)
Income taxes	**(3,321)**	**(7,183)**	**(11,299)**	**(11,865)**	**(33,668)**	(7,170)	(11,545)
Non-controlling interest				**(210)**	**(210)**		
Net earnings from all mines	**21,807**	**33,123**	**19,338**	**20,774**	**95,042**	30,753	30,509
Attributable Production (000 oz)	**123**	**158**	**140**	**219**	**642**	447	432
Weighted average total cash costs per ounce ($/oz)	**294**	**315**	**348**	**389**	**344**	295	265
Weighted average Gold Institute cash costs per ounce ($/oz)	**271**	**290**	**329**	**369**	**322**	276	248

Exhibit 99.3

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2006

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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, their presentation and the information contained in the annual report, including information determined by specialists, are the responsibility of the management of the Company. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. The financial information on the Company presented elsewhere in the annual report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements.

The integrity of the consolidated financial report process is the responsibility of management. Management maintains systems of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded, and reliable financial information is produced. Management selects accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, and makes certain determinations of amounts reported in which estimates or judgments are required.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the management fulfills its responsibility for financial reporting. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee which consists of outside directors. The Board of Directors has also designated the Chairman of the Audit Committee as the Company's financial expert. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and the external auditors to discuss internal controls, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Audit Committee satisfies itself that each party is properly discharging its responsibilities; reviews the quarterly and annual consolidated financial statements and any reports by the external auditors; and recommends the appointment of the external auditors for review by the Board and approval by the shareholders.

The external auditors audit the consolidated financial statements annually on behalf of the shareholders. The external auditors have full and free access to management and the Audit Committee.

/s/ Joseph F. Conway
Joseph F. Conway
Chief Executive Officer
March 30, 2007

/s/ Grant A. Edey
Grant A. Edey
Chief Financial Officer
March 30, 2007

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of IAMGOLD Corporation

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation (the “Company”) as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated statements of earnings and retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006. 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. 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, 2006 and 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
Toronto, Canada
March 30, 2007

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

December 31, 2006 and 2005

	Note	2006	2005
ASSETS		$	$
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		**101,500**	45,534
Short term deposits		**22,864**	15,823
Gold bullion (market value $93,981; December 31, 2005 $76,139)	**4**	**49,012**	48,840
Receivables and other current assets		**65,942**	20,267
Inventories	**5**	**61,325**	12,825
Current assets held for sale	**3**	**17,924**	-
		318,567	143,289
Other long-term assets	**6**	**83,844**	34,888
Working interests	**7**	**87,086**	92,762
Royalty interests	**8**	**39,786**	51,482
Mining assets	**9**	**956,359**	70,716
Exploration and development	**10**	**294,893**	962
Goodwill	**11**	**464,975**	74,886
Long-term assets held for sale	**3**	**33,166**	-
		2,278,676	468,985
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**119,741**	19,892
Dividends payable		**17,570**	8,870
Current portion of long-term liabilities	**12**	**69,960**	-
Current liabilities relating to assets held for sale	**3**	**9,240**	-
		216,511	28,762
Long-term liabilities:			
Long-term debt	**13**	**9,625**	6,924
Future income and mining tax liability	**14**	**185,015**	14,791
Asset retirement obligations	**15**	**39,933**	7,506
Accrued benefit liability	**16**	**6,321**	-
Long-term portion of forward sales liability	**21**	**28,346**	-
Long-term liabilities relating to assets held for sale	**3**	**15,862**	-
		285,102	29,221
Non-controlling interest		**3,712**	-
Shareholders' equity:			
Common shares	**17**	**1,625,994**	352,606
Stock-based compensation	**17**	**19,153**	4,671
Warrants	**17**	**24,403**	-
Share purchase loans	**18**	(295)	(296)
Retained earnings		**108,932**	54,021
Cummulative translation adjustment		(4,836)	-
		1,773,351	411,002
		2,278,676	468,985

Contingencies and commitments (note 21)

Subsequent events (notes 3, 13 (a) and 15)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

William D. Pugliese — *Director*

Joseph F. Conway — *Director*

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS AND RETAINED EARNINGS

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

	Note	2006	2005	2004
		$	$	$
Revenues		**303,345**	129,774	121,872
Expenses:				
Mining costs, excluding depreciation and depletion		**157,075**	78,918	69,080
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**49,664**	26,342	25,814
		206,739	105,260	94,894
		96,606	24,514	26,978
Earnings from working interests	**7**	**28,874**	15,467	13,149
		125,480	39,981	40,127
Other expenses (income):				
Corporate administration		**18,981**	9,179	8,506
Corporate transaction costs		**-**	172	11,224
Exploration and development		**11,824**	9,001	7,813
Writedowns		**1,582**	-	405
Foreign exchange		**(55)**	187	2,595
Investment income		**(4,219)**	(710)	(1,791)
Non-controlling interest		**210**	-	-
		28,323	17,829	28,752
Earnings before income and mining taxes		**97,157**	22,152	11,375
Income and mining taxes (recovery):	**14**			
Current taxes		**22,504**	5,907	3,689
Future taxes		**2,265**	(4,249)	(3,923)
		24,769	1,658	(234)
Net earnings from continuing operations		**72,388**	20,494	11,609
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	**3**	**93**	-	-
Net earnings		**72,481**	20,494	11,609
Retained earnings, beginning of year		**54,021**	42,397	38,064
Dividends		**(17,570)**	(8,870)	(7,276)
Retained earnings, end of year		**108,932**	54,021	42,397
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (000's)				
Basic		**186,485**	146,650	145,592
Diluted		**187,655**	147,893	147,567
Basic and diluted net earnings from continuing operations per share		**0.39**	**0.14**	**0.08**
Basic and diluted net earnings per share		**0.39**	**0.14**	**0.08**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

	Note	2006	2005	2004
			$	$
Operating activities:				
Net earnings from continuing operations		**72,388**	20,494	11,609
Items not affecting cash:				
Earnings from working interests, net of dividends		**(19,424)**	(10,743)	(6,534)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**50,240**	26,445	25,814
Amortization of forward sales liabliilty		**(11,322)**	-	-
Writedowns		**1,707**	-	318
Deferred revenue		**-**	-	(1,655)
Future income and mining taxes		**2,265**	(4,249)	(3,923)
Stock-based compensation		**3,016**	1,237	1,577
Gain on non-hedge derivatives and sale of royalty interests and other assets		**(1,208)**	-	(1,120)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses		**(622)**	585	1,492
Accretion expenses - asset retirement obligations, net of disbursements		**609**	127	298
Non-controlling interest		**210**	-	-
Contribution to pension fund		**(7,168)**	-	-
Change in non-cash current working capital		**(15,481)**	4,402	(11,778)
Change in non-cash long-term working capital		**(11,219)**	(9,484)	(4,517)
		63,991	28,814	11,581
Financing activities:				
Issue of common shares, net of issue costs	**17(a)**	**11,524**	6,440	1,108
Dividends paid		**(8,870)**	(7,276)	(6,725)
Proceeds from debt drawdowns	**13**	**9,031**	-	-
Repayment of long-term debt	**13**	**(26,350)**	(3,960)	(1,207)
Repurchase of call options		**(3,363)**	-	-
		(18,028)	(4,796)	(6,824)
Investing activities:				
Mining assets		**(15,012)**	(9,919)	(9,000)
Exploration and development		**(10,802)**	(962)	-
Note receivable		**4,475**	2,136	24
Distributions received from (paid to) working interests		**25,100**	10,457	(26,136)
Gold bullion royalties		**(172)**	(784)	(773)
Gold receivable	**21(a)**	**3,890**	-	-
Short-term deposits		**(7,040)**	(15,595)	23,265
Other assets		**(2,829)**	(229)	1,833
Transaction costs and settlement of options, net of cash acquired from GGL and Cambior	**2**	**(877)**	(740)	-
Proceeds from sale of royalty interests and marketable securities		**14,849**	-	-
		11,582	(15,636)	(10,787)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations		**57,545**	8,382	(6,030)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations	**3**	**(1,579)**	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**55,966**	8,382	(6,030)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**45,534**	37,152	43,182
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**101,500**	45,534	37,152
Supplemental cash flow information:				
Interest paid		**665**	78	142
Income taxes paid		**25,240**	5,907	3,893

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD" or "the Company") is engaged in the exploration, development and operation of gold mining properties and of a niobium mine. The consolidated financial statements of IAMGOLD are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Summarized below are those policies considered significant to the Company. Reference to the Company included herein means the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures.

(a) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for by the proportionate consolidation method. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from the sale of gold is recognized when the gold is delivered and title transfers to the counterparties to the transaction.

For Niobium sold under specific contracts, revenue is recognized on transfer of the rights and obligations to buyers.

Royalty revenue is recognized when the Company has reasonable assurance with respect to measurement and collectability. The Company holds two types of royalties:

(i) Revenue based royalties such as Net Smelter Return ("NSR") or Gross Proceeds Royalties:

Revenue based royalties are based on the proceeds of production paid by a smelter, refinery or other customer to the miner and upon the sale or other disposition of minerals recovered from the property on which the royalty interest is held. The form, manner and timing of the receipt of any specific royalty payment by the Company are governed by the corresponding royalty agreement with the owner of the royalty property.

(ii) Profits based royalties such as Net Profits Interests ("NPI") or a Working Interest ("WI"):

A NPI is a royalty based on the profit after allowing for costs related to production. The expenditure that the operator deducts from revenues is defined in the relevant royalty agreements. Payments generally begin after pay-back of capital costs. The royalty holder is not responsible for providing capital nor covering operating losses or environmental liabilities. Revenue is recognized in accordance with the relevant agreement.

B WI is similar to a NPI except working interest holders have an ownership position. A working interest holder, to prevent ownership dilution, is liable for its share of capital and operating costs. The Company records its 18.9% interests in Gold Fields Ghana Limited and the Tarkwa mine ("Tarkwa") and in Abosso Goldfields Limited and the Damang mine ("Damang") as working interests.

(c) Gold bullion:

Investments in gold bullion are valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

(d) Inventories:

Gold doré and ore stockpiles are valued at the lower of average production cost and net realizable value. Production costs include the cost of materials, labour, mine site overheads and depreciation to the applicable stage of processing. Ore stockpiles are segregated between current and long-term inventory.

Mine supplies are costed on an average purchase cost basis with appropriate provisions for redundant and slow-moving items.

(e) Short-term deposits:

Short-term deposits consist of investments in money market instruments with an original term of three months or more, but no longer than one year, that are carried at the lower of cost and fair value.

(f) Marketable securities:

Investments in marketable securities are recorded at cost. When there has been a loss in the value of an investment in marketable securities that is determined to be other than a temporary decline, the investment is written down to recognize the loss. The market values of investments are determined based on the closing prices reported on recognized securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets. Such individual market values do not necessarily represent the realizable value of the total holding of any security, which may be more or less than that indicated by market quotations.

(g) Mining assets, development and exploration properties:

Mining assets represent the capitalized expenditures related to the exploration, development and operation of mineral properties including plant and equipment. Upon commencement of commercial production, all related capital expenditures for any given mining assets are amortized over the estimated economic life using the units-of-production method. If a property is abandoned or deemed economically unfeasible, the related project balances are written off. Exploration expenses incurred to the date of establishing that a property has mineral resources with the potential of being economically recoverable are charged against earnings. Exploration and 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.

(h) Royalty interests:

The Company records its royalty interests at cost. Amortization of producing royalty interests is calculated on a units-of-production basis.

(i) Impairment of assets:

The Company reviews its mining assets and royalty interests to ascertain whether impairment in value has occurred. Reviews are conducted periodically or when there is evidence of an impairment. An asset is considered impaired if its carrying value exceeds its net recoverable amount. Net recoverable amount is managements' best estimate of undiscounted future cash flows. If a mining asset or royalty interest is impaired, a write-down to fair value is recorded against earnings.

1) NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

(j) Goodwill:

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually. 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 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.

(k) Asset retirement obligations:

Environmental and on-going site reclamation costs at operating mines are charged to operations in the period during which they occur. 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 units-of-production method. 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.

(l) Employee future benefit plans:

The Company accrues its obligations under employee future benefit plans and the related costs, net of plan assets. The cost and accrued benefit obligations are actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service and management's best estimate of expected plan investment performance, salary escalation, retirement ages of employees and health care costs. For the purpose of calculating the expected return on plan assets, those assets are valued at fair value.

Actuarial gains/losses arise from the difference between actual long-term rate of return on plan assets for that period and the expected long-term rate of return of plan assets for that period or from changes in actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation. The excess of the net actuarial gain (loss) over 10% of the greater of the accrued benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets is amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees. The average remaining service periods are summarized in note 16.

(m) Foreign currency translation:

The US dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Company.

The functional currency of Canadian mining activities is the Canadian dollar. Assets and liabilities of Canadian mining activities are translated into US dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and revenues and expenses are translated at the average rate in effect during the year. Translation adjustments arising from changes in exchange rates are deferred and included in a separate component of shareholders' equity named "cumulative translation adjustment".

The US dollar is the functional currency for the Company's activities in Guyana, Suriname, and Africa as all proceeds from the sale of production and a significant portion of disbursements are in US dollars.

1) NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

(m) Foreign currency translation (continued):

The Euro is the functional currency for the Company's activities in French Guiana as the majority of disbursements are in Euro. Since activities are related to a development project, the temporal method is used to translate from the Euro to US dollars as follows: monetary items at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date, non-monetary items at historical exchange rates, revenues and expenses at the exchange rate in effect on the dates they occur and, depreciation and amortization at historical exchange rates as the assets to which it relates.

(n) Fair values of financial instruments:

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents (which include investments with remaining maturities of less than 90 days on purchase), short-term deposits, accounts receivable and other, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Variable rate non-recourse debt and note receivable instruments are estimated to approximate fair values as interest rates are tied to short-term interest rates.

(o) Commodity and foreign exchange contracts:

The forward sales contracts, assumed through the acquisition of Gallery Gold Limited, are accounted for as normal purchase and sales contracts whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related acquired liability is amortized and recorded into gold revenue.

The forward sales contracts and the foreign exchange contracts, assumed through the acquisition of Cambior, are accounted at their fair value on the balance sheet date. This market valuation is based on forward rates and considers the market price, rate of interest, gold lease rate and volatility. The fair value of these non-hedge derivative instruments is included on the balance sheet and the change in market value from the previous reporting period is included in the statement of earnings as a non-hedge derivative gain or loss.

The Company, from time to time, enters into transactions in order to manage exposure to price fluctuations in foreign exchange and commodities. The Company reviews each contract at the time it is entered into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment.

(p) Income and mining taxes:

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, future 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 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 tax asset if it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized. The effect on future 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.

(q) Flow-through shares:

The Company recognizes future income tax liability for flow-through shares, and reduces the shareholders' equity, on the date that the tax credits associated with the expenditures are renounced, provided there is reasonable assurance that the expenditures will be made.

1) NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

(r) Stock-based compensation plans:

The Company has three stock-based compensation plans, which are described in note 17 and included in corporate administration expenses.

(i) Stock options:

Compensation costs, measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the options and recognized over the related service period, are accounted for as an expense in the statement of earnings and credited to stock-based compensation within shareholders' equity. Consideration paid by employees when the options are exercised, as well as the fair value at the grant date of options exercised, is added to common shares.

(ii) Share bonus plan:

The Company expenses share bonuses granted to employees over the three-year vesting period and share bonuses to directors when they are issued.

(iii) Share purchase plan:

The Company expenses its contribution to employees' share purchase plan when the shares are issued or issuable.

(s) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The calculation of diluted earnings per share uses the treasury stock method which adjusts the weighted average number of shares for the dilutive effect of options and warrants.

(t) 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, asset valuations, carrying values of mining interests, goodwill, depreciation and amortization rates, receivables, contingent liabilities, employee future benefit costs, fair value of derivative instruments and asset retirement obligations and future income and mining taxes. Actual results could be materially different from those estimates.

(u) Changes in accounting policies:

i) EIC-152 "Mining Assets - Impairment and Business Combinations"

According to EIC-152, an entity should include the value beyond proven and probable reserves ("VBPP") in the value allocated to mining assets in a purchase price allocation. Also, an entity should include the cash flows associated with VBPP in estimates of future cash flows (both undiscounted and discounted) used for determining whether a mining asset is impaired under Section 3063, "Impairment of Long-lived Assets", of the CICA Handbook. The effects of anticipated fluctuations in the future market price of minerals should also be considered in both determining the fair value of mining assets in a purchase price allocation and estimating future cash flows (both undiscounted and discounted) used for determining whether a mining asset is impaired. EIC-152 may be applied prospectively and should be applied to business combinations completed after March 26, 2005, and to goodwill and asset impairment tests performed in reporting periods beginning after March 16, 2005. This pronouncement did not have a material impact on the accounting of future business combinations. The Company considered VBPP in the impairment test for the year ended December 31, 2006.

1) NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

(u) Changes in accounting policies (continued):

ii) EIC-153 "Discontinued operations"

The EIC-153 "Applying the conditions in CICA 3475.27 in determining whether to report discontinued operations" provides guidance on how an on-going entity should evaluate whether the operations and cash flows of a disposed component have been or will be eliminated from on going operation of the entity. EIC-153 is applicable in fiscal periods beginning on or after April 22, 2005. The Company considered these conditions in determining its discontinued activities.

2. ACQUISITIONS:

Gallery Gold Limited:

On March 22, 2006, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Gallery Gold Limited ("GGL") in exchange for the issuance of 26,221,468 common shares. GGL, through its subsidiaries, owns a 100% interest in the Mupane gold mine in Botswana and a controlling interest in the Buckreef project in Tanzania. The purchase price has been determined to be $202,329,000, including acquisition expenses of $2,479,000 and the purchase of GGL common share options for $2,402,000. The value was determined based on an exchange ratio of one IAMGOLD share for each 22 GGL shares.

The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method. The preliminary allocation of the fair value of the consideration to the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the closing date is set out below. GGL's activities have been accounted for in IAMGOLD's results since the closing date of the transaction.

Cambior Inc.:

On November 8, 2006, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Cambior, an international gold and niobium producer with operations, development projects and exploration activities throughout the Americas (Rosebel mine, Doyon division, Sleeping Giant mine, Niobec mine and Caiman project). As consideration for the transaction, the Company issued 116,258,765 common shares along with options and warrants exercisable for 10,829,000 common shares of IAMGOLD. The purchase price has been determined to be $1,104,960,000, including acquisition costs of $4,890,000. The value was determined based on an exchange ratio of 0.42 IAMGOLD share for each Cambior share.

The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method with the fair value of the consideration allocated to the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the closing date. The preliminary allocation of the fair value of the consideration to the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the closing date is set out below. Cambior's activities have been accounted for in IAMGOLD's results since the closing date of the transaction.

2. ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED):

PRELIMINARY FAIR VALUE	GGL	Cambior	Total
	$	$	$
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed:			
Cash and cash equivalents	971	7,183	8,154
Mining assets	135,668	784,601	920,269
Exploration and development	96,582	189,049	285,631
Other assets	18,873	99,807	118,680
Net assets held for sale	-	24,219	24,219
Goodwill	72,405	330,638	403,043
Current liabilities	(11,186)	(94,010)	(105,196)
Long-term debt	(16,589)	(33,716)	(50,305)
Forward sales liability and current option	(59,711)	(16,205)	(75,916)
Asset retirement obligations	(2,506)	(38,380)	(40,886)
Accrued benefit liabilities	-	(8,897)	(8,897)
Future income and mining tax liabilities	(32,178)	(135,827)	(168,005)
Non-controlling interest	-	(3,502)	(3,502)
	202,329	1,104,960	1,307,289
Consideration paid:			
Issue of 26,221,468 common shares of the Company	197,448	-	197,448
Issue of 116,258,765 common shares of the Company	-	1,062,605	1,062,605
Settlement of GGL common share options *(a)*	2,402	-	2,402
Issue of 2,428,873 IAMGOLD equivalent options *(b)*	-	13,062	13,062
Issue of warrants equivalent to 8,400,000 IAMGOLD shares	-	24,403	24,403
Transaction costs	2,479	4,890	7,369
	202,329	1,104,960	1,307,289

(a) The GGL common share options were valued using their intrinsic value and were repurchased immediately.

(b) The equivalent options granted upon the acquisition of Cambior were valued at their fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model taking into account the initial expected life, a risk free interest rate of 4%, a volatility of 37% and a dividend yield of 0.7%.

3. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Bauxite Operations

On February 13, 2007, the Company announced that it had concluded an agreement for the sale of its 70% equity interest in Omai Bauxite Mining Inc. (“OBMI”) and its 100% equity interest in Omai Services Inc. (“OSI”). The effective date of the agreement was December 31, 2006 and, under the terms of the agreement, the selling price of the interests was $46,269,000 including the assumption of third party debt of $17,724,000 and transaction costs of $2,557,000. Consequently, assets and liabilities related to OBMI and OSI have been classified as assets and liabilities held for sale and the statement of earnings has separately presented the results from discontinued operations as well as the statement of cash flows, to separately disclose the operating, investing and financing portions of the cash flows attributable to discontinued operations. The fair value of OBMI and OSI was considered in the purchase equation of Cambior (note 2). The transaction was completed on March 21, 2007 with the receipt of $28,451,000 from the purchaser.

3. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

Net earnings from November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006 for discontinued operations were as follows:

	2006
	$
Revenues	**6,359**
Investment and other income	**3**
Mining operations expenses	**(6,312)**
General and administrative expenses	**(115)**
Financial expenses	**(312)**
Income and mining taxes	**(14)**
Non-controlling interest	**484**
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	**93**

The statement of cash flows discloses the total cash flow from (used in) discontinued operations summarized as follows:

	2006
	$
Operating activities	**(1,897)**
Financing activities	**42**
Investing activities	**276**
Decrease in cash flows from discontinued operations	**(1,579)**

4. GOLD BULLION:

		2006	2005
Ounces held	(oz)	**148,704**	148,420
Weighted average acquisition cost	($/oz)	**330**	329
Acquisition cost	($)	**49,012**	48,840
December 31 spot price for gold	($/oz)	**632**	513
December 31 market value	($)	**93,981**	76,139

5. INVENTORIES:

	2006	2005
	$	$
Gold doré	**14,545**	4,539
Niobium	**6,455**	-
Mine supplies	**37,677**	7,457
Ore stockpiles - current	**2,648**	829
Inventories	**61,325**	12,825
Long-term ore stockpiles	**44,483**	17,941
	105,808	30,766

6. OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS:

	Note	2006	2005
		$	$
Note receivable from the Government of Mali *(a)*		**-**	4,475
Amounts due from the Government of Mali *(b)*		**9,990**	8,875
Debenture receivable *(c)*		**2,000**	-
Marketable securities		**9,379**	2,285
Gold receivable *(d)*		**15,281**	-
Other receivable *(e)*		**4,000**	-
Restricted cash deposit per closure cost guarantees	**15**	**1,179**	-
Accrued benefit asset	**16**	**4,822**	-
Long-term ore stockpiles	**5**	**44,483**	17,941
Capital assets		**5,669**	322
Other assets		**523**	990
		97,326	34,888
Current portion included in receivables and other current assets		**13,482**	-
		83,844	34,888

(a) The Company's portion of all funding made on behalf of the Government of Mali's ("GOM") free and carried interest was represented by a note receivable bearing interest at the LIBOR plus 3%. Yatela project investment repayments were distributed on behalf of the GOM to the Company as repayment of the note. As at December 31, 2006, the note was repaid.

(b) Long-term accounts receivable represents fuel tax, VAT and stamp duties receivable from the GOM which are not expected to be repaid within one year.

As at December 31, 2006 the Company has recorded allowances of $nil (2005 - $438,000) against its current and long-term accounts receivables.

(c) Upon the sale of a royalty portfolio interest on April 25, 2006, the Company received a debenture of a 100% owned subsidiary of Battle Mountain Gold Exploration Corp. ("BMGX") with a par value of $2,000,000, with a term of two years, an interest rate of 6%, convertible into common shares of BMGX at a rate of $0.50 per share (note 8 (c)). As at December 31, 2006, interest received of $61,000 has been recognized in earnings.

(d) In December 2005, Cambior completed the sale of the Carlota copper project to Quadra Mining Ltd. ("Quadra"). As part of the consideration, Quadra was to deliver 50,000 ounces of gold to Cambior. As at December 31, 2006, there remained 25,000 ounces of gold to be delivered in four equal quarterly amounts estimated to start September 30, 2007. These final four deliveries can be deferred if the buyer of the project is unable to begin construction at Carlota by the first quarter of 2007. The deferral cannot however be extended beyond June 30, 2010. The current portion as at December 31, 2006 was $7,700,000.

The fair value of the ounces of gold receivable was determined based on forward prices at the closing date of the Cambior transaction and a risk premium. The Company recognized both an amount for gold receivable and a related discount. The gold receivable is revaluated at each balance sheet date at the current spot price with the variation classified as non-hedge derivative gain/loss in the statement of earnings. The discount is amortized up to the time of deliveries and is classified as investment income in the statement of earnings.

6. OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS (CONTINUED):

As security regarding the gold deliveries, the buyer:

(i) pledged all shares of Cambior USA and of Carlota Copper Company ("CCC"), a wholly- owned subsidiary of Cambior USA and the direct owner of Carlota; and

(ii) granted first rank security interests in all moveables and immoveables of Cambior USA and of CCC, in IAMGOLD's favour, such first ranking being subject to existing royalties on Carlota and security interests to be granted in connection with project financing for Carlota, if and when applicable, which shall rank *pari passu* with IAMGOLD's security.

(e) As additional consideration for the sale of the Carlota copper project, a balance of the selling price of $4,000,000 is receivable and classified as current. The balance was derived from an agreed upon drilling program of approximately 3,000 meters and is based upon the estimated copper contained in defined areas.

7. WORKING INTERESTS:

The Company holds an 18.9% working interest in Gold Fields Ghana Limited ("Tarkwa"), an unlisted Ghanaian company holding 100% of the Tarkwa gold mine in Ghana. The carrying value of this asset was recorded on the balance sheet on January 7, 2003 at its fair value of $42,742,000. This amount included a fair value increment of $4,617,000 which is amortized on a units-of-production basis over the life of the mine.

The Company also holds an 18.9% working interest in Abosso Goldfields Limited ("Damang"), an unlisted Ghanaian company holding 100% of the Damang gold mine in Ghana. The carrying value of this asset was recorded on the balance sheet on January 7, 2003 at its fair value of $15,298,000. This amount included a fair value increment of $6,261,000 which is amortized on a units-of-production basis over the life of the mine.

	Tarkwa	**Damang**	**Total**
	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2004	80,290	12,186	92,476
Earnings from working interests in 2005	13,736	1,731	15,467
Cash received in 2005	(15,181)	-	(15,181)
Balance, December 31, 2005	**78,845**	**13,917**	**92,762**
Earnings from working interests in 2006	**23,466**	**5,408**	**28,874**
Cash received in 2006	**(28,880)**	**(5,670)**	**(34,550)**
Balance, December 31, 2006	**73,431**	**13,655**	**87,086**

8. ROYALTY INTERESTS:

Investments in net royalty interests are:

	2006			2005
			Net	Net
		Accumulated	**Royalty**	Royalty
	Cost	**Amortization**	**Interest**	Interest
	$	**$**	**$**	$
Revenue producing royalties				
Diavik *(a)*	**49,446**	**12,267**	**37,179**	41,095
Magistral *(b)*	**3,109**	**502**	**2,607**	2,669
Other*(c)*	**-**	**-**	**-**	7,718
	52,555	**12,769**	**39,786**	51,482

8. ROYALTY INTERESTS (CONTINUED):

Investments in royalty interests include royalties on mineral properties for which economically mineable reserves have yet to be proven. The recovery of these costs is dependent upon the properties' owners obtaining adequate financing and the development of economic mining operations.

Revenue producing royalties:

(a) The Company owns a 1% royalty on certain claims in the Lac de Gras region of the Northwest Territories, including the Diavik lands controlled by Aber Diamond Corporation and Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

(b) The Company owns a sliding scale NSR royalty on mineral production from the Magistral gold property in Mexico owned by Nevada Pacific Gold Ltd. The royalty rate is 3.5% until 380,000 ounces of gold has been produced and 1% thereafter. In July 2005, mine operations were suspended although rinsing of the leach pads continued in 2006.

(c) On April 25, 2006, the Company closed a transaction with Battle Mountain Gold Exploration Corp. ("BMGX") whereby the Company sold a portfolio of gold royalties to that corporation.
The portofolio included royalties on the Williams, el Limon, Don Mario and Joe Mann mines and the Dolores development project. Total consideration for the sale was $21,850,000, consisting of $13,850,000 in cash, 12 million common shares of BMGX valued at $6,000,000 and a $2,000,000 debenture of a 100% owned subsidiary of BMGX convertible into common shares of BMGX. The common shares carry certain restrictions as to their resale and have been recorded in marketable securities included in other long-term assets.

Goodwill attributable to the royalties sold of $12,954,000 was expensed at the time of the sale, resulting in a net gain before and after tax of $1,111,000 and $694,000, respectively, on the sale of the royalties.

9. MINING ASSETS:

	Cost	**Accumulated depreciation and depletion**	**Net book value**
2006	$	$	$
Plant and equipment	**598,955**	**407,602**	**191,353**
Mining property and deferred costs	**1,371,762**	**608,417**	**763,345**
Construction in progress	**1,661**	**-**	**1,661**
	1,972,378	**1,016,019**	**956,359**
2005			
Plant and equipment	108,844	74,532	34,312
Mining property and deferred costs	104,828	71,892	32,936
Construction in progress	3,512	44	3,468
	217,184	145,468	70,716

9. MINING ASSETS (CONTINUED):

Mining assets are held through:

(a) A 100% interest, acquired on November 8, 2006, in the Rosebel mine in Suriname and Doyon division, Sleeping Giant and Niobec mines in Canada.

(b) A 100% interest, acquired on March 22, 2006, in the Mupane gold mine in Botswana.

(c) A 38% interest in the Sadiola joint venture which holds a mining permit covering the Sadiola Concession. Other shareholders include AngloGold Limited ("AngloGold") (38%), the GOM (18%) and International Financial Corporation ("IFC") (6%). The GOM interests in Sadiola and Yatela are free and carried interests.

(d) A 40% indirect interest in the Yatela joint venture which holds a mining permit and the exploration rights covering the Yatela Gold Concession. Other shareholders include AngloGold (40%) and the GOM (20%). The GOM interests in Yatela are free and carried interests.

10. EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Investments in exploration and development properties are:

	2006	2005
	$	$
Quimsacocha—Ecuador	**5,978**	962
Properties acquired—GGL	**100,232**	-
Properties acquired—Cambior	**188,683**	-
	294,893	962

11. GOODWILL:

	Note	**2006**	2005
		$	$
Goodwill, beginning of year		**74,886**	74,886
Goodwill acquired - GGL	**2**	**72,405**	-
Goodwill acquired - Cambior	**2**	**330,638**	-
Goodwill related to royalties sold	**8**	**(12,954)**	-
Goodwill, end of year		**464,975**	74,886
Goodwill is related to the following segments:			
Corporate - royalty interests		**2,772**	15,726
Canada		**89,854**	-
Botswana		**38,823**	-
Ghana		**59,160**	59,160
Suriname		**182,959**	-
Exploration and development		**91,407**	-
		464,975	74,886

12. CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

	Note	**2006**	2005
		$	$
Current portion of:			
Long-term debt	**13**	**29,263**	-
Asset retirement obligations	**15**	**7,584**	-
Accrued benefit liabilities	**16**	**265**	-
Forward sales liability	**21**	**16,439**	-
Fair value of non-hedge derivatives	**21**	**16,409**	-
		69,960	-

13. LONG-TERM DEBT

	Total Dec.31 2006	Scheduled payments						Total Dec.31 2005
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012+	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Credit facility[(a)]	**18,000**	14,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Credit facility-Revolving[(a)]	**14,028**	14,028	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	**3,046**	1,235	805	387	295	285	39	-
	35,074	29,263	4,805	387	295	285	39	-
Non-recourse debt:								
Purchase price payable - Camp Caiman[(b)]	**3,814**	-	-	3,814	-	-	-	-
Yatela - project loans [(c)]	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,924
	3,814	-	-	3,814	-	-	-	6,924
Total	**38,888**	29,263	4,805	4,201	295	285	39	6,924
Current portion	**29,263**	29,263	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term portion	**9,625**	-	4,805	4,201	295	285	39	6,924

(a) Credit facility

On acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006, the Company assumed a Credit facility consisting of a non-revolving term loan and a revolving credit facility. The term loan outstanding was $21,500,000. Subsequent to November 8, 2006, the Company made the scheduled repayment of $3,500,000. The repayment schedule consists of four quarterly payments of $3,500,000 in 2007 and three quarterly payments of $1,333,000 in 2008.

In addition, the Company assumed a $30,000,000 revolving credit facility with a balance outstanding of $5,000,000 including a $500,000 letter of credit issued to guarantee a liability for an asset retirement obligation as at November 8, 2006. Subsequent to November 8, 2006, the Company borrowed an additional $9,028,000 mainly for use towards employer contributions to the defined benefit plan. Subsequent to year-end, additional letters of credit of $9,963,000 were issued to guarantee additional asset retirement obligations.

The interest margin above LIBOR rate varies according to the ratio of Total Net Senior Debt to EBITDA. The Total Net Senior Debt is defined as the aggregate amount of the debt less cash and subordinated debt. The EBITDA is defined as the consolidated net earnings before interest expense, depreciation, amortization expense and income tax expense. Committed facilities carry a weighted average standby fee of 0.305% per annum on the unutilized portion of the Credit facility. As at December 31, 2006, the effective interest rate was 6.85%.

The Credit facility is secured by the Company's interests in the Doyon, Mouska, Sleeping Giant, Niobec and Rosebel mines, and is subject to various covenants, financial ratios and prepayments in the event of future financings. As at December 31, 2006, the Company has met its covenants.

(b) Balance of purchase price payable for Camp Caiman project

On acquisition of Cambior on November 8, 2006, the Company assumed a liability of $3,802,000 relating to the balance of the purchase price for the Camp Caiman project, from Asarco Incorporated, by a wholly owned subsidiary, Asarco Guyane Française S.A.R.L. ("AGF"). The balance of the purchase price payable is interest-free and is payable within 120 days of the commencement of commercial production planned in 2009.

The purchase price payable is subject to prepayments in the case of a subsequent issuance of equity. The AGF (renamed CBJ Caiman S.A.S.) shares have been pledged as security against the future payments, and will be released upon the full reimbursement of the debt.

13. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

(c) Yatela mine

The capital cost of the Yatela mine was funded equally by the Company and AngloGold. Pursuant to a shareholder agreement, AngloGold funded 15% of the project investment on behalf of the Company. This funding constituted a loan to the Company, bearing interest at LIBOR plus 2%. The Yatela mining permit provides for the return of the project investment capital plus interest, to the Company and AngloGold, before any cash disbursements are made to the project shareholders. Project investment repayments are based on Yatela's operating cash flows. 15% of Yatela's project investment repayments were distributed on behalf of the Company to AngloGold as repayment of the Yatela non-recourse project loan. After the project investment (principal and interest) is fully repaid to the Company and AngloGold, each will receive 40% of any Yatela cash distributions and the GOM will receive 20%. The Yatela loan was repaid in 2006.

Interest:

Interest related to long-term debt was as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
	$	$	$
- Expensed	**665**	446	303
- Capitalized	**11**	-	-
	676	446	303

14. INCOME AND MINING TAXES:

Income and mining tax expense differs from the amount that would have been computed by applying the combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 36% (2005 - 36%; 2004 - 36%) to earnings before income taxes. The reasons for the differences are a result of the following:

	2006	2005	2004
	$	$	$
Earnings before income taxes from continuing operations	**97,157**	22,152	11,375
Income tax provision calculated using statutory tax rates	**35,074**	8,001	4,109
Increase (reduction) in income taxes resulting from:			
Earnings not subject to taxation	**(22,192)**	(5,607)	(3,852)
Earnings in foreign jurisdictions subject to different tax rates	**(74)**	(79)	(591)
Resource allowance	**(437)**	(411)	(467)
Provincial mining taxes	**345**	-	-
Change in enacted corporate income tax rates	**758**	-	-
Losses not tax benefited	**4,410**	-	-
Amounts not deductible for tax purposes	**6,534**	271	727
Foreign exchange loss on future tax liability not tax benefited	**36**	208	532
Other	**315**	(725)	(692)
	24,769	1,658	(234)

14. INCOME AND MINING TAXES:

The provision for income and mining taxes is made up of the following components:

	2006	2005	2004
	$	$	$
Current:			
Foreign income tax	**22,527**	5,720	3,768
Federal and provincial income tax	**(23)**	187	(79)
	22,504	5,907	3,689
Future:			
Foreign income tax	**4,623**	(1,694)	2,073
Federal and provincial income tax recovery	**(2,703)**	(2,555)	(5,996)
Provincial mining tax	**345**	-	-
	2,265	(4,249)	(3,923)
Total	**24,769**	1,658	(234)

The Company has a net future tax liability of $185,015,000 (2005 - $14,791,000).
The components that give rise to future tax liabilities are as follows:

	2006	2005
	$	$
Future tax assets:		
Other assets	**820**	135
Exploration and development expenses	**11,350**	11,642
Share issue costs	**14**	213
Non-capital losses	**129,680**	6,428
Net capital losses	**120**	-
Mining assets	**13,406**	605
Corporate minimum tax credits	**377**	228
Asset retirement obligations	**2,759**	-
Accrued benefit liability	**564**	
Long-term portion of forward sales liability	**15,696**	
	174,786	19,251
Valuation allowance	**(167,337)**	(12,871)
Future tax asset after valuation allowance	**7,449**	6,380
Future tax liabilities:		
Mining assets	**(154,091)**	(31)
Exploration and development	**(22,163)**	-
Royalty interests	**(16,210)**	(21,140)
	(192,464)	(21,171)
Net future tax liability	**(185,015)**	(14,791)

The Company has non-capital loss carry forwards for Canadian income tax purposes of $337,262,000 available to reduce taxable income on or prior to 2026. Approximately $323,013,000 of these non-capital loss carry forwards have not been tax benefited.

The Company has approximately $205,210,000 in cumulative Canadian exploration and cumulative Canadian development expenses and approximately $80,956,000 in mining assets capital cost allowance available indefinitely to reduce, subject to certain restrictions, taxable income in future years.

In 2006, governmental assistance in the form of the Québec resources tax credit reduced exploration expenses by an amount of $190,000.

INCOME AND MINING TAXES (CONTINUED):

14.

Losses carried forward as at December 31, 2006 will expire as follows:

	Canada	United States	(1) Peru
	$	$	$
2007	-	645	-
2008	496	1,638	-
2009	9,973	1,337	-
2010	4,010	1,634	-
2011	3,655	1,026	-
2012-2026	319,128	4,454	
Undetermined	-	-	3,222
	337,262	10,734	3,222

	Guyana[(2)]	**Botswana**
	$	$
Unlimited[(2)]	61,119	43,427

(1) According to fiscal legislation in Peru, losses can be carried forward until the end of the fourth year following the first year in which a fiscal profit is realized (no fiscal profit has been realized to date).

(2) In accordance with the Mineral Agreement concluded with the government of the country.

The Company's French subsidiaries, CBJ-France and CBJ-Caiman, benefit from an income tax exemption plan for a term of ten years. Under those tax holiday plans, certain commitments made to the French Tax Administration must be met. The tax holidays are subject to re-assessment by the authorities.

15. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Company's activities are subject to various laws and regulations regarding the environmental restoration and closure provisions for which the Company estimates future costs. These provisions may be revised on the basis of amendments to such laws and regulations and the availability of new information such as changes in reserves corresponding to a change in the mine life, acquisition or construction of new mines. The liability for asset retirement obligations has been considered in the annual impairment test process. According to management's estimate, the cash flows provided by the Company's operations and expected from the sale of residual equipment will be sufficient to meet the payment obligations. The Company is required by the Minister of Natural Resources in Québec to provide security pledges (government bonds or letter of credit) based on the mine closure plans for the Company's operations in Québec. As at December 31, 2006, the Company had $1,179,000 in deposits restricted (note 6) for settling its obligations as well as a letter of credit in the amount of $500,000 issued to the Government of Guyana. In addition, subsequent to year-end, letters of credit of $9,963,000 were issued to guarantee the Company's liability for asset retirement obligations.

15. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2006, 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
	$		
Doyon mine	30,036	2007-2017	5.38 %
Omai mine	1,787	2007	7.82 %
Rosebel mine	3,108	2007-2021	7.26 %
Sleeping Giant mine	2,649	2008-2012	6.22%
Niobec mine	2,219	2007-2025	6.63%
Mupane mine	3,665	2011	5.50%
Sadiola mine (38%)	4,570	2010-2014	5.00%
Yatela mine (40%)	5,152	2009-2017	5.00%
Other mines	1,298	2007-2009	5.32% - 6.37%
	54,484		

The schedule of estimated future disbursements for rehabilitation and for security deposits is as follows:

	$
2007	7,782
2008	5,760
2009	4,209
2010	8,190
2011	8,663
2012 onwards	19,880
	54,484

The following table presents the reconciliation of the liability for assets retirement obligations:

	2006	2005
	$	$
Balance, beginning of year	**7,506**	5,549
New obligations relating to the acquisition of GGL and Cambior (note 2)	**40,886**	-
Revision in the estimated cash flows and timing of payments	**(441)**	1,830
Accretion expense	**1,104**	127
Disbursements	**(495)**	-
Foreign exchange variation	**(1,043)**	-
Balance, end of year	**47,517**	7,506
Less current portion	**7,584**	-
Long-term portion	**39,933**	7,506

16. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFIT PLANS

On acquisition of Cambior, the Company assumed the employees' future benefit plans. Cambior was contributing to various defined contribution plans and final-pay defined benefit pension plans for its employees (for Designated employees and Senior management). On December 31, 2006, the Company terminated the two final-pay benefit pension plans and replaced them with a defined contribution plan, triggering a curtailment in both plans as at December 31, 2006. The defined benefit pension plans were subject to funding based on actuarial valuation which was performed at least every three years. The most recent actuarial valuation was prepared as at January 1, 2006. The Company measures its accrued benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets for accounting purposes as at December 31st of each year. Additional valuations were also done on November 8, 2006 (date of acquisition of Cambior).

16. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

Senior management of the acquired company specifically designated by their Board of Directors were participating in a supplementary executive retirement plan ("SERP"). The purpose of the SERP was to provide these employees with a pension equal to that which would otherwise be received if the defined benefit pension plan reflected the full amount of the base salary of such employees. Annual contributions were assessed by the Board of Directors based on Cambior's financial position and other factors. The SERP also provided for a clause regarding a change of control which gives additional benefits to selected directors. Following the acquisition of Cambior, on November 8, 2006, the majority of the selected directors left the Company and benefited from these benefits, impacting the calculation of the SERP obligations. This also resulted in a curtailment of the plan due to the significant reduction in the expected years of future service of active employees. The resulting termination benefit and gain on curtailment are disclosed in the summary of total costs recognized.

A settlement for the pension plan for designated employees will occur in 2007 and was reflected in the purchase price equation. The actuarial liability payable under the settlement will be the sum of transfer values paid to some members and the premiums paid to insurers for the others.

In addition, accrued benefit liabilities relating to other post-retirement benefit plans (health care plans) and an accrued benefit liability related to a post-retirement benefit plan offered to unionized employees of Niobec, which are unfunded and require no contribution from employees were assumed on acquisition of Cambior. The most recent actuarial valuations were prepared in 2004.

Total cash payments

Total cash payments for employee future benefits, consisting of cash contributed by the Company to its funded pension plans, cash payments directly to beneficiaries for its unfunded other benefit plans, and cash contributed to defined contribution plans were $7,498,000 from November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

Following the acquisition, the Company contributed the prescribed amount to the SERP.

Defined contribution plans

The total expenses for the Company's defined contribution plans amounted to $330,000 from November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

16. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED):

Defined benefit plans

	Pension benefit plans 2006	Post-retirement benefit plans 2006
	$	$
Accrued benefit obligations		
Balance, date of acquisition	18,476	3,725
Current service cost	147	19
Interest expense	146	33
Actuarial loss	261	101
Benefits paid	(97)	(19)
Foreign exchange variation	(585)	(119)
Balance, end of year	18,348	3,740
Plan assets		
Fair value, date of acquisition	13,307	-
Actual return on plan assets	527	-
Employer contributions	7,168	-
Benefits paid	(97)	-
Foreign exchange variation	(540)	-
Fair value, end of year	20,365	-

Pension plan assets consist of:	December 31, 2006
Asset category:	%
Debt securities	21
Other	79
Total	100

Reconciliation of the funded status of the benefit plans to the amounts recorded in the financial statements is as follows:

	Pension benefit plans 2006	Post-retirement benefit plans 2006	Total 2006
	$	$	$
Fair value of plan assets	20,365	-	20,365
Accrued benefit obligations	(18,348)	(3,740)	(22,088)
Funded status-(deficit)[(1)]	2,017	(3,740)	(1,723)
Unamortized net actuarial loss	(140)	99	(41)
Accrued benefit assets (liabilities)	1,877	(3,641)	(1,764)

(1) As at December 31, 2006, the two final-pay defined benefit pension plans did not show any deficit.

16. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED):

Defined benefit plans (continued)

The total costs recognized for the Company's defined benefit plans are as follows:

(November 8, 2006 to December 31, 2006)	Pension benefit plans 2006	Post-retirement benefit plans 2006	Total
	$	$	$
Current service cost	147	19	166
Interest expense	146	33	179
Actual return on plan assets	(527)	-	(527)
Actuarial loss	261	101	362
Element of employee future benefit costs before adjustments to recognize the long-term nature of employee future benefit costs	27	153	180
Adjustments to recognize the long-term nature of employee future benefit costs:			
Difference between expected return and actual return on plan assets	403	-	403
Difference between actuarial loss and actuarial loss/gain on accrued benefit obligations	(261)	(101)	(362)
Defined benefit costs recognized	169	52	221

The significant assumptions used to evaluate the Company's accrued benefit obligations and benefit costs are as follows (weighted-average):

	Pension benefit plans 2006	Post-retirement benefit plans 2006
	%	%
Accrued benefit obligations as of December 31:		
Discount rate	5.3	5.3
Rate of compensation increase	3.5	3.5
Benefit costs for the period ended December 31:		
Discount rate	5.5	5.5
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	4.9	-
Rate of compensation increase	3.5	-
Assumed health care trend rate for the next year used to measure the expected cost covered by the plans		
- first four years	-	10
- thereafter	-	5

	2006
Average remaining service period of active employees covered by the:	Years
- Defined pension benefit plan	14
- SERP	12
- Defined post-retirement benefit plan:	
- Manager and clerical employees at Niobec	14
- Unionized employees at Niobec	15

16. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED) Defined benefit plans (continued)

The estimated employer contributions for 2007 are $151,000. Estimated benefit payments for the next ten years are as follows:

	$
2007	13,632
2008	435
2009	424
2010	428
2011	435
2012 to 2016	2,533
	17,887

Sensitivity analysis:

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one percentage point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects for 2006:

	Increase	Decrease
	$	$
Total service and interest costs (1)	4	(4)
Accrued benefit liabilities	238	(199)

(1) For the period following the acquisition of Cambior (November 8 to December 31, 2006).

17. SHARE CAPITAL:

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited first preference shares, issuable in series
Unlimited second preference shares, issuable in series
Unlimited common shares

Issued and outstanding common shares are as follows:

	Note	Number of Shares	Amount
			$
Issued and outstanding, December 31, 2003		145,333,845	342,208
Exercise of options		427,801	1,576
Restatement due to change in accounting policy			173
Issued and outstanding, December 31, 2004		145,761,646	343,957
Exercise of options		1,834,658	8,296
Share purchase plan		31,600	211
Share bonus plan		20,223	142
Issued and outstanding, December 31, 2005		**147,648,127**	**352,606**
Shares issued on acquisition of GGL	**2**	**26,221,468**	**197,448**
Shares issued on acquisition of Cambior	**2**	**116,258,765**	**1,062,605**
Exercise of options		**2,386,287**	**12,950**
Share purchase plan		**26,480**	**225**
Share bonus plan		**18,830**	**160**
Issued and outstanding, December 31, 2006		**292,559,957**	**1,625,994**

17. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED):

(b) Share options:

The Company has a comprehensive share option plan for its full-time employees, directors and officers and self-employed consultants. The options vest over three years and expire no longer than 10 years from the date of grant. The total number of shares reserved for the grants of share options was 13,250,000, of which an additional 4,000,000 options was added to the reserve on May 16, 2005. As of December 31, 2006, 6,061,561 options remain in reserve. Options issued on the acquisition of Repadre Capital Corporation (in 2003), and Cambior (in 2006) are excluded from this reserve number.

A summary of the status of the Company's share option plan as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and changes during the three years then ended is presented below. All exercise prices are denominated in Canadian dollars. The exchange rate at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were 1.1654, 1.1630 and 1.2020 respectively.

	2006		2005		2004	
	Options	**Weighted average exercise price ($C)**	Options	Weighted average exercise price ($C)	Options	Weighted average exercise Price ($C)
Outstanding, beginning of year	**4,076,242**	**6.62**	5,691,899	5.78	5,414,535	5.13
Granted	**1,795,000**	**10.61**	415,000	8.25	755,000	9.02
Assumed on acquisition of Cambior	**2,428,873**	**5.42**	-	-	-	-
Exercised	**(2,386,287)**	**5.56**	(1,834,658)	4.21	(427,801)	3.36
Forfeited	**(228,333)**	**10.39**	(195,999)	8.19	(49,835)	5.65
Outstanding, end of year	**5,685,495**	**7.66**	4,076,242	6.62	5,691,899	5.78
Exercisable, end of year	**3,616,828**	**6.23**	2,981,242	5.95	4,227,733	4.90

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2006:

	Options Outstanding			**Options exercisable**		
Range of Prices $C	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life - years	Weighted average exercise Price $C	Weighted number exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life - years	Weighted average exercise Price $C
1.22- 2.00	294,154	2.1	1.24	294,154	2.1	1.24
2.01- 3.00	4,200	2.8	2.98	4,200	2.8	2.98
3.01- 4.00	205,736	1.4	2.98	205,736	4.0	3.64
4.01- 5.00	420,385	2.8	4.66	420,385	2.8	4.66
5.01- 6.00	824,670	4.3	5.34	824,670	4.3	5.40
6.01- 7.00	18,371	4.3	6.28	18,371	4.3	6.28
7.01- 8.00	1,369,230	3.1	7.63	1,302,563	5.3	7.64
8.01- 9.00	320,856	3.5	8.52	110,856	3.6	8.51
9.01- 10.00	666,000	2.4	9.07	404,000	2.2	9.02
10.01- 11.00	1,530,000	4.3	10.66 -		-	-
11.01- 11.10	31,893	1.9	11.10	31,893	1.9	11.10
	5,685,495	3.4	7.66	3,616,828	3.9	6.23

17. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED):

(b) Share options (continued):

The Company expenses the fair value of all stock-based compensation granted. During 2006, $2,432,000 (2005 - $960,000; 2004 - $1,501,000) was recorded as compensation expense.

The determination of the fair value of options is judgmental. The Company uses values calculated by the Black-Scholes option pricing model as a proxy for such fair value. Use of the Black-Scholes model has become the prevalent practice for estimating fair values of options. The Black-Scholes model, however, has some inherent weaknesses as it assumes that the options are tradable, have no vesting period and are transferable. Because of its limitations, the values produced from the Black-Scholes model do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

The fair value of the options granted has been estimated at the date of grant using a Black- Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions. The weighted average expected life of these options of four years or eight years depending upon the life of the option. The estimated fair value of the options is expensed over the options' vesting period of three years.

	2006	2005	2004
Risk free interest rate	**5%**	3%-5%	3%-5%
Volatility	**37%**	37%	37%
Dividend	**1%**	1%	1%

(c) Share purchase plan:

The Company has a share purchase plan for employees whereby the Company will match the participants' contribution. A maximum of 750,000 common shares may be issued under the plan. The plan was activated in 2005. Common shares issued under the share purchase plan are restricted for one year. As at December 31, 2006, 691,920 shares remain in reserve. This share purchase plan was terminated on December 31, 2006, and replaced by a new share purchase plan whereby the Company will contribute 75% of the participant's contribution towards the purchase of shares on the open market. Common shares purchased under the plan are restricted until December of each year.

	2006	2005	2004
	Number	Number	Number
Outstanding, January 1	**-**	-	-
Granted	**26,480**	31,600	
Issued	**(26,480)**	(31,600)	-
Outstanding, December 31	**-**	-	-
	$	$	$
Stock-based compensation	**107**	136	-

(d) Share bonus plan:

The Company has a share bonus plan for employees whereby a maximum of 600,000 common shares may be awarded. As of December 31, 2006, 560,947 shares remain in reserve.

	2006	2005	2004
	Number	Number	Number
Outstanding, January 1	**14,782**	22,172	-
Restricted common shares granted	**77,700**	12,833	22,172
Issued	**(18,830)**	(20,223)	-
Outstanding, December 31	**73,652**	14,782	22,172
	$	$	$
Stock-based compensation	**563**	140	76

17. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED):

(e) Warrants

On acquisition of Cambior, 20,000,000 warrants were issued, exercisable for 8,400,000 shares at a price of C$8.93 each. These warrants expire August 12, 2008.

(f) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing earnings available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Diluted earnings per share is similar to basic earnings per share, except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued.

Basic earnings per share computation:

	2006	2005	2004
	$	$	$
Numerator:			
Net earnings	**72,481**	20,494	11,609
Denominator (000's):			
Average common shares outstanding	**186,485**	146,650	145,592
Basic earnings per share ($ per share)	**0.39**	0.14	0.08

Diluted earnings per share computation:

	2006	2005	2004
	$	$	$
Numerator:			
Net earnings	**72,481**	20,494	11,609
Denominator (000's):			
Average common shares outstanding	**186,485**	146,650	145,592
Dilutive effect of employee stock options	**993**	1,243	1,975
Dilutive effect of warrants	**177**	-	-
Total average common shares outstanding	**187,655**	147,893	147,567
Diluted earnings per share ($ per share)	**0.39**	0.14	0.08

Stock options excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share which could be dilutive in the future were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Outstanding options (000's):	**1,492**	670	755

(g) Flow-through common shares

Flow-through common shares require the Company to incur an amount equivalent to the proceeds of the issue on prescribed resource expenditures in accordance with the applicable tax legislation. If the Company does not incur the committed resource expenditures, it will be required to indemnify the holders of the shares for any tax and other costs payable by them as a result of the Company not making the required resource expenditures. As at December 31, 2006, the Company's remaining commitment with respect to unspent resource expenditures under flow-through common share agreements was $284,000.

18. SHARE PURCHASE LOANS*:*

The Company provided a non-interest bearing share purchase loan to an officer. This transaction is measured at the exchange amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. At December 31, 2006, the principal amount outstanding of the loan was $295,000 (2005 - $296,000). The principal amount is secured by 140,000 shares of the Company.

19. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company`s financial instruments and commodities:

	2006		2005	
	Carrying value	**Fair value**	Carrying value	Fair value
	$	**$**	$	$
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	**101,500**	**101,500**	45,534	45,534
Short-term deposits [1]	**22,864**	**22,864**	15,823	15,824
Receivables excluding gold receivable [1]	**49,142**	**49,142**	19,992	19,992
Gold bullion[2]	**49,012**	**93,981**	48,840	76,139
Marketable securities[3]	**8,379**	**9,830**	1,264	1,285
Gold receivable[4]	**15,281**	**15,120**	-	-
Restricted cash and other[5]	**1,179**	**1,179**	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities[1]	**117,110**	**117,110**	19,892	19,892
Long-term debt[6]	**38,888**	**38,888**	6,924	6,924
Fair value of gold forwards (Note 21 (a)) [7]	**61,194**	**69,449**	-	-

(1) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits, receivables excluding gold receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities is equivalent to the carrying amount given the short maturity period.
(2) The fair value of the gold bullion is based on the spot price for gold on December 31.
(3) The fair value of the marketable securities was based on the last quoted market price.
(4) This valuation is based on the forward price of gold as at year-end, the risk premium and estimated delivery dates.
(5) The fair value of the restricted cash and other is equivalent to the carrying amount given the short-term maturity period.
(6) Since most of the long-term debt is variable rate debt, the fair value of the Company's long-term debt approximates the carrying amount as at December 31, 2006 and 2005.
(7) The Company obtains a valuation from counterparty of its portfolio of gold and foreign exchange commitments. This valuation is based on forward rates considering the market price, rate of interest, gold lease rate and volatility.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

The related party transactions are included in corporate administration expenses, are in the normal course of operations, measured at the exchange amount between the parties and are summarized as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
	$	$	$
Management office, and other services obtained from companies controlled by a director and significant shareholder of the Company	**352**	185	189

21. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES:

(a) Gold sales commitments

On the acquisition of Cambior, the Company assumed gold sales commitments of 56,420 ounces to be delivered in 2007 at $350 per ounce. The estimated fair value was recognized on the balance sheet and is treated as non-hedge instruments. As at December 31, 2006, the marked-to-market value of the remaining 56,420 ounces was $16,392,000 and the change in market value between the date of acquisition of Cambior and year-end was included in the earnings statement as a non-hedge derivative loss totaling $197,000.

21. Commitment and Contingencies (continued):

(a) Gold sales commitments (continued):

As of December 31, 2006, the remaining outstanding forward sales contracts acquired on acquisition of GGL (Mupane) were as follows:

Year	Forward Sales (oz)	Average Forward Price ($/oz)
2007	77,776	402
2008	77,776	402
2009	43,888	407
Total	199,440	403

The Mupane forward sales contracts are accounted for as normal purchase and sales whereby deliveries are recorded at their respective forward prices. On delivery of gold into the forward contracts, the related acquired liability is amortized and recorded into gold revenue. During 2006, 58,332 ounces of gold were delivered under forward sales contracts.

The estimated fair value of the Company's gold forward sales, calculated using forward rates considering market prices, interest rate, gold lease rate and volatilities, was as follows:

	2006
	$
Fair value of non-hedge derivatives - Forwards (Cambior)	**16,409**
Fair value of normal sales contracts (Mupane)	**53,040**
Estimated mark-to-market value	**69,449**
Recognized on the balance sheet:	
Non-hedge derivatives - Forwards (Cambior)	**16,409**
Forward sales liability - Normal sales (Mupane)	**44,785**
	61,194
Off-balance sheet - net fair value of forwards	**8,255**

(b) Foreign exchange contracts:

As at December 31, 2006, the Company had commitments, through foreign exchange forward contracts, to deliver in 2007, 192,000 euros in exchange for US dollars. A loss of $13,000 was recorded in the consolidated statement of earnings as the Company's foreign exchange contracts are treated as non-hedge instruments.

(c) Non-hedge derivative gain (loss):

	2006
	$
Variation of the fair value of the non-hedge derivative instruments	**(195)**
Loss arising from the exercise of non-hedge derivatives	**(17)**
Gain resulting from the variation in market prices of ounces of gold receivable	**136**
Non-hedge derivative loss	**(76)**

(d) Credit Risk:

In the normal course of business of non-gold operations, the Company performs ongoing credit reviews of its customers and evaluates the creditworthiness of all new customers.

Except for the ounces of gold receivable, there is no existing single account receivable that represents a substantial risk for the Company. An allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is established while taking into account the specific credit risk related to customers, historical trends and the economic situation.

The credit risk related to the $2.0 million BMGX convertible debenture is a function of the uncertainty of BMGX's revenue stream which is derived from royalty interests on producing gold properties. The revenue stream is a function of the gold price and the ore reserves at the particular mine. In addition, the convertible debenture ranks subordinate to a senior lender to BMGX.

21. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED):

(d) Credit Risk (continued):

The credit risk related to the receipt of 25,000 ounces of gold from Quadra Mining and the $4,000,000 contingent payment relates to the profitability of that company from its Robinson operations and its ability to raise financing for the Carlota project.

(e) 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:

Mine	Calculation
Rosebel	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 (6,084,000 remaining ounces at December 31, 2006)
Doyon	24.75% of any excess of the annual average market price over $375 per ounce of gold produced (1,179,000 remaining ounces at December 31, 2006)
Mouska	Two royalties of 0.2% and 2.0% respectively of gold production
Sleeping Giant	2% of gross operating profit for one and 15% of net operating profit for the other.
Sadiola, Yatela, Tarkwa, Damang, Mupane	Royalties between 5% and 6% of revenues, based on market prices.

(f) Management fees:

The Company is subject to management fees (included in mining costs) calculated as follows:

Sadiola and Yatela mines	1% of revenues
Tarkwa	2.5% of revenues
Damang (100% basis)	$1,500,000 per year

(g) Other commitments:

As at December 31, 2006, the Company had commitments to complete facilities, summarized as follows:

	$
Niobec	2,638
Caiman	8,116
Doyon	1,070
	11,824

21. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED):

(h) Claims:

In December 2005, an audit claim for the years 2003 and 2004 was received from the Department of Taxation in Mali for the Yatela and Sadiola mines. This claim has been satisfied in full. The Company has not recorded a provision for potential claims, if any, that could arise from future audits as the amount is indeterminable.

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.

22. SEGMENTED INFORMATION:

(a) The reportable segments in 2005 were Joint Venture and Working Interests, Royalties and Corporate. As a result of the acquisitions of GGL and Cambior and the sale of the majority of the Company's gold royalties, the reportable segments have been revised. Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the new segments.

The Company's gold mine segment is divided into geographic segments, as follows:

Mali:	Joint venture in Sadiola (38%) and Yatela (40%)
Ghana:	Working interests in Tarkwa and Damang (18.9%)
Botswana:	Mupane mine
Canada:	Doyon division and Sleeping Giant mine
Suriname:	Rosebel Mine
Guyana:	Omai gold mine

The Company's segments also include non-gold activities (Niobec mine located in Canada and diamond royalty on the Diavik mine located in Canada), Exploration and development, and Corporate.

			Gold mines				Total
	Mali	Ghana	Botswana	Canada	Suriname	Guyana	Gold mines
2006	$	$	$	$	$	$	**$**
Cash and gold bullion	**30,389**	**-**	**10,177**	**28**	**545**	**209**	**41,348**
Other current assets	**38,723**	**-**	**7,277**	**7,231**	**24,089**	**1,188**	**78,508**
Long-term assets	**90,459**	**-**	**175,132**	**240,572**	**639,709**	**8,741**	**1,154,613**
Long-term assets related to working interests	**-**	**146,246**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**146,246**
	159,571	**146,246**	**192,586**	**247,831**	**664,343**	**10,138**	**1,420,715**
Current Liabilities	**33,638**	**-**	**20,855**	**22,904**	**25,511**	**3,713**	**106,621**
Long-term Liabilities	**10,522**	**-**	**39,508**	**25,803**	**140,412**	**-**	**216,245**
	44,160	**-**	**60,363**	**48,707**	**165,923**	**3,713**	**322,866**
Revenue	**200,077**	**-**	**38,963**	**19,209**	**27,025**	**-**	**285,274**
Earnings from working interests	**-**	**28,874**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,874**
	200,077	**28,874**	**38,963**	**19,209**	**27,025**	**-**	**314,148**
Mining costs	**81,642**	**-**	**30,814**	**14,178**	**19,760**	**266**	**146,660**
Depreciation and depletion	**24,269**	**-**	**12,344**	**2,106**	**4,220**	**-**	**42,939**
Exploration	**221**	**-**	**278**	**886**	**241**	**1,763**	**3,389**
Other expenses	**485**	**-**	**288**	**87**	**531**	**231**	**1,622**
Interest and investment expense (income)	**(2,299)**	**-**	**(104)**	**50**	**(1)**	**1**	(2,353)
Non-controlling interest	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**210**	**-**	**210**
Income taxes(recovery)	**25,066**	**-**	**(1,736)**	**184**	**3,127**	**-**	**26,641**
Net earnings (loss)	**70,693**	**28,874**	**(2,921)**	**1,718**	**(1,063)**	**(2,261)**	**95,040**
Expenditures for capital assets	**4,866**	**-**	**1,525**	**1,762**	**5,878**	**-**	**14,031**
Additions to goodwill	**-**	**-**	**38,823**	**89,854**	**182,959**	**-**	**311,636**

	Gold mines	Total Non-gold mine	Exploration and Development	Corporate	Total
2006	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Cash and gold bullion	**41,348**	**679**	**2,940**	**128,409**	**173,376**
Other current assets	**78,508**	**22,675**	**2,832**	**23,252**	**127,267**
Long-term assets	**1,154,613**	**300,808**	**294,308**	**30,968**	**1,780,697**
Long-term assets related to working interests	**146,246**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**146,246**
Assets held for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,090**
	1,420,715	**324,162**	**300,080**	**182,629**	**2,278,676**
Current liabilities	**106,622**	**7,358**	**6,514**	**86,122**	**206,616**
Long-term liabilities	**216,245**	**23,461**	**30,940**	**2,961**	**273,607**
Liabilities relating to assets held for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,102**
	322,867	**30,819**	**37,454**	**89,082**	**505,325**
Revenue	**285,274**	**17,858**	**-**	**213**	**303,345**
Earnings from working interests	**28,874**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,874**
	314,148	**17,858**	**-**	**213**	**332,219**
Mining Costs	**146,660**	**7,742**	**-**	**-**	**154,402**
Depreciation and depletion	**42,939**	**2,814**	**-**	**-**	**45,753**
Amortization of royalty interests	**-**	**3,916**	**-**	**(5)**	**3,911**
Exploration	**3,389**	**-**	**11,824**	**-**	**15,213**
Other Expense	**1,622**	**(22)**	**1,770**	**18,759**	**22,129**
Interest and investment expense (income)	**(2,353)**	**16**	**(128)**	**(4,091)**	**(6,556)**
Non-controlling interest	**210**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**210**
Income taxes(recovery)	**26,641**	**(2,735)**	**-**	**863**	**24,769**
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	**95,040**	**6,127**	**(13,466)**	**(15,313)**	**72,388**
Earnings from discontinued operations	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**93**
Net earnings (loss)	**95,040**	**6,127**	**(13,466)**	**(15,311)**	**72,481**
Expenditures for capital assets	**14,031**	**981**	**10,802**	**2,755**	**28,569**
Additions to goodwill	**311,636**	**-**	**91,407**		**403,043**

	Gold mines		Total
	Mali	Ghana	Gold mines
2005	$	$	$
Cash and gold bullion	7,958	-	7,958
Other current assets	30,547	-	30,547
Long-term assets	102,007	-	102,007
Long-term assets related to working interests	-	151,922	151,922
	140,512	151,922	292,434
Current Liabilities	15,867	-	15,867
Long-term Liabilities	14,461	-	14,461
	30,328	-	30,328
Revenue	119,393	-	119,393
Earnings from working interests	-	15,467	15,467
	119,393	15,467	134,860
Mining costs	70,875	-	70,875
Depreciation and depletion	20,605	-	20,605
Exploration	370	-	370
Other expenses	5,023	-	5,023
Interest and investment expense (income)	2,653	-	2,653
Income taxes(recovery)	3,385	-	3,385
Net earnings (loss)	16,482	15,467	31,949
Expenditures for capital assets	9,919	-	9,919

22. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Gold mines	Total Non-gold mine	Exploration and Development	Corporate	Total
2005	$	$	$	$	$
Cash and gold bullion	7,958	-	688	101,551	110,197
Other current assets	30,547	-	385	2,160	33,092
Long-term assets	102,007	41,095	962	29,710	173,774
Long-term assets related to working interests	151,922	-	-	-	151,922
	292,434	41,095	2,035	133,421	468,985
Current liabilities	15,867	-	597	12,298	28,762
Long-term liabilities	14,461	-	-	14,760	29,221
	30,328	-	597	27,058	57,983
Revenue	119,393	7,282	-	3,099	129,774
Earnings from working interests	15,467	-	-	-	15,467
	134,860	7,282	-	3,099	145,241
Mining Costs	70,875	-	-	-	70,875
Depreciation and depletion	20,605	-	-	-	20,605
Amortization of royalty interests	-	3,857	-	1,880	5,737
Exploration	370	-	9,001	-	9,371
Other Expense	5,023	-	59	9,476	14,558
Interest and investment expense (income)	2,653	-	(6)	(704)	1,943
Income taxes(recovery)	3,385	(1,752)	-	25	1,658
Net earnings (loss)	31,949	5,177	(9,054)	(7,578)	20,494
Expenditures for capital assets	9,919	-	962	969	11,850

	Gold mines		Total
	Mali	Ghana	Gold mines
2004	$	$	$
Cash and gold bullion	11,120	-	11,120
Other current assets	36,095	-	36,095
Long-term assets	96,319	-	96,319
Long-term assets related to working interests	-	151,636	151,636
	143,534	151,636	295,170
Current Liabilities	10,443	-	10,443
Long-term Liabilities	17,710	-	17,710
	28,153	-	28,153
Revenue	112,663	-	112,663
Earnings from working interests	-	13,149	13,149
	112,663	13,149	125,812
Mining costs	68,572	-	68,572
Depreciation and depletion	20,592	-	20,592
Exploration	132	-	132
Other expenses	5	-	5
Interest and investment expense (income)	376	-	376
Income taxes(recovery)	5,148	-	5,148
Net earnings (loss)	17,838	13,149	30,987
Expenditures for capital assets	9,000	-	9,000

22. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (CONTINUED):

	Gold mines	Total Non-gold mine	Exploration and Development	Corporate	Total
2004	$	$	$	$	$
Cash and gold bullion	11,120	-	640	73,676	85,436
Other current assets	36,095	-	121	2,719	38,935
Long-term assets	96,319	44,951	-	30,724	171,994
Long-term assets related to working interests	151,636	-	-	-	151,636
	295,170	44,951	761	107,119	448,001
Current liabilities	10,443	-	477	10,889	21,809
Long-term liabilities	17,710	20,599	-	(3,859)	34,450
	28,153	20,599	477	7,030	56,259
Revenue	112,663	6,368	-	2,841	121,872
Earnings from working interests	13,149	-	-	-	13,149
	125,812	6,368	-	2,841	135,021
Mining Costs	68,572	-	-	-	68,572
Depreciation and depletion	20,592	-	-	-	20,592
Amortization of royalty interests	-	3,365	-	1,857	5,222
Exploration	132	-	7,813	-	7,945
Other Expense	5	-	123	22,601	22,729
Interest and investment expense (income)	376	-	(15)	(1,775)	(1,414)
Income taxes(recovery)	5,148	(1,844)	-	(3,538)	(234)
Net earnings (loss)	30,987	4,847	(7,921)	(16,304)	11,609
Expenditures for capital assets	9,000	-	-	-	9,000

(b) Joint ventures

In 2006, the Company's share of mining asset additions in the Company's joint ventures was $4,866,000, (2005 - $9,919,000; 2004 - $9,000,000). The Company's share of cash in the joint ventures is not under the Company's direct control.

The Company's share of joint venture cash flows was as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
	$	$	$
Cash flows from operations	**95,362**	30,226	24,899
Cash flows used in financing	**(8,034)**	(3,960)	(1,207)
Cash flows used in investments	**(391)**	(7,783)	(8,976)

23. COMPARATIVE FIGURES:

Certain 2005 and 2004 comparative figures have been reclassified to the financial statement presentation adapted in 2006.

1. Reconciliation of Canadian and United States GAAP:

Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") varies in certain significant respects from the principles and practices generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). The effect of these principal differences on the Company's consolidated financial statements are quantified below and described in the accompanying notes.

Statements of earnings:

		2006		2005		2004
Net earnings from continuing operations for the year reported under Canadian GAAP	**$**	**72,388**	$	20,494	$	11,609
Earnings from Sadiola and Yatela under Canadian GAAP, using proportionate consolidation *(a)*		**(70,693)**		(16,561)		(17,893)
Equity earnings of Sadiola under U.S. GAAP *(a)*		**36,213**		8,945		12,024
Equity earnings of Yatela under U.S. GAAP *(a)*		**37,241**		1,931		6,605
Exploration expensed *(b)*		**(9,656)**		(962)		-
Stock-based compensation *(c)*		**(2)**		(4)		31
Amortization of royalty interests *(d)*		**111**		(775)		(561)
Interest income *(g)*		**145**		-		-
Non-hedge derivative gain *(g)*		**(40)**		-		-
Warrants *(h)*		**(2,712)**		-		-
Forward sales liability *(i)*		**623**		-		-
Income taxes on above		**1,464**		249		196
Net earnings from continuing operations, U.S. GAAP	**$**	**65,082**	$	13,317	$	12,011
Net earnings from discontinued operations		**93**		-		-
Net earnings, US GAAP		**65,175**		13,317		12,011

		2006		2005		2004
Basic and diluted net earnings from continuing operations per share	**$**	**0.35**	$	0.09	$	0.08
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	**$**	**0.35**	$	0.09	$	0.08
Dividends per share	**$**	**0.06**	$	0.06	$	0.05

Statements of comprehensive income:

The statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 would be presented as follows on a U.S. GAAP basis:

		2006		2005		2004
Net earnings based on U.S. GAAP	**$**	**65,175**	$	13,317	$	12,011
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Marketable securities (e)		**1,439**		(258)		(850)
Cumulative translation adjustment		**(4,836)**		-		-
Comprehensive income based on U.S. GAAP	**$**	**61,778**	$	13,059	$	11,161

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:

		2006		2005		2004
Shareholders' equity based on Canadian GAAP	**$**	**1,773,351**	$	411,002	$	391,743
Impact on shareholders' equity of U.S. GAAP adjustments:						
Equity accounting of Sadiola and Yatela *(a)*		**(7,319)**		(10,078)		(4,396)
Accumulated exploration expensed *(b)*		**(10,618)**		(962)		-
Accumulated amortization of royalty interests *(d)*		**(1,563)**		(1,674)		(899)
Interest income *(g)*		**145**		-		-
Non-hedge derivative gain *(g)*		**(40)**		-		-
Warrants *(h)*		**(27,115)**		-		-
Forward sales liability *(i)*		**623**		-		-

Accumulated income taxes on above	**2,025**	561		312
Marketable securities *(e)*	**1,417**	(22)		236
Shareholders' equity based on U.S. GAAP	**$ 1,730,906**	$ 398,827	$	386,996

(a) Investments in Sadiola, Yatela, Tarkwa and Damang:

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company accounts for its interest in the Sadiola and Yatela joint ventures by the proportionate consolidation method and its interest in the Tarkwa and Damang mines under the equity method as working interests. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company is required to equity account for all of its investments and record in earnings its proportionate share of their net income measured in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

For U.S. GAAP purposes, the Company's share of earnings from its investments have been adjusted for the following items:

(i) Deferred development costs:

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company is required to expense all costs prior to the completion of a definitive feasibility study which establishes proven and probable reserves. Under Canadian GAAP, costs subsequent to establishing that a property has mineral resources which have the potential of being economically recoverable, are capitalized.

(ii) Start-up costs:

U.S. GAAP requires start-up costs to be expensed as incurred. Canadian GAAP allows start-up costs to be capitalized until commercial production is established.

(iii) Financial instruments:

For equity method investments, the accounting for these investments represents the aggregate of: (a) capital contributions to the joint ventures, (b) the Company's proportionate share of the net earnings or loss of the joint ventures, net of amortization of the purchase price adjustment and (c) distributions from the joint ventures.

(iv) Deferred stripping costs:

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company has capitalized deferred stripping costs at Yatela and will amortize these costs on a units of production basis over the additional reserves that otherwise would not be accessible. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company accounts for stripping costs in conjunction with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 04-6 "Accounting for Stripping Costs Incurred during Production in the Mining Industry", and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 151, Inventories.

(v) Future income taxes:

Tax adjustments related to the above items.

The changes in the Company's equity method investments pursuant to U.S. GAAP are as follows:

	2006	2005		2004
Equity method investments, beginning of year	$ **192,868**	$ 203,465	$	169,345
Net earnings	**102,328**	26,713		32,026
Distributions received	**(100,015)**	(37,310)		(25,816)
Additional investments	**-**	-		27,910
Equity method investments, end of year	$ **195,181**	$ 192,868	$	203,465

The Company's proportionate share of the summarized balance sheet information of the equity method investments in accordance with U.S. GAAP, is as follows:

			2006			
	Tarkwa	**Damang**	**Sadiola**	**Yatela**	**Other**	**Total**
Current assets	$ 25,808	$ 7,727	$ 44,527	$ 24,404	$ 181	$102,647
Long-term assets, net	77,373	11,754	62,146	17,056	-	168,329
	$ 103,181	$ 19,481	$ 106,673	$ 41,460	$ 181	$270,976
Current liabilities	12,159	2,896	20,961	12,590	88	48,694
Long-term obligations and other	17,591	2,929	3,489	3,092	-	27,101
Equity	73,431	13,656	82,223	25,778	93	195,181
	$ 103,181	$ 19,481	$ 106,673	$ 41,460	$ 181	$270,976

			2005			
	Tarkwa	**Damang**	**Sadiola**	**Yatela**	**Other**	**Total**

Current assets	$ 27,520	$ 11,853	$ 20,150	$ 18,174	$ 181	$ 77,878
Long-term assets, net	74,240	7,151	64,779	27,150	-	173,320
	$ 101,760	$ 19,004	$ 84,929	$ 45,324	$ 181	$251,198
Current liabilities	$ 5,840	$ 3,097	$ 11,387	$ 4,392	$ 88	$ 24,804
Long-term obligations and other	17,075	1,990	2,831	11,630	-	33,526
Equity	78,845	13,917	70,711	29,302	93	192,868
	$ 101,760	$ 19,004	$ 84,929	$ 45,324	$ 181	$251,198

The Company's proportionate share of the summarized income statement information of the equity method investments in accordance with U.S. GAAP, is as follows:

	2006					
	Tarkwa	**Damang**	**Sadiola**	**Yatela**	**Other**	**Total**
Revenue	$ 82,021	$ 24,728	$ 114,276	$ 85,800	$ -	$ 306,825
Expenses	58,555	19,320	78,063	48,559	-	204,497
Net earnings	$ 23,466	$ 5,408	$ 36,213	$ 37,241	$ -	$ 102,328

	2005					
	Tarkwa	Damang	Sadiola	Yatela	Other	Total
Revenue	$ 60,683	$ 19,287	$ 75,293	$ 44,100	$ -	$ 199,363
Expenses *(recoveries)*	46,947	17,556	66,348	42,169	(370)	172,650
Net earnings	$ 13,736	$ 1,731	$ 8,945	$ 1,931	$ 370	$ 26,713

	2004					
	Tarkwa	Damang	Sadiola	Yatela	Other	Total
Revenue	$ 42,971	$ 22,799	$ 62,966	$ 39,485	$ -	$ 168,221
Expenses *(recoveries)*	35,231	17,390	50,942	32,880	(248)	136,195
Net earnings	$ 7,740	$ 5,409	$ 12,024	$ 6,605	$ 248	$ 32,026

(b) Deferred 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.

(c) Stock-based compensation:

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payments, to account for share based payments to employees, directors and consultants. The adoption of SFAS 123(R) did not have a material impact on stock-based compensation expense for 2006. Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS 123.

(d) Amortization of royalty interests:

Under Canadian GAAP, depreciation and amortization may be calculated on the unit-of-production method based upon the estimated mine life, whereas under U.S. GAAP, the calculations are made based upon proven and probable mineable reserves. This results in a higher amortization charge under U.S. GAAP for revenue producing royalties.

(e) Marketable securities:

Under U.S. GAAP, marketable securities which are considered “available for sale securities”, are recorded at fair value with any unrealized holding gains and losses excluded from the determination of earnings and reported as a separate component of other comprehensive income under shareholders’ equity.

(f) Convertible debenture receivable:

Under U.S. GAAP, the convertible debenture receivable has been accounted for as an “available for sale security”.

(g) Gold receivable:

Under Canadian GAAP, the gold receivable is revaluated at each balance sheet date at the current spot price and the variation is accounted for under the “non-hedge derivative gain” caption in the statement of earnings. The discount is amortized up to the time of deliveries and is accounted for under the “investment income” caption in the statement of earnings.

Under U.S. GAAP, the gold receivable is considered a hybrid instrument composed of a receivable host contract and an embedded derivative that must be bifurcated from the host contract. The value of the embedded derivative was zero on acquisition.

The host contract is accounted for as an interest-bearing receivable, with accrued interest charged to earnings. The embedded derivative is marked-to-market at each balance sheet date with the variation charged to earnings under “non-hedge derivative gain or loss”. Furthermore, the receivable and the embedded derivative instrument are presented separately on the balance sheet.

(h) Warrants:

Under Canadian GAAP, warrants to purchase common shares are accounted for as a component of shareholders’ equity. Under US 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.

(i) Forward sales liability:

Under Canadian GAAP, forward gold sales contracts for the Mupane mine are accounted for as normal purchase and sale from the date of acquisition. Under US GAAP, the forward contracts are accounted for as normal purchase and sale from June 26, 2006, the date documentation of the accounting treatment for these contracts was finalized. Prior to June 26, 2006, the forward contracts were accounted for on a mark-to-market basis.

(j) Defined benefit plans and other post retirement benefits:

FAS 158 requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit plan as an asset or liability with changes in that funded status recognized through comprehensive income; and measure the funded status of a plan as of the year-end date.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

***Consolidated Balance sheet*:**

The Company's balance sheets prepared under U.S. GAAP are presented below:

	2006	2005
ASSETS	$	$
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**71,112**	37,575
Short term deposits	**22,864**	15,823
Gold bullion	**49,012**	48,840
Receivables and other current assets	**43,547**	2,468
Inventories	**44,954**	-
Current assets held for sale	**17,924**	-
	249,413	104,706
Other long-term assets	**48,377**	3,575
Equity investments	**195,181**	192,868
Royalty interests	**38,224**	49,810
Mining assets	**903,244**	-
Exploration and development	**284,275**	-
Goodwill	**464,975**	74,886
Long-term assets held for sale	**33,166**	-
	2,216,855	425,845
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**86,104**	3,949
Dividends payable	**17,570**	8,870
Current portion of long-term liabilities	**69,591**	-
Current liabilities relating to assets held for sale	**9,240**	-
	182,505	12,819
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	**9,625**	-
Future income and mining tax liability	**180,366**	14,199
Asset retirement obligations	**32,350**	-
Accrued benefit liability	**6,321**	-
Warrants	**27,115**	-
Long-term portion of forward sales liability	**28,093**	-
Long-term liabilities relating to assets held for sale	**15,862**	-
	299,732	14,199
Non-controlling interest	**3,712**	-
Shareholders' equity:		
Common shares	**1,635,536**	359,574
Stock-based compensation	**19,186**	7,277
Share purchase loans	**(295)**	(296)
Retained earnings	**79,898**	32,294
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**(3,419)**	(22)
	1,730,906	398,827
	2,216,855	425,845

Consolidated Statements of cash flows:

The Company's statements of cash flows prepared under U.S. GAAP are presented below:

	2006	2005	2004
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):			
Operating Activities:			
Net earnings from continuing operations, U.S. GAAP	**$ 65,082**	$ 13,317	$ 12,011
Items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation and amortization	**26,258**	6,613	5,783
Future income taxes	**(2,104)**	(2,804)	(6,192)
Equity earnings of investees	**(102,328)**	(26,713)	(32,026)
Stock based compensation	**3,104**	964	1,469
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	**(622)**	585	1,492
Writedowns	**558**	-	318
Amortization of forward sales liability	**(11,045)**	-	-
Loss (gain) on non-hedge derivatives and sale of royalties and other assets	**247**	-	(1,120)
Dividends received from equity investments	**54,550**	16,504	23,715
Contribution to pension fund	**(7,168)**	-	-
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Current receivables	**(615)**	454	67
Inventories	**387**	-	-
Accounts payable	**(29,396)**	907	274
Accrued liabilities	**6,614**	(822)	(2,300)
Prepaid expenses	**(97)**	(83)	(37)
	3,425	8,922	3,454
Financing activities:			
Issue of common shares, net of issue costs	**11,524**	6,440	1,108
Dividends paid	**(8,870)**	(7,276)	(6,725)
Proceeds from debt drawdowns	**9,031**	-	-
Loan repayments	**(19,772)**	-	-
Repurchase of call options	**(3,363)**	-	-
	(11,450)	(836)	(5,617)
Investing activities:			
Mining assets	**(10,146)**	-	-
Receipts from (investments in) equity investments	**45,466**	20,805	(25,808)
Short-term deposits	**(7,040)**	(15,595)	23,265
Other assets	**(2,829)**	(229)	-
Gold bullion royalties	**(172)**	(784)	(773)
Proceeds from sale of royalty interests and marketable securities	**14,849**	-	1,833
Gold receivable	**3,890**	-	-
Transaction costs and settlement of options, net of cash acquired from GGL and Cambior	**(877)**	(740)	-
	43,141	3,457	(1,483)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations	**35,116**	11,543	(3,646)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations	**(1,579)**	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**33,537**	11,543	(3,646)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**37,575**	26,032	29,678
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 71,112**	$ 37,575	$ 26,032
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Income taxes paid	**$ 3,083**	$ 829	$ 818

Impact of recent United States accounting pronouncements:

US GAAP

(i) Inventory costs:

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement 151, Inventory Costs. This statement amends ARB 43 to clarify that: Abnormal amounts of idle facility expenses, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage) should be recognized as current period charges; and Requires the allocation of fixed production overhead to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The provisions of this statement are effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Stripping costs:

In March 2005, the FASB ratified EITF 04-6, "Accounting for Stripping Costs Incurred during Production in the Mining Industry", which addresses the accounting for stripping costs that should be included as a component of ore stockpiles to be recognized in mining costs. As a result, capitalization of stripping costs is appropriate only to the extent ore stockpiles exist at the end of a reporting period. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2005. Adoption of EITF 04-6 did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company currently accounts for stripping costs in a similar manner.

(iii) Statement on accounting changes and errors corrections:

In May 2005, FASB issued Statement No. 154 "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—a replacement of APB No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3". This statement replaces APB Opinion No. 20 "Accounting Changes", and FASB Statement No. 3 "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements", and changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. This Statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle. It also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. When a pronouncement includes specific transition provisions, those provisions should be followed. Opinion 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. This statement requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. This Statement is effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Adoption of this statement did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iv) Other than temporary impairment:

In November 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) SFAS 115-1 and SFAS 124-1, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments". This FSP addresses the determination as to when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other than temporary, and the measurement of an impairment loss. This FSP also includes accounting considerations subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment and requires certain disclosures about unrealized losses that have not been recognized as other-than-temporary impairments. The guidance in FSP SFAS 115-1 and SFAS 124-1 is applicable to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005. The Statement did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

(v) Accounting for certain hybrid financial instruments:

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140". This Statement resolves issues addressed in Statement 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, "Application of Statements 133 to Beneficial Interest in Securitized Financial Assets." This Statement:

(a) Permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation;

(b) Clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of SFAS 133;

(c) Establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation;

(d) Clarifies that concentration of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives; and,

(e) Amends Statement 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special-purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument.

This statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of fiscal years that begin after September 15, 2006. The Company does not expect that this pronouncement will have an impact.

(vi) Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes:

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48 "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 provides guidance on the recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. It also provides criteria for the derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure. The interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The Company is presently evaluating the impact of this statement on its financial statements.

(vii) Fair value measurements:

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and a framework for measuring assets and liabilities at fair values when a particular standard describes it. In addition, SFAS 157 prescribes a more enhanced disclosure of fair value measures and requires additional expanded disclosure when non-market data is used to asses fair values. The provisions of SFAS 157 are effective for fiscal years beginning after November 5, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this statement will have on its financial statements.

(viii) Fair value option for financial assets and financial liabilities:

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". This pronouncement permits entities to use the fair value method to measure certain financial assets and liabilities by electing an irrevocable option to use the fair value method at specific election dates. After election of the option, subsequent changes in fair value would result in the recognition of unrealized gains or losses as period costs during the period the change occurred. SFAS No. 159 becomes effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, with early adoption permitted. However, entities may not retroactively apply the provisions of SFAS No. 159 to fiscal years preceding the date of adoption. We are currently evaluating the impact that SFAS No. 159 may have on the Company's financial statements.

Canadian GAAP

1) Financial Instruments

In April 2005, the CICA Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) issued the following new sections: Section 1530, "Comprehensive Income", Section 3251, "Equity", Section 3855, "Financial Instruments—Recognition and Measurement", and Section 3865, "Hedges". These standards, which are aimed at harmonizing Canadian and US rules, will be applicable for fiscal years starting on or after October 1, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this pronouncement, including the initial application.

1.1) Section 1530 "Comprehensive Income"

According to Section 1530 "Comprehensive Income", comprehensive income includes net income as well as all changes in equity during a period, from transactions and events from non-owners sources.

1.2) Section 3251 "Equity"

This Section establishes standards for the presentation of equity and changes in equity during the reporting period. The main feature of this Section is a requirement for an enterprise to present separately each of the changes in equity during the period, including comprehensive income, as well as components of equity at the end of the period.

1.3) Section 3855 "Financial Instruments—Recognition and Measurement"

One of the basic principles of Section 3855 is that fair value is the most relevant measure for financial instruments.

Financial assets, which include trade and loans receivable and investments in debt and equity securities, must be classified into one of the four categories:

· Held-to-maturity investments (measured at cost);

- Loans and receivables (measured at amortized cost);

- Held for trading assets (measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings immediately);

- Available-for-sale assets, including investments in equity securities, held-to-maturity investments that an entity elects to designate as being available for sale, and any financial asset that does not fit into any other category (measured at fair value with changes in fair value accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity called "Other Comprehensive Income" until the asset is sold). Impairment of investments in securities would be recognized earlier than under existing GAAP.

Financial liabilities, which include long-term debt and other similar instruments, must be accounted for at amortized cost, except for those classified as held for trading, which must be measured at fair value.

1.4) Section 3865 "Hedges"

Section 2865 includes the guidance on hedging relationships that was previously contained in AcG-13, "Hedging relationships", such as that relating to the designation of hedging relationships and their documentation and specifies how hedge accounting should be applied and identifies the information that should be disclosed.

Derivatives used as hedging items should be measured at fair value considering the following specific considerations:

- If the derivative is used as a hedge of an exposure to changes in fair value of an asset or a liability or of a firm commitment, changes in fair value of derivative and offsetting change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk exposure are recognized in net income. The carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted for the gain or loss on the hedged risk.

- If the derivative is used as a hedge of an exposure to changes in cash flows of an asset or liability or of a forecasted transaction or of a foreign currency risk relating to a firm commitment, the portion of the gain or loss on the derivative that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income. The portion determined not to be an effective hedge is recognized in net income. Gains or losses accrued in other comprehensive income are recognized in net income in the period in which the hedged item has an impact on net earnings.

- A hedge of a net investment in a self-sustaining foreign operation is treated in a manner similar to a cash flow hedge.

2) Stripping Costs

On March 2, 2006, the CICA issued EIC-160 - "Stripping Costs Incurred in the Production Phase of a Mining Operation" which requires that stripping costs be expensed unless the stripping activity can be shown to represent a betterment to the mineral property which requires such costs be capitalized. Retroactive treatment may be applied. However, if not applied on a retroactive basis, any existing balance sheet amount relating to stripping costs represents the opening balance for the year of initial year of application. Any capitalized stripping costs or any opening existing balance should be amortized over the reserves that directly benefit from the stripping activity on a units of production basis. The application of this accounting treatment is required for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2006. The Company intends to apply this accounting recommendation on a prospective basis.

Exhibit 99.5

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Reporting , that IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, 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. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of 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, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

The Company acquired Cambior Inc. and Gallery Gold Limited during 2006, and management excluded from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, Cambior Inc. and Gallery Gold Limited's internal control over financial reporting associated with total assets of $1,444,990,498 and $330,982,377, respectively, and total revenues of $56,920,411 and $38,963,194, respectively, included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of the Company also excluded an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Cambior Inc. and Gallery Gold Limited.

We also have conducted our audits on the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. With respect to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006, we also have conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our report dated March 30, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 30, 2007

Exhibit 99.6

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON RECONCILIATION TO UNITED STATES GAAP

To the Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

On March 30, 2007, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated statements of earnings and retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006 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 to United States GAAP" included in the Form 40-F. This supplemental note is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this supplemental note based on our audits.

In our opinion, such supplemental note, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 30, 2007

Exhibit 99.7

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the related consolidated statements of earnings and retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. With respect to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006, we also conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006 in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 30, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 30, 2007

Exhibit 99.8

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 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated March 30, 2007 on the consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation ("the Company") as at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated statements of earnings and retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006

- our Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Reconciliation to United States GAAP) dated March 30, 2007

- our Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated March 30, 2007 on management's assessment of the effectiveness internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 each of which is contained incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 30, 2007

Exhibit 99.9

CONSENT OF M. VACHON

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Sleeping Giant Mines in Quebec, Canada.

March 30, 2007

/s/ M. Vachon
M. Vachon

Exhibit 99.10

CONSENT OF F. CLOUSTON

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Camp Caiman Gold Project in French Guiana and the La Arena Gold Project in Peru.

March 30, 2007

/s/ F. Clouston
F. Clouston

Exhibit 99.11

CONSENT OF R. MARCHAND

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the La Arena Gold Project in Peru.

March 30, 2007

/s/ R. Marchand
R. Marchand

Exhibit 99.12

CONSENT OF S. THIVIERGE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the industrial mineral Niobec located in Quebec, Canada.

March 30, 2007

/s/ S. Thivierge
S. Thivierge

Exhibit 99.13

CONSENT OF D. VILLENEUVE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the industrial mineral Niobec located in Quebec, Canada.

March 30, 2007

/s/ D. Villenueve
D. Villeneuve

Exhibit 99.14

CONSENT OF E. BELZILE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Camp Caiman Gold Project in French Guiana and the Westwood Mines in Quebec, Canada.

March 30, 2007

/s/ E. Belzile
E. Belzile

Exhibit 99.15

CONSENT OF R. SIROIS

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Rosebel Mines in Suriname.

March 30, 2007

/s/ R. Sirois
R. Sirois

Exhibit 99.16

CONSENT OF R. ASSELIN

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Sleeping Giant Mines in Quebec, Canada.

March 30, 2007

/s/ R. Asselin
R. Asselin

Exhibit 99.17

CONSENT OF F. GIRARD

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Doyon Mines in Quebec, Canada.

March 30, 2007

/s/ F. Girard
F. Girard

Exhibit 99.18

CONSENT OF G. CHAPMAN

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following report and documents, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated July 1, 2004 entitled "An Independent Technical Report on the Tarkwa gold mine, Ghana" (the "Tarkwa Report"); and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to Tarkwa Report and the properties described herein.

March 30, 2007

/s/ G. Chapman
G. Chapman

Exhibit 99.19

CONSENT OF P. LEVESQUE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mouska Mines in Quebec, Canada.

March 30, 2007

/s/ P. Levesque
P. Levesque

Exhibit 99.20

CONSENT OF S. PADGETT

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Mines in Botswana.

March 30, 2007

/s/ S. Padgett
S. Padgett

Exhibit 99.21

CONSENT OF P. SEVIGNY

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mouska Mines in Quebec, Canada.

March 30, 2007

/s/ P. Sevigny
P. Sevigny

Exhibit 99.22

CONSENT OF S. ROBINS

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Sadiola Mines in Mali and the Yatela Mines in Mali.

March 30, 2007

/s/ S. Robins
S. Robins

Exhibit 99.23

CONSENT OF SRK CONSULTING

We hereby consent to the use of our name in connection with the following report and documents, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated July 1, 2004 entitled "An Independent Technical Report on the Tarkwa gold mine, Ghana" (the "Tarkwa Report");

2. The technical report dated July 1, 2004 entitled "An Independent Technical Report on the Damang gold mine, Ghana" (the "Abosso Report"); and

3. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to our name in connection with information relating to Tarkwa Report and the Abosso Report and the properties described herein.

March 30, 2007

SRK Consulting

/s/ R. I. Skelton
Name: R.I. Skelton
Title: Principal Mining Engineer

Exhibit 99.24

CONSENT OF M. BREWSTER

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Damang Mines in Ghana.

March 30, 2007

/s/ M. Brewster
M. Brewster

Exhibit 99.25

CONSENT OF A. CROAL

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Rosebel Mines in Suriname.

March 30, 2007

/s/ A. Croal
A. Croal

Exhibit 99.26

CONSENT OF M. EDWARDS

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Mines in Botswana.

March 30, 2007

/s/ M. Edwards
M. Edwards

Exhibit 99.27

CONSENT OF H. HADLOW

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Mines in Botswana and the Buckreef Gold Project in Tanzania.

March 30, 2007

/s/ H. Hadlow
H. Hadlow

Exhibit 99.28

CONSENT OF M. TOMKINSON

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following report and documents, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated January 18, 2006 entitled "Technical Report on the Mupane Gold Project" (the "Mupane Report");

2. The technical report dated January 18, 2006 entitled "Technical Report on the Buckreef Gold Project, Axuay Province, Ecuador" (the "Buckreef Report"); and

3. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Report and the Buckreef Report and the properties described herein and information relating to the Kitongo Exploration Project.

March 30, 2007

/s/ M. Tomkinson
M. Tomkinson

Exhibit 99.29

CONSENT OF R. BRAY

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Nyakafuru JV Exploration Project.

March 30, 2007

/s/ R. Bray
R. Bray

Exhibit 99.30

CONSENT OF L. PUTLAND

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following report and documents, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated January 18, 2006 entitled "Technical Report on the Mupane Gold Project" (the "Mupane Report");

2. The technical report dated January 18, 2006 entitled "Technical Report on the Buckreef Gold Project, Axuay Province, Ecuador" (the "Buckreef Report"); and

3. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Mupane Report and the Buckreef Report and the properties described herein.

March 30, 2007

/s/ L. Putland
L. Putland

Exhibit 99.31

CONSENT OF J. MAMPHEY

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Damang Mines in Ghana.

March 30, 2007

/s/ J. Mamphey
J. Mamphey

Exhibit 99.32

CONSENT OF J. MCCOMBE

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Sadiola and Yatela gold mining properties.

March 30, 2007

/s/ J. McCombe

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J. McCombe

Exhibit 99.33

CONSENT OF P. DAY

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Yatela Mines in Mali and the Sadiola Mines in Mali.

March 30, 2007

/s/ P. Day

P. Day

Exhibit 99.34

CONSENT OF W. VALIANT

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Quimsacocha Gold Project in Ecuador.

March 30, 2007

/s/ W.Valiant

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W.Valiant

Exhibit 99.35

CONSENT OF A. AITCHISON

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following report and documents, which are being filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The technical report dated July 1, 2004 entitled "An Independent Technical Report on the Damang gold mine, Ghana" (the "Abosso Report"); and

2. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to our name in connection with information relating to the Abosso Report and the properties described herein and relating to the Damang Mines in Ghana.

March 30, 2007

/s/ A. Aitchison

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A. Aitchison

Exhibit 99.36

CONSENT OF P. GODIN

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Camp Caiman Gold Project in French Guiana.

March 30, 2007

/s/ P. Godin

P. Godin

Exhibit 99.37

CONSENT OF P. SIMARD

I hereby consent to the use of my name in connection with the following document, which is being filed as an exhibit to and incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") being filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission:

1. The annual information form of the Company dated March 30, 2007, which includes reference to my name in connection with information relating to the Doyon Mines in Quebec, Canada and the Grand Duc Mines in Quebec, Canada.

March 30, 2007

/s/ P. Simard
P. Simard

Exhibit 99.38

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Joseph F. Conway, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corp.;

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 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 registrant 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.

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 30, 2007

/s/ Joseph F. Conway
Joseph F. Conway
President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Grant A. Edey, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corp.;

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 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 registrant 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.

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 30, 2007

/s/ Grant A. Edey
Grant A. Edey
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 99.39

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 Corp. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Joseph F. Conway, the President and 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 the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 30, 2007

/s/ Joseph F. Conway
Joseph F. Conway
President and Chief Executive Officer

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 Corp. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Grant A. Edey, the 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 the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 30, 2007

/s/ Grant A. Edey
Grant A. Edey
Chief Financial Officer