

UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (PER IFRS) AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

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I Balance Sheets (Unaudited) (In thousands of euros)

	Notes	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Non-current assets		€ 15,876	€ 13,383
Intangible assets	4	9,937	9,478
Marketable securities	5	5,939	3,905
Current assets		12,746	13,670
Trade receivables	6	6,720	5,208
Other current assets		10	27
Income tax receivable		1,593	409
Cash and cash equivalents	7	4,423	8,026
Total assets		€ 28,622	€ 27,053
Equity		€ 28,021	€ 26,750
Share capital	8.1	625	625
Additional paid-in capital	8.1	84	84
Other reserves		17,681	2,249
Net profit for the period		9,631	23,792
Non-current liabilities		512	83
Deferred tax liabilities	10.3	512	83
Current liabilities		89	220
Trade payables and other current liabilities	9	89	220
Total equity and liabilities		€ 28,622	€ 27,053

Contingencies (Note 17)

II Income Statements (Unaudited) (In thousands of euros, except per share amount)

		Third quarter ended September 30,			nths ended nber 30,
	Notes	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues from ordinary activities Operating expenses Amortization expense	12 13 4	€ 6,307 (140) (140)	€ 7,347 (283) (160)	€ 17,313 (601) (382)	€ 24,166 (790) (453)
Operating profit		6,027	6,904	16,330	22,923
Investment income Impairment of marketable securities Foreign exchange gain (loss)	5 14	2 - (165)	4 - 19	16 - (156)	28 (211) 106
Net financial income (loss)		(163)	23	(140)	(77)
Profit before income tax Income tax expense	10.1	5,864 (2,414)	6,927 (2,531)	16,190 (6,559)	22,846 (8,873)
Net profit		€ 3,450	€ 4,396	€ 9,631	€ 13,973
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€share)	8.2	€ 0.055	€ 0.070	€ 0.154	€ 0.224

III Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

(In thousands of euros)

			arter ended nber 30,	Nine months ended September 30,		
	Note	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Net profit		€ 3,450	€ 4,396	€ 9,631	€ 13,973	
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income statement Net unrealized change in fair value of marketable securities, net of tax	5	(173)	40	1,117	116	
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement Currency translation adjustments		2,147	(406)	2,396	(436)	
Other comprehensive income (loss)		1,974	(366)	3,513	(320)	
Total comprehensive income		€ 5,424	€ 4,030	€ 13,144	€ 13,653	

IV Cash Flow Statements (Unaudited) (In thousands of euros)

		Third quarter ended September 30,		Nine mont Septem	
	Notes	2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating activities					
Net profit		€ 3,450	€ 4,396	€ 9,631	€ 13,973
Elimination of items which do not have					
an impact on the cash flow:					
Amortization expense		140	160	382	453
Impairment of marketable securities		-	-	-	211
Income tax expense		2,414	2,531	6,559	8,873
Movements in non-cash working					
capital items	15	(1,231)	(499)	(1,080)	3,413
Cash from operating activities,					
before income tax paid		4,773	6,588	15,492	26,923
Income tax paid		(1,477)	(4,356)	(7,739)	(13,407)
Net cash flow from operating activities	5	3,296	2,232	7,753	13,516
Financing activities					
Dividend paid	8.3	-	(22,499)	(11,873)	(22,499)
Unrealized impact from changes in for currency exchange rates on cash and equivalents		397	(129)	517	(312)
			(120)	011	(0:2)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,693	(20,396)	(3,603)	(9,295)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		730	21,102	8,026	10,001
or the period		7.30	21,102	0,020	10,001
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period		€ 4,423	€ 706	€ 4,423	€ 706

V Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited) (In thousands of euros)

	Share capita		Fair value reserve	Currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Net profit for the period	Total equity
Position as of							
December 31, 2013	€ 625	€ 84	€ 6	€ 1,853	€ 390	€ 23,792	€ 26,750
Adjustment related to the adoption of IFRS 9 ¹			(138)	_	138	_	_
Appropriation of 2013			(130)		130		_
profit		. <u>-</u>	-	-	23,792	(23,792)	-
Position as of					,		
December 31, 2013							
after appropriation of							
profit Dividend in 2014	62	84	(132)	1,853	24,320	-	26,750
(note 8.3)				-	(11,873)		(11,873)
Total comprehensive		· -	-	-	(11,073)	-	(11,073)
income for the period							
ended September 30,							
2014		- <u>-</u>	1,117	2,396	-	9,631	13,144
Position as of							
September 30, 2014	€ 625	€ 84	€ 985	€ 4,249	€ 12,447	€ 9,631	€ 28,021
Position as of							
December 31, 2012	€ 62	5 € 104	€ (76)	€ 2,891	€ (2,202)	€ 25,091	€ 26,433
Appropriation of 2012	C 02.	C 104	C (10)	2 2,001	C (2,202)	C 20,001	C 20,400
profit			-	-	25,091	(25,091)	-
Position as of							
December 31, 2012							
after appropriation of			(7.0)	0.004	00.000		00.400
profit	62	5 104	(76)	2,891	22,889	-	26,433
Dividend in 2013 (note 8.3)		_			(22,499)		(22,499)
Total comprehensive		- -	-	-	(22,499)	-	(22,499)
income for the period							
ended September 30,							
2013			116	(436)	-	13,973	13,653
Position as of							4 4 5 6 6
September 30, 2013	€ 62	5 € 104	€ 40	€ 2,455	€ 390	€ 13,973	€ 17,587

¹ Refer to note 2.1.1.

VI Notes to Condensed Interim Financial Statements

(Amounts in notes are in euros, and tabular amounts are in thousands of euros, except where otherwise indicated.) (Unaudited)

1) General information

1.1) EURO Ressources S.A.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements ("interim financial statements") of EURO Ressources ("EURO" or "the Company") are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to comply with Canadian requirements. In France, only French rules can be applied for establishment of individual accounts of listed companies.

EURO is a *Société Anonyme*, domiciled in metropolitan France with its registered office located in Paris.

These interim financial statements have been approved for publication by the Board of Directors on November 13, 2014.

At September 30, 2014, IAMGOLD France S.A.S., a wholly owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD"), owned approximately 86% (86% at December 31, 2013) of all outstanding shares of EURO.

1.2) Description of operations

EURO owns a royalty on the Rosebel gold mine in Suriname ("the Rosebel royalty"), which is owned and operated by IAMGOLD. EURO receives quarterly payments from IAMGOLD on this royalty.

2) Basis of accounting and presentation

2.1) Standards

These interim financial statements of EURO as at and for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, and do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements. Accordingly certain information and disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as approved by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") have been omitted or condensed.

2.1.1) Revisions, amendments and interpretations to the published standards which took effect in 2014

These interim financial statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies and methods of computation as the annual audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, except for the following new accounting standards, which were adopted during the nine months ended September 30, 2014, and applied in preparing these interim financial statements. The Company evaluated the impact of the change to its interim financial statements as a result of the new standards. These are summarized as follows:

IFRIC 21, Levies

The interpretation provides guidance on accounting for levies in accordance with IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. It defines a levy as an outflow from an entity imposed by a government in accordance with legislation and confirms that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy only when the triggering event specified in the legislation occurs. Based on the Company's review, there was no material impact on the Company's interim financial statements upon the adoption of IFRIC 21 on January 1, 2014.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

The Company has early adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, as amended in November 2013 ("IFRS 9 (2013)") with a date of initial application of April 1, 2014. As a result of the early adoption of IFRS 9 (2013), the Company has changed its accounting with respect to its financial instruments. Under IFRS 9, the Company's equity marketable securities are designated as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value gains and losses on marketable securities are recognized in other comprehensive income with no reclassification to the income statement.

April 1, 2014	IAS 39 ¹	IFRS 9 (2013)
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss
Trade receivables	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Liabilities		
Trade payables	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

¹ IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

IFRS 9 (2013) does not require restatement of comparative periods. Accordingly, the Company has reflected the retrospective impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 (2013) as an adjustment to opening components of equity balances as at January 1, 2014. There was no impact of IFRS 9 (2013) during the first quarter of 2014.

This retrospective impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 (2013) for EURO relates to the reclassification from the income statement to other comprehensive income of the impairment charge initially recognized in the income statement during the second quarter of 2013 of €211,000 less the related tax impact of €73,000, for a net amount of €138,000. There were no changes in the fair value of marketable securities (€6,143,000) determined under IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2013) as at April 1, 2014, the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2013).

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9 (2013), the Company's accounting policy for financial instruments has been updated as follows:

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or when cash flows expire. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Certain financial instruments are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Refer to note 11 on fair value determination.

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus attributable transaction costs, where applicable for financial instruments not classified as fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are classified and measured as described below.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company's investments in equity marketable securities are designated as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. They are recorded at fair value on the trade date with directly attributable transaction costs included in the recorded amount. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and are measured at fair value. Cash equivalents are short-term investments with initial maturities of three months or less. The unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value are reported in other income in the income statement.

Amortized cost

Trade receivables are classified as and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses, if any.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Trade payables are accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.1.2) Future accounting policies

The following new standards were not yet effective for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these interim financial statements. These new standards are summarized as follows:

IFRS 15, Revenues From Contracts With Customers

The IASB has issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which will replace IAS 11, Construction Contracts and IAS 18, Revenue. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 15 is January 1, 2017. The objective of IFRS 15 is to establish a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers in determining how and when revenue is recognized. IFRS 15 also requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative relevant disclosures. The Company will evaluate the impact of adopting IFRS 15 on its financial statements in future periods.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

On July 24, 2014, the IASB issued the complete IFRS 9 ("IFRS 9 (2014)"). IFRS 9 (2014) differs in some regards from IFRS 9 (2013) which the Company early adopted effective April 1, 2014. IFRS 9 (2014) includes updated guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets. The final standard also amends the impairment model by introducing a new "expected credit loss" model for calculating impairment, and new general hedge accounting requirements. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 (2014) is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and must be applied retrospectively with some exemptions. Early adoption is permitted. The Company will evaluate the impact of adopting IFRS 9 (2014) on its financial statements in future periods.

2.2) Use of estimates

The preparation of interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates and retain certain assumptions that may have an impact on the amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses and contingent liabilities recognized at the balance sheet date. Management regularly reviews those estimates based on the information at its disposal. The assumptions retained for the purpose of determining EURO's present and future obligations take into account the applicable technological, commercial and contractual constraints.

Material items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the valuation of intangible assets and marketable securities.

When events and circumstances evolve in a different manner than anticipated, the actual results may differ from those estimates.

3) Management of financial risk

EURO is exposed to different types of financial risks:

- Market risk (principally: the market price for gold and marketable securities, and foreign currency risk),
- Credit risk, and
- · Liquidity risk.

EURO monitors the volatility of financial markets and seeks to minimize the potentially unfavorable effects of that volatility for EURO's financial performance.

3.1) Market risk

3.1.1) Gold Price risk

Royalty variance

EURO is exposed to the risk of changes in the market price of gold. Revenues from the Rosebel royalty are determined with reference to the average of the London PM gold price for each calendar quarter. The Rosebel royalty production is anticipated to be approximately between 332,000 and 337,000 ounces in 2014. The impact of changes in the average gold price on EURO's annual revenues, based on an estimated production of 335,000 ounces, would be approximately US\$3,300,000 for each change in gold price of US\$100 per ounce.

3.1.2) Foreign currency translation risk

EURO is exposed to foreign currency translation risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the euro currency. Most revenues are denominated in United States dollars and the income tax expense is denominated in euros, which represents the largest foreign currency translation risk.

Nine months ended September 30, 2014 (In thousands of euros)		Total		US\$		€		C\$	Exposure to currency translation risk %
Revenues from ordinary activities	€	17,313	€ 1	6,998	€	315	€	-	2%
Operating expenses	€	601	€	363	€	204	€	34	40%
Investment income	€	16	€	16	€	-	€	-	-
Income tax expense	€	6,559	€	-	€6	6,559	€	-	100%

3.2) Credit risk

EURO is subject to a concentrated credit risk with almost 100% of its revenues receivable from one source, namely the Rosebel royalty. This royalty is payable by one company, IAMGOLD, which operates the Rosebel mine. Management considers that in view of the financial standing and nature of IAMGOLD's continuing operating activities, the risk of loss is minimal.

3.3) Liquidity risk

Prudent management of liquidity risk requires the retention of adequate liquidity to meet expected expenditures and possible contingencies. EURO believes that its recurring operational income is adequate to cover spending requirements. The Company invests its surplus cash to maximize profits and to mitigate any potential risk. EURO has specific guidelines that are followed under its short-term investment policy. EURO reviews its strategies for investments on a quarterly basis and ensures that ratings of financial institutions have remained excellent and that there are no better investment opportunities. The objective is to ensure reasonable shareholders' return and appropriate safeguard of the Company's assets.

4) Intangible assets

The carrying amounts of the intangible assets of EURO are set out in the tables below:

	December 31, 2013	Movement	Translation adjustment	September 30, 2014
Costs				
Rosebel ¹	€ 11,132	€ -	€ 1,023	€ 12,155
Paul Isnard ²	4,061	-	373	4,434
	15,193	-	1,396	16,589
Accumulated amortization				
Rosebel	(5,715)	(382)	(555)	(6,652)
Total carrying amount	€ 9,478	€ (382)	€ 841	€ 9,937
	December 31, 2012	Movement	Translation adjustment	December 31, 2013
Costs				
Rosebel ¹ Paul Isnard ²	€ 11,636 -	€ - 4,195	€ (504) (134)	€ 11,132 4,061
	11,636	4,195	(638)	15,193
Accumulated amortization				
Rosebel	(5,401)	(569)	255	(5,715)
Total carrying amount	€ 6,235	€ 3,626	€ (383)	€ 9,478

The Rosebel royalty payments from IAMGOLD apply to the first seven million ounces of gold produced from the Rosebel mine and are calculated on the basis of gold production at the Rosebel mine and the market price of gold based on the London PM fixing price. As of September 30, 2014, the Rosebel mine produced 3.7 million ounces of gold and 3.3 million ounces of gold remain under the Rosebel royalty contract. The Rosebel royalty is calculated based on 10% of the excess gold market price above US\$300 per ounce for soft and transitional ore, and above US\$350 per ounce for hard rock ore, and, in each case, after deducting a fixed royalty of 2% of production paid in-kind to the Government of Suriname.

² The net smelter returns production royalty ("NSR royalty") covers future production of the Paul Isnard concessions and an area of interest surrounding the concessions in French Guiana. Royalty income will be calculated by applying the percentage of royalty to the net smelter return established based on revenues from sales of ounces of gold calculated per the average monthly gold price (in United States dollars) less applicable deduction per the agreement. The percentage of this NSR royalty will be 1.8% on the first two million ounces of gold followed by 0.9% on the next three million ounces of gold.

5) Marketable securities

EURO holds marketable securities related to a mining company, which is part of a volatile market. Share market price exposure risk is related to the fluctuation in the market price of marketable securities. This investment in marketable securities is recorded at fair value. Per the adoption in 2014 of IFRS 9 (2013), Financial Instruments, EURO elected to classify its marketable securities as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 2.1.1). The fair value of marketable securities included in Level 1 is determined based on a market approach.

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Marketable securities ¹	€ 5,939	€ 3,905

¹ Marketable securities are comprised of 19,095,345 shares of Columbus Gold Corporation (14.1% of outstanding shares at September 30, 2014; December 31, 2013: 15.8%).

Unrealized gains and losses related to change in market price of marketable securities are recorded in the accumulated other comprehensive income within equity.

	Third quar Septem		Nine months ended September 30,			
	2014	2013	2014	2013		
Net unrealized change in fair value of						
marketable securities, net of tax						
Unrealized gains (losses)	€ (278)	€ 61	€ 1,542	€ (33)		
Income tax impact	105	(21)	(425)	11		
	(173)	40	1,117	(22)		
Transfer of impairment of marketable						
securities, net of tax						
Impairment charge	-	-	-	211		
Income tax impact	-	-	-	(73)		
	-	-	-	138		
Other comprehensive income (loss)	€ (173)	€ 40	€ 1,117	€ 116		

6) Trade receivables

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Trade receivables from IAMGOLD Other trade receivable	€ 6,582 138	€ 5,063 145
	€ 6,720	€ 5,208

7) Cash and cash equivalents

	September 30,	
	2014	2013
Cash ¹	€ 4,420	€ 7,595
Cash equivalents ^{1,2}	3	431
	€ 4,423	€ 8,026

¹ Approximately 88% of EURO's available cash was held in United States dollars as at September 30, 2014 (December 31, 2013: 96%).

Through the first nine months of 2014, EURO continued to invest some of its excess liquidity in money market investments that were compliant with its short-term investment strategy to ensure reasonable return with an appropriate level of risk.

8) Share capital

8.1) Common shares

	Number of shares	Nominal value per share (In euros per share)	Share capital (In thousands of euros)	Additional paid-in capital (In thousands of euros)
As at December 31, 2012	62,496,461	€ 0.01	€ 625	€ 104
Repurchase of shares in 2013 ^{1,2}	(5,180)	€ 0.01	-	(20)
As at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013	62,491,281	€ 0.01	€ 625	€ 84

¹ During 2013, EURO put in place a share repurchase plan. This share repurchase plan was submitted and initially approved by the combined general meeting of June 25, 2013. At the annual extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on June 24, 2014, an authorization was granted to the Board of Directors to reduce the share capital by cancellation of common shares for another period of 18 months as from this meeting. The acquisition, disposal or transfer of these shares may be achieved by any means on the market or over the counter, including block trades (without limit), until December 24, 2015. In 2013, EURO repurchased 5,180 of its own shares, at an average price of €2.36 per share for a total amount of €20,000 (including commission and legal fees) which was allocated to additional paid-in capital. There were no repurchases of shares in the first nine months of 2014.

² There is no difference between the fair value and the carrying amount.

² On February 21, 2014, the Board of Directors approved the cancellation of the 5,180 treasury shares repurchased in 2013. Accordingly, the nominal value for an amount of €52 corresponding to the par value of the shares cancelled was reallocated from the additional paid-in capital to the share capital account.

8.2) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated based on the net profit attributable to holders of common shares of EURO divided by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the fiscal period (excluding treasury shares).

	Third quart Septemb		Nine mon Septem	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net profit attributable to holders of common shares	€ 3,450	€ 4,396	€ 9,631	€ 13,973
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares	62,491,281	62,496,461	62,491,281	62,496,461
	02, 101,201	02, 100,401	32, 131,201	
Earnings per share (€share) Basic and diluted	€ 0.055	€ 0.070	€ 0.154	€ 0.224

8.3) Dividends

In May 2014, the Board of Directors recommended a maximum dividend in the amount of €13,123,000 (€0.21 per share), subject to the Company having sufficient disposable funds. The date of payment would be determined later by the Board of Directors. On June 24, 2014, the shareholders approved said recommendation and granted all necessary power to the Board of Directors to adjust, if necessary, this maximum amount considering the Company's ongoing operational needs. On June 24, 2014, based on the resolution adopted by the shareholders, the financial situation of the Company, and the Company's ongoing operational needs, the Board of Directors determined the amount of the dividend to be €11,873,000 (€0.19 per share), which was paid to shareholders on June 30, 2014.

In May 2013, the Board of Directors recommended a maximum dividend in the amount of €24,999,000 (€0.40 per share), subject to the Company having sufficient disposable funds on August 6, 2013. On June 25, 2013, the shareholders approved said recommendation and granted all necessary power to the Board of Directors to adjust, if necessary, this maximum amount with the Company's ongoing operational needs. On June 25, 2013, based on the resolution adopted by the shareholders, the financial situation of the Company and the Company's ongoing operational needs, the Board of Directors determined the amount of the dividend to be €22,499,000 (€0.36 per share). The dividend in the amount of €0.36 per share was paid to shareholders on August 6, 2013.

9) Trade payables and other current liabilities

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Trade payables Tax and social security liabilities Payable to IAMGOLD Directors' fees	€ 7 39 30 13	€ 123 65 20 12
	€ 89	€ 220

10) Income tax

10.1) Tax reconciliation

The income tax expense differs from the amount that would have been computed by applying the income tax rate for corporations in France of 34.43% in 2014 (2013: 34.43%) to profit before income tax. The reasons for the differences are as follows:

	Third quarter ended September 30,				Nine months e September 3			30,		
	2014		2014 2013 2014		2014 2013 2014		2014			2013
Profit before income tax	€	5,864	€	6,927	€ '	16,190	€	22,846		
Theoretical tax calculated at the income tax rate for corporations in		2 2 4 2								
France Tax effects of C.V.A.E. (value added	€	2,019	€	2,385	€	5,574	€	7,866		
tax)		56		31		155		203		
Taxes on dividend		-		3		356		675		
Translation adjustments and other		339		112		474		129		
Income tax expense	€	2,414	€	2,531	€	6,559	€	8,873		

10.2) Current and deferred income tax expense

		arter ended mber 30,	Nine months ended September 30,			
	2014	2013				
Current income tax expense Deferred income tax expense on	€ 2,423	€ 2,529	€ 6,555	€ 8,869		
temporary differences	(9)	2	4	4		
	€ 2,414	€ 2,531	€ 6,559	€ 8,873		

10.3) Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities pertain to temporary differences, mostly due to changes in market price of marketable securities and to the value added tax (*Cotisation sur la Valeur Ajoutée des Entreprises (C.V.A.E.)*). There are no tax losses carried forward. The movements related to the deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	2014	2013
At January 1	€ 83	€ 109
Tax charge relating to components of other comprehensive		
income	425	(11)
Deferred income tax expense per the income statement	4	4
Translation adjustment	-	30
At September 30	€ 512	€ 132

11) Fair value measurements

The fair value hierarchy categorizes into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly such as derived from prices.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

There have been no changes in categories of financial instruments since December 31, 2013.

11.1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

As at September 30, 2014, the Company's following assets were recorded at fair value as follows:

Fair value, September 30, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Marketable securities	€ 5,939	-	-	€ 5,939
Cash and cash equivalents	€ 4,423	-	-	€ 4,423

11.2) Valuation techniques

Marketable securities

The fair value of marketable securities included in Level 1 is determined based on a market approach. The closing price is a quoted market price from the exchange market that is the principal active market for that particular security.

12) Revenues from ordinary activities

	Third quarte Septemb			ths ended nber 30,
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Royalties related to the operation of the Rosebel mine Royalties related to mining	€ 6,200	€ 7,291	€ 16,998	€ 23,873
operations by third parties in French Guiana	107	56	315	293
	€ 6,307	€ 7,347	€ 17,313	€ 24,166

13) Operating expenses

	Third quarter ended September 30,				Nine months Septembe				
	20	014	2013		2014		2013		
Administrative costs	€	85	€	106	€	312	€	363	
Directors' fees		17		17		54		56	
Audit fees		(6)		30		39		64	
Legal fees		12		49		60		130	
Legal exchange and listing fees		20		63		99		93	
Operating taxes		12		18		37		84	
	€	140	€	283	€	601	€	790	

14) Foreign exchange gain (loss)

	Third quarter ended September 30,				N	ended 30,		
	20)14		2013		2014		2013
Foreign exchange gain (loss) related to the: Revaluation of bank accounts denominated in euros Revaluation of the dividend payable Revaluation and payment of taxes Revaluation of other balance sheet	€	(48) - (108)	€	124 (267) 184	€	(38) - (108)	€	108 (174) 179
accounts		(9)		(22)		(10)		(7)
	€	(165)	€	19	€	(156)	€	106

15) Movements in non-cash working capital items

		nter ended nber 30,	Nine mont Septem	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Change in trade receivables and other current assets Change in trade payables and other	€ (1,127)	€ (497)	€ (940)	€ 3,469
current liabilities	(104)	(2)	(140)	(56)
	€ (1,231)	€ (499)	€ (1,080)	€ 3,413

16) Related parties

IAMGOLD France S.A.S., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD, is the majority shareholder of EURO (approximately 86% of all outstanding and diluted shares). Other than revenues from royalties related to the Rosebel mine, IAMGOLD charged management fees and other fees to EURO during the third quarter of 2014 of €83,000 (first nine months of 2014: €251,000) compared to €56,000 during the third quarter of 2013 (first nine months of 2013: €167,000). The related amount payable at September 30, 2014 was €30,000 (December 31, 2013: €20,000).

17) Provisions for litigation claims and regulatory assessments

By their nature, contingencies will only be determined when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

The Company may be subject to assessments by regulatory authorities which can be complex and subject to interpretation. Assessments may relate to matters such as income and other taxes. The Company is diligent and exercises informed judgment to interpret the provisions of applicable laws and regulations as well as their application and administration by regulatory authorities to reasonably determine and pay the amounts due. From time to time, the Company may undergo a review by the regulatory authorities and in connection with such reviews, disputes may arise with respect to the Company's interpretations about the amounts due and paid.

Legal advisors and other subject matter experts assess the potential outcome of litigation and regulatory assessments. Accordingly, the Company establishes provisions for future disbursements considered probable. As at September 30, 2014, the Company did not have any material provisions for litigation claims or regulatory assessments. Further, the Company does not believe claims or regulatory assessments for which no provision has been recorded will have a material impact on the financial position of the Company.