

ELDORADO GOLD CORP /FI
Form 40-F
March 29, 2019

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 40-F

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

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018
Commission file number: 001-31522

ELDORADO GOLD CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

CANADA

(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Canada	1040	N/A
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if Applicable))

1188 – 550 Burrard Street
Bentall 5
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6C2B5
(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

CT Corporation System
28 Liberty Street, 42nd Floor
New York, New York 10005
(212) 894-8940
(Name, Address (Including Zip Code) and Telephone Number
(Including Area Code) of Agent For Service in the United States)

Copies to:
Kenneth G. Sam
Dorsey & Whitney LLP
1400 Wewatta Street, Suite 400

Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 629-3400

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, no par value	NYSE

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: N/A

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: N/A

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

☒ Annual Information Form ☒ 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: As at December 31, 2018, 158,801,722 common shares of the Registrant were issued and outstanding.

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. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

- volatility of global and local economic climate and geopolitical risk;
- title, permitting and licensing risks, including the risks of obtaining and maintaining the validity and enforceability of necessary permits and licenses, the timing of obtaining and renewing such permits and licenses, and risks of defective title to mineral property;
- gold and other metal price volatility and the impact of any related hedging activities;
- development, mining and operational risk, including timing, hazards and losses that are uninsured or uninsurable;
- risks of operating in foreign countries in which we currently or may in the future conduct business, including controls, laws, regulations, changes in mining regimes or governments, and political or economic developments;
- regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulatory restrictions and liability, including actual costs of reclamation;
- changes in law and regulatory requirements or policies, including permitting, foreign investment, environmental, tax and health and safety laws and regulations;
- competition for mineral properties and merger and acquisition targets;
- environmental risks, including use and transport of regulated substances;
- infrastructure, water, energy, equipment and other input availability and durability, and their cost and impact on capital and operating costs, exploration, development and production schedules;
- community and non-governmental actions and regulatory risks, including the possibility of a shutdown at any of our operations;
- perceptions of the local people about foreign companies operating on their land;
- ability to maintain positive relationships with the communities in which we operate and potential loss of reputation;
-

subjectivity of estimating mineral reserves and resources and the reliance on available data and assumptions and judgments used in interpretation of such data and depletion of grades or quantities of mineral reserves;
• discrepancies between actual and estimated production, mineral reserves and resources and metallurgical recoveries;
• speculative and uncertain nature of gold and other mineral exploration;

- risks of not meeting production and cost targets or estimates;
- the loss of key employees and our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- employee health and safety risks and human rights;
- labour disputes, labour shortages and risks associated with unionized labour;
- prices for energy inputs, labour, material costs, supplies and services (including shipping) remaining consistent with expectations;
- risk associated with co-ownership (including joint ventures);
- impact on operations of compliance and non-compliance with anti-corruption, anti-bribery and sanction laws;
- increased capital requirements and the ability to obtain financing;
- currency exchange fluctuations and the impact of any related hedging activities;
- risks associated with maintaining substantial levels of indebtedness, including potential financial constraints on operations, interest rate risk and credit rating risk;
- the risks that the integration of acquired businesses may take longer than expected, the anticipated benefits of the integration may be less than estimated or the costs of acquisition may be higher than anticipated;
- the impact of acquisitions, dispositions, monetization, mergers, other business combinations or transactions, including effect of changes in our portfolio of projects on our current and future operations, capital requirements, and financial condition and ability to complete such transactions;
- litigation risks, including the uncertainties inherent in current and future legal challenges we are, or may become, a party to;
- share capital dilution and share price volatility;
- taxation, including change in tax laws and interpretations of tax laws;
- financial reporting risks;
- failure, security breaches or disruption of our information technology systems; and
- risks related to natural disasters and climate change.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking statements. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward-looking statements are described further in the exhibits attached to this annual report on Form 40-F, including those described in the Annual Information Form (“AIF”) of the Company filed as Exhibit 99.1 and incorporated by reference herein. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on management’s beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as required by law. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to forward-looking statements.

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

The Company is permitted, under the multi-jurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), to prepare this annual report on Form 40-F in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, which differ from those of the United States. The Company has prepared its financial statements, which are filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this annual report on Form 40-F, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and they are not comparable to financial statements of United States companies.

RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

The Company’s AIF filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this annual report on Form 40-F and management’s discussion and analysis for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this annual report on Form 40-F have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws. The terms “mineral reserve”, “proven mineral reserve” and “probable mineral reserve” are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the “CIM”) - CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council, as amended. These definitions differ from the definitions in SEC Industry Guide 7 under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). Under SEC Industry Guide 7 standards, a “final” or “bankable” feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority.

In addition, the terms “mineral resource”, “measured mineral resource”, “indicated mineral resource” and “inferred mineral resource” are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101; however, these terms are not defined terms under SEC Industry Guide 7 and have historically not been permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. “Inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC historically has only permitted issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC Industry Guide 7 standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

Accordingly, information contained in this annual report and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain descriptions of our mineral deposits that may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies who prepare their disclosure in accordance with SEC Industry Guide 7.

CURRENCY

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts in this annual report on Form 40-F are in United States dollars. The exchange rate of Canadian dollars into United States dollars, on December 31, 2018, based upon the noon rate of exchange as quoted by the Bank of Canada, was U.S.\$1.00 = Cdn.\$1.3642.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

The Company's AIF for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this annual report on Form 40-F, and is incorporated by reference herein.

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, including the report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon, are filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this annual report on Form 40-F, and are incorporated by reference herein.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 ("MD&A"), is filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this annual report on Form 40-F, and is incorporated by reference herein.

TAX MATTERS

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

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

At the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of, and the with the participation of, the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, and the material weakness in internal controls outlined below, the CEO and CFO concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were not effective in providing reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by the Company under the Exchange Act was (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (ii) gathered and reported to senior management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding public disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Company's management has employed a framework consistent with Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(c), to evaluate the Company's internal control over financial reporting described below. 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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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. It should be noted that a control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable assurance, not absolute assurance, that the objectives of the control system are met. 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 policies and procedures may deteriorate.

The Company's management ("Management"), including the CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and used the framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013)(COSO) to evaluate the effectiveness of our controls in

2018. Based on this assessment and the material weakness in internal controls outlined below, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were not effective as of December 31, 2018.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected.

During the 2018 year-end audit process, a material weakness was identified in internal controls performed by Management in their evaluation of impairment of goodwill and mining property, plant and equipment; specifically, the review controls performed failed to detect an error in the application of discounting to the cash flow models used in the estimation of fair value less costs of disposal. Internal controls were not effective to ensure consistent and correct application of mid-period discounting as used in prior periods. This resulted in a \$39.5 million overstatement of the impairment charge initially recorded to property, plant and equipment in respect of the Company's Olympias cash generating unit as at December 31, 2018. This overstatement has been corrected in the Company's financial statements by reducing the impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2018 from \$370 million to \$330 million (\$248 million net of deferred tax recovery). There was no misstatement to prior period published consolidated financial statements.

Impairment testing requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of discount rates, discount factor conventions, commodity prices and other key inputs.

Management's Remediation Plan

Management believes this material weakness in internal controls is an isolated event and is not pervasive.

Management is committed to remediating the material weakness in a timely manner, with appropriate oversight from the Company's Audit Committee. The remediation plan includes strengthening of the controls and processes to track and approve changes in the impairment models, particularly those relating to convention changes, and updating the control precision levels pertaining to logged changes to the impairment analysis.

Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting expressing an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, which is included in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, which are filed as Exhibit 99.2 and incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during its fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting other than the identification of the material weakness noted above.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's Board of Directors (the "Board of Directors") is responsible for the Company's corporate governance and has a separately designated standing Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, established in accordance with Section 303A.04 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, and a Compensation Committee, established in accordance with Section 303A.05 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. The Board of Directors has determined that all the members of the Compensation Committee and the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee are independent, based on the criteria for independence prescribed by Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual.

Compensation Committee

Compensation of the Company's CEO and all other executive officers is recommended to the Board of Directors for determination by the Compensation Committee. The Company's Compensation Committee is comprised of Steven Reid (chair), Geoffrey Handley, Teresa Conway and George Albino. The Compensation Committee is responsible for:

assisting management in developing the Company's compensation structure, including the compensation policies and compensation programs for the Company's directors and executives; reviewing the results of the annual Say on Pay advisory vote when considering future executive and director compensation programs; determining where there is a need to engage with shareholders on compensation and related matters and conduct such engagement in coordination with Management, as appropriate; and assessing the performance of the Company's CEO every year and recommending the compensation of the Company's CEO and the Company's other executive officers to the Board of Directors for review and approval. The Compensation Committee conducts a thorough compensation review every year to assess: the competitiveness of the Company's cash and stock-based compensation for the Company's directors and executives; whether overall executive compensation continues to support the Company's goals of attracting, motivating and retaining executives with exceptional leadership and management skills; and the overall compensation packages for the Company's senior executives and whether the components are applied appropriately. The Compensation Committee also reviews and approves the terms of employment annually and evaluates the performance of the CEO for the prior year. The Company's CEO cannot be

present during the Compensation Committee's deliberations or vote. The Company's Compensation Committee's Terms of Reference is available on the Company's website at www.eldoradogold.com.
Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

Nominees for the election to the Board of Directors are recommended by the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee is comprised of Pamela Gibson (chair), George Albino and John Webster. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee's responsibilities include: regularly reviewing the Company's corporate governance policies and practices; monitoring the Company's risk management program; reviewing the size and composition of the Board of Directors annually; facilitating the succession and nomination of directors to the Board of Directors; identifying new directors and managing the Board of Directors' nomination process, Board of Directors' committee appointments and assessment process; and evaluating the Board of Directors' competencies and defining the skills and experience necessary for an effective Board of Directors. The Company's Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee Terms of Reference is available on the Company's website at www.eldoradogold.com.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company's Board of Directors has a separately designated standing Audit Committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act and Section 303A.06 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. The Company's Audit Committee is comprised of John Webster (chair), Teresa Conway, Pamela Gibson and Michael Price all of whom, in the opinion of the Company's Board of Directors, are independent (as determined under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual). All four members of the Audit Committee are financially literate, meaning they are able to read and understand the Company's financial statements and to understand the breadth and level of complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements. The Audit Committee meets the composition requirements set forth by Section 303A.07 of NYSE Listed Company Manual.

The members of the Audit Committee do not have fixed terms and are appointed and replaced from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee meets with the CEO and the CFO of the Company and the Company's independent auditors to review and inquire into matters affecting financial reporting, the system of internal accounting and financial controls, as well as audit procedures and audit plans. The Audit Committee also recommends to the Board of Directors which independent registered public auditing firm should be appointed by the Company. In addition, the Audit Committee reviews and recommends to the Board of Directors for approval the annual and interim financial statements, the MD&A, and undertakes other activities required by exchanges on which the Company's securities are listed and by regulatory authorities to which the Company is held responsible.

The full text of the Audit Committee Terms of Reference is attached as Schedule A to the Company's AIF, which is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this annual report on Form 40-F.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that both John Webster and Teresa Conway qualify as financial experts (as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act) and that each are independent (as determined under Exchange Act Rule 10A-3 and Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual).

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

The Audit Committee pre-approves all audit and non-audit services to be provided to the Company by its independent auditor. Non-audit services that are prohibited to be provided to the Company by its independent auditors may not be pre-approved. In addition, prior to the granting of any pre-approval, the Audit Committee must be satisfied that the performance of the services in question will not compromise the independence of the independent auditor. Since the enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, all non-audit services performed by the Company's auditor have been pre-approved by the Audit Committee of the Company. In 2005, the Company's Audit Committee determined that non-audit services can only be provided by the Company's independent registered public auditing firm if it has been pre-approved by the Audit Committee. Generally, these services are provided by other firms and management has established agreements with other service providers for such non-audit services. All audit and non-audit fees paid to KPMG LLP, for the financial year ended December 31, 2018, were pre-approved by the Audit Committee and none were approved on the basis of the de minimis exemption set forth in Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C) of Regulation S-X.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES – INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

For fiscal years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 KPMG LLP was the Company’s appointed auditor. The aggregate fees billed by the Company’s principal accountant in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered are as follows:

Financial Year Ending	Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	Audit Related Fees ⁽²⁾	Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾
December 31, 2018	\$1,194,457	\$64,362	—	\$46,200
December 31, 2017	\$946,068	\$57,755	—	—

(1) Total fees for audit services

(2) Majority of fees relate to French translation

(3) Total fees for tax advice, tax planning and tax compliance

(4) The aggregate fees billed for products and services other than as set out under the headings “Audit Fees”, “Audit Related Fees” and “Tax Fees”.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

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

CODE OF ETHICS

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code”) for all its directors, executive officers and employees, which is posted on the Company’s website, www.eldoradogold.com. The Code is also available to any person, without charge, by written request to the Company at its principal executive office, located at Suite 1188 - 550, Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2B5. The Code meets the requirements for a “code of ethics” within the meaning of that term in General Instruction 9(b) of the Form 40-F.

All amendments to the Code, and all waivers of the Code with respect to any of the officers covered by it, will be posted on the Company’s website, www.eldoradogold.com within five business days of the amendment or waiver and provided in print to any shareholder who requests them. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, the Company did not substantively amend, waive or implicitly waive any provision of the Code with respect to any of the directors, executive officers or employees subject to it.

TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The required tabular disclosure is included under the heading “Capital Resources - Contractual Obligations” in the Company’s MD&A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this annual report on Form 40-F and is incorporated herein by reference.

NOTICES PURSUANT TO REGULATION BTR

There were no notices required by Rule 104 of Regulation BTR that the Company sent during the year ended December 31, 2018 concerning any equity security subject to a blackout period under Rule 101 of Regulation BTR.

NYSE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's common shares are listed on the NYSE. Section 303A.11 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual permits foreign private issuers to follow home country practices in lieu of certain provisions of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. A foreign private issuer that follows home country practices in lieu of certain provisions of the NYSE Listed Company Manual must disclose any significant ways in which its corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies either on its website or in the annual report that it distributes to shareholders in the United States. A description of the significant ways in which the Company's governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies pursuant to NYSE standards is set forth on the Company's website at www.eldoradogold.com.

In addition, the Company may from time-to-time seek relief from NYSE corporate governance requirements on specific transactions under Section 303A.11 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, in which case, the Company shall make the disclosure of such transactions available on its website at www.eldoradogold.com. Information contained on the Company's website is not part of this annual report on Form 40-F.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

UNDERTAKING

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

CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

The Company filed an Appointment of Agent for Service of Process and Undertaking on Form F-X with the SEC on March 30, 2012, which is hereby incorporated by reference, with respect to the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this annual report on Form 40-F arises. Any change to the name or address of the agent for service of process will be communicated promptly to the SEC by amendment to Form F-X referencing the Company's file number.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Annual Information

<u>99.1</u>	Annual Information Form of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018
<u>99.2</u>	The following audited consolidated financial statements of the Company, are exhibits to and form a part of this Report: Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the consolidated financial statements Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
<u>99.3</u>	Management's Discussion and Analysis for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

Certifications

<u>99.4</u>	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act
<u>99.5</u>	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act
<u>99.6</u>	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
<u>99.7</u>	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Consents

<u>99.8</u>	Consent of KPMG LLP
<u>99.9</u>	Consent of Mr. Antony Francis, FIMMM
<u>99.10</u>	Consent of Mr. Colm Keogh, P.Eng.
<u>99.11</u>	Consent of Mr. Ertan Uludag, P.Geo.
<u>99.12</u>	Consent of Mr. Francois Chabot, Eng.
<u>99.13</u>	Consent of Mr. Jacques Simoneau, P.Geo.
<u>99.14</u>	Consent of Mr. John Nilsson, P.Eng.
<u>99.15</u>	Consent of WSP Canada Inc.
<u>99.16</u>	Consent of Mr. Patrick Forward, FIMMM
<u>99.17</u>	Consent of Mr. Paul Skayman, FAusIMM
<u>99.18</u>	Consent of Mr. Peter Lewis, P.Geo.
<u>99.19</u>	Consent of Mr. Richard Miller, P.Eng.
<u>99.20</u>	Consent of Mr. Rick Alexander, P.Eng.
<u>99.21</u>	Consent of Mr. Stephen Juras, P.Geo.
<u>99.22</u>	Consent of Mr. David Sutherland, P.Eng.

XBRL

101.INS	XBRL Instance
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

SIGNATURES

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

ELDORADO GOLD
CORPORATION

By: /s/ George Burns
Name: George Burns
President and
Title: Chief Executive
Officer
Date: March 29, 2019