



eldorado gold

growth: value

>> financial
review

2001 annual report

PART ONE OF TWO

Eldorado has superior gold assets in Brazil and Turkey, two countries with enormous geological potential. In Turkey, we continue to expand our asset base, with a resource of approximately 7.8 million ounces. With our international expertise in mining, finance and project development, Eldorado is well positioned to grow in value as we create and pursue new opportunities in gold and other resources. Eldorado's shares trade on The Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol ELD.

A UNIQUE COMPANY IN AN ENVIABLE POSITION. The previous five years have been difficult for the entire gold industry, however during this period we have reduced our corporate bank debt from \$40 million in 1997 to \$15 million at year-end. We have achieved this in spite of falling gold prices and a general scarcity of investment capital in the industry. In this period we have grown our reserves to 4.1 million ounces at year-end.

As a result of our recent special warrant financing in February 2002, we have raised Cdn\$25 million and are in a stronger position financially. By the end of March 2002, we reduced our corporate debt to \$5.4 million. We continue to generate strong cash flow from our São Bento operation in Brazil, which contributed \$34 million in revenues last year. And we have a portfolio of wholly owned assets that offer excellent growth potential. Our vision is clear: Eldorado will evolve into a mid-tier gold company based on long-lived assets that can deliver superior returns at current gold prices.

WHERE WE ARE NOW. In 2001, Eldorado posted a loss of \$4.6 million compared to net income of \$0.4 million in 2000. However, over the year, we strengthened our balance sheet, reduced our bank debt to \$13.9 million and ended the year with unrestricted cash of \$4.7 million.

We have developed a detailed strategy for growth that will enable us to achieve our vision. We are implementing detailed work plans on an asset-by-asset basis to maximize value from our São Bento Mine and further develop our projects in Brazil and Turkey. We are identifying and pursuing external opportunities that

are aligned with our growth strategy. And finally, we are working to ensure that the value we are creating is recognized in Eldorado's share price.

SÃO BENTO - OUR PRODUCING ASSET. São Bento – our wholly owned operating mine in Brazil – continues to produce in excess of 100,000 ounces of gold each year. Production in 2001 was 102,481 ounces, down from 112,950 ounces the year before. This reduced gold production resulted primarily from energy restrictions imposed by the Brazilian government in response to severe drought conditions in 2001. Eldorado was required to reduce power consumption at the mine by 20 percent, which caused gold production to decline. On March 1, 2002, the Brazilian government lifted all energy restrictions, and we are anticipating gold production of 105,000 ounces in 2002 at a cash cost of \$185/ounce.

In an effort to extend and upgrade the resource at São Bento, we are planning an exploration and development drilling program in 2002 that will total 9,600 meters. After finalizing our agreement with AngloGold, we plan to embark on a 7,200-meter drilling program to test the downdip extension of the São Bento ore body. These drilling programs are designed to satisfy our target to establish and maintain a reserve base of 750,000 ounces at São Bento.

BRUMAL - ENHANCING OUR POSITION IN BRAZIL. In 2001 we signed a letter of agreement with Companhia Vale do Rio Doce ("CVRD") to option the Brumal property, located just five kilometers from São Bento. Brumal exhibits mineralization geologically similar to the ores mined at São Bento, and our geologists believe that Brumal could be as prospective as São Bento was 15 years ago. Drilling to date has

identified a target resource of 250,000 to 500,000 ounces.

A first-phase drilling program began in March 2002 to confirm the continuity of mineralization associated with previously drill-tested zones. Follow-up drilling is designed to further extend, laterally and at depth, known mineralization and will complete in-fill drilling necessary for resource estimation.

This is an exciting new project for us, providing the opportunity to leverage the skills and expertise of our team at São Bento, use excess milling capacity at São Bento to treat Brumal ore, and add incremental production.

KISLADAG - OUR LEADING ASSET IN TURKEY. In May 2001, Kilborn Engineering completed a prefeasibility study for the first phase of the Kisladag project. An addendum to this study was released in November 2001 to reflect economic changes in Turkey (specifically the devaluation of the Turkish lire) and opportunities to reduce both capital and operating costs through contract mining and the use of used crushing equipment. The cost to construct the mine has been reduced to \$29.5 million from \$40 million, and the mine offers a 31 percent internal rate of return at a gold price of \$275 per ounce.

We will be advancing this project through 2002. A drilling program that began in March 2002 will test the validity of a target in excess of the presently defined 6.7 million ounce resource. This drilling program is only one component of an intensive work schedule we have established for 2002 that will enable us to bring this project to a full feasibility study in early 2003.

The Kisladag project has received strong support at the local, provincial and central levels of government. Indeed, the environment in Turkey has become much

more favourable to the development of the country's natural resources. The Ovaçik Mine in Izmir Province opened in 2001, and represents the first gold mine in Turkey in modern times.

EFEMÇUKURU. A prefeasibility study on our Efemçukuru project was completed in 1999, and recent revisions to the study suggest the mine could be operated at cash costs of \$150 per ounce. Planned mine production would see us recover just under 90,000 ounces of gold annually. We are continuing to work on obtaining the necessary permits to advance this project to a bankable feasibility study. With its excellent project economics, Efemçukuru is a value-adding asset.

PURSUING EXTERNAL OPPORTUNITIES. Eldorado's goal is to evolve into a mid-tier gold mining company, producing 500,000 ounces of gold per year by 2008. We will achieve this by advancing our wholly owned assets and pursuing external opportunities for growth. We continue to evaluate opportunities to broaden our operating base through acquisitions.

We are searching for opportunities that match both our geographical focus and our technical skills. The Brumal project is an excellent example of this. With its close proximity to São Bento, Brumal would enable us to use the existing mill at São Bento and benefit from the technical expertise and knowledge of our experienced team in Brazil.

We're also looking at other projects in Turkey, where we are building a reputation as a company that is very committed to both advancing mining and strengthening local communities.

WHERE WE'RE GOING: THE ROAD AHEAD. Eldorado is in an excellent position. The financing completed in early 2002 is enabling us to pursue a disciplined strategy to advance our existing projects. We are using these funds to conduct drilling programs at both São Bento and Brumal, complete the drilling needed to advance to a feasibility study at Kisladag, and strengthen our working capital structure. The goal, of course, is to continue delivering value to our shareholders. Given our current valuation in the market, we expect that our share price should appreciate in value as we achieve our defined milestones over the coming year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the employees and Board of Directors of Eldorado. They have worked very hard to bring our company to the point where we can now pursue our strategy map for attaining sustainable long-term growth.

Sincerely,



PAUL N. WRIGHT
PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
APRIL 25, 2002

THREE YEAR FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars (unless otherwise stated)

	2001	2000	1999
Gold Sales	\$ 33,523	\$ 51,455	\$ 60,541
Operating costs	22,753	34,013	38,159
Write downs and reorganization costs	430	59	191
Net (loss) income	(4,623)	433	4,762
Cash flow from operations (loss)	13,029	4,589	18,889
Exploration & development expenditures	1,231	1,757	1,620
Mine capital expenditures	4,513	4,183	8,555
Restricted cash	475	7,053	3,269
PER COMMON SHARE			
Net (loss) income	(0.05)	0.01	0.06
Cash flow from operations (loss)	0.13	0.06	0.26
AT YEAR END			
Current assets	14,043	18,966	16,286
Total assets	113,294	121,190	129,662
Current liabilities	18,012	13,884	17,797
Total debt	23,828	33,640	39,489
Shareholders' equity	68,431	73,015	61,080
Weighted average shares outstanding (millions)	99.7	79.9	73.5
GOLD OUNCES PRODUCED (ounces)			
São Bento Gold Mine	102,841	112,950	126,581
La Colorada Gold Mine	-	39,486	65,552
Total production	102,841	152,436	192,133
REVENUE AND COSTS (dollars per ounce)			
Average gold price realized	298	303	304
Cash operating cost	216	219	194
Total cash cost	221	223	199
Total production cost	306	296	267

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(expressed in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated)

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Eldorado Gold Corporation ("Eldorado" or "the Company") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes. The Company prepares and files its consolidated financial statements and MD&A in United States dollars ("US\$") and in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

Eldorado Gold Corporation is engaged in gold mining and related activities including exploration, extraction, processing and reclamation. Gold, our primary product, is produced in Brazil at the São Bento mine. Our exploration activities are carried out in Brazil and Turkey.

Vision

Eldorado's vision is to build a mid-tier gold mining company based on long-lived, low-cost assets in order to enhance shareholder value.

Strategy

Our strategy is to:

- Implement detailed work plans on an asset-by-asset basis to maximize value from our operations and develop our projects in Turkey and Brazil;
- Identify and pursue external opportunities for additional production capacity; and
- Work to ensure that the value of the Company is clearly recognized in the marketplace.

Outlook

Gold production for 2002 is expected to be approximately 105,000 ounces at a cash cost of \$185 per ounce. As at December 31, 2001, eight percent of the Company's production was hedged. Eldorado plans to increase its gold hedge position during the year, but will not hedge more than 50 percent of production on an opportunistic basis as prices fluctuate above the \$290 per ounce level. A private placement totaling Cdn\$25.0 million was completed in February 2002. These proceeds will be used to fund the Kisladağ Feasibility Study program, drill the Brumal property in Brazil, pay down corporate debt and strengthen our working capital structure.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Completed updated pre-feasibility study on the Kisladağ project. As a result, the predicted cost to construct a mine at the site fell from \$40.0 million to \$29.6 million and an anticipated 32 percent internal rate of return is forecast at a gold price of \$275 per ounce.
- Liquidated the Company's gold and currency hedge book in July 2001 to better position Eldorado to take advantage of the strengthening gold price.
- Reduced corporate debt by \$10.09 million, excluding fees.
- Reached final agreement with insurers for settlement for the repair of the São Bento autoclave.
- Acquired rights to the Brumal property near the São Bento Mine.
- Closed a corporate financing in February 2002, issuing 59,523,810 special warrants raising gross proceeds of Cdn\$25.0 million.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The Company has reviewed the terms of its convertible debentures and determined that the instrument should have been accounted for, on implementation of the guideline on Financial Instruments as at December 31, 1996, as a debt instrument, at its present value, with an amount recorded in equity to reflect the estimated fair value of the conversion feature. The debt will be accreted to its face value over the term of the debentures. Accordingly, the Company has corrected its financial statements retroactively and prior periods presented have

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

been restated.

Net income for the year was a loss of \$4.62 million (\$0.05 per share) compared to a profit of \$0.43 million (\$0.01 per share) in 2000. Cash flow from operations in 2001 was \$13.03 million (\$0.13 per share) compared to \$4.59 million (\$0.06 per share) in 2000.

Eldorado ended the year with total cash of \$5.23 million, of which \$0.48 million is restricted. This compares to total cash of \$9.35 million in 2000, of which \$7.05 million was restricted.

The decrease in net income for 2001 occurred as a result of lower gold production and increased production costs. Lower gold production (102,841 ounces in 2001 compared to 152,436 in 2000) resulted from reduced electrical power availability in Brazil due to the energy-rationing program announced by the Brazilian government in May 2001. The mandated 20 percent electrical power reduction from June 1, 2001 onward accounted for approximately 10,000 ounces of the shortfall. The sale of the La Colorada mine in November 2000 also reduced production volumes for 2001. The La Colorada mine accounted for 39,486 ounces of gold production in 2000.

GOLD STATISTICS

	2001	2000
Revenues (\$ millions)	\$ 33.5	\$ 51.5
Mine operating earnings (\$ millions)	\$ 1.8	\$ 5.4
Production (ounces of gold)	102,841	152,436
Production cost (\$ per ounce)		
Total cash cost	\$ 221	\$ 223
Total production cost	\$ 306	\$ 296
Average price realized (\$ per ounce)	\$ 298	\$ 303
Average spot price (\$ per ounce)	\$ 271	\$ 279

PRODUCTION

In 2001, Eldorado had production from a single mining operation, the São Bento mine in Brazil. To improve the Company's cost of production profile, Eldorado sold the La Colorada mine in Mexico in November 2000.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS

(All amounts in U.S. Dollars)

	2001	2000
Gold production		
Ounces	102,841	152,436
Cash operating cost (\$/oz)	216	219
Total cash cost (\$/oz)	221	223
Total production cost (\$/oz)	306	296
Realized price	298	303
São Bento Mine, Brazil		
Ounces	102,841	112,950
Ore tonnes	417,609	525,893
Grade (grams/tonne)	9.13	7.95
Cash operating cost (\$/oz)	216	195
Total cash cost (\$/oz)	221	201
Total production cost (\$/oz)	306	270
La Colorada Mine, Mexico		
Ounces		39,486
Ore tonnes		1,837,973
Grade (grams/tonne)		0.98
Cash operating cost (\$/oz)		287
Total cash cost (\$/oz)		288
Total production cost (\$/oz)		372

Gold Production Costs per Ounce

Cash and total production costs per ounce of gold are presented above, in accordance with the Gold Institute Standard, for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000. Consolidated cash and total production costs per ounce for gold mine operations have been derived from amounts included in sales revenues, cost of sales, and depreciation and depletion in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

São Bento Mine, Brazil

Average total cash costs for the São Bento operations in 2001 were \$221 per ounce compared to \$201 per ounce in 2000, and total production costs were \$306 per ounce compared to \$270 per ounce in 2000. Increased ore grade at the São Bento mine was offset by losses on currency hedging contracts in 2001. The losses on currency hedging contracts accounted for \$25 per ounce of the difference between 2001 and 2000 total cash costs. All currency hedging contracts were collapsed in July of 2001 and we have not entered into any new Brazilian Real currency contracts.

	2001	2000
Direct mining costs	\$ 190	\$ 205
Currency hedging	25	(16)
Inventory change	(5)	2
Refining & selling costs	5	4
Other costs	2	1
By-product credits	(1)	(1)
Cash operating cost per ounce	\$ 216	\$ 195
Royalties & production taxes	5	6
Total cash costs per ounce	\$ 221	\$ 201
Depreciation/depletion	85	69
Total production costs per ounce	\$ 306	\$ 270

On May 25, 2001, the Brazilian government issued a decree reducing the allowable usage of electric energy. Effective June 2001, the São Bento mine was subject to electrical power rationing allowing only 80 percent of the mine's normal usage. The constraint remained in effect for the remainder of 2001. In February 2002, the Brazilian government announced that all power restrictions would be eliminated effective March 1, 2002.

The Company met the power reduction requirement by shutting down its BIOX processing plant. Closing the BIOX plant reduced power consumption by the required 20 percent and reduced gold production by 15 percent for the remaining seven months of 2001.

In September 2001, São Bento settled with Brazil Resseguros S.A. for the repair of the mine's #2 autoclave. The agreement provided for the total costs of repairing the autoclave and includes full business interruption coverage during the repair period. Eldorado received two payments totaling \$6.4 million in the 4th quarter of 2001 for the repairs. Repairs began in December 2001 and are scheduled for completion on March 18, 2002. The Company also received its initial business interruption payment of \$1.4 million in February 2002 covering the period of December 15, 2001 to February 1, 2002.

La Colorada Mine, Mexico

Eldorado chose to sell the mine and its shareholding in Exploraciones Eldorado (operator of the La Colorada mine), Prospectores Minerales de Mexico (the exploration company) and Servicios Administrativos Exploraciones (which provided the mine's workforce) effective November 1, 2000. As part of the sale to the Conservación y Senalamiento Vial and Exploraciones Mineras del Desierto, Eldorado received \$0.50 million in cash and the forgiveness of \$1.46 million of debt owing to the purchaser. With this sale, Eldorado has divested all of its assets in Mexico.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES

The Company signed a Letter of Agreement on November 28, 2001 for an option to acquire the Brumal property located 5 kilometers from the São Bento mine. Under the terms of the agreement, São Bento will be granted an option to purchase the Brumal property in its entirety following expenditure of \$1.5 million in a staged work program completed over two-and-a-half years.

Purchase of the property will occur upon successful completion of the \$1.5 million work program through the payment of \$5.0 million in four installments commencing at the time of exercising the option to purchase and with final payment coinciding with the second anniversary of commercial production. Gold production processed at the São Bento mine from the Brumal property in excess of 500,000 ounces will be subject to a Net Smelter Royalty paid to Companhia Vale do RioDoce ("CVRD") according to a graduated scale ranging from one percent at a gold price of less than \$300 per ounce to a maximum of four percent at a gold price greater than \$400 per ounce.

The Company plans to execute a first phase drill program beginning in March 2002 designed to confirm the continuity of mineralization associated with previously drill-tested zones. Follow-up drilling will be directed towards further extending (laterally and at depth) known mineralization and completing in-fill drilling necessary for resource estimation. Eldorado's initial objective is to validate the target resource necessary to make a production decision based on a shallow reserve accessible by a decline from surface. The Company currently estimates an initial target of 250,000 to 500,000 ounces.

In May 2001, in association with Kilborn Engineering Pacific, Eldorado completed a pre-feasibility study addendum for the Kisladag project. The Addendum principally reflects the effect of the following four factors on the operating and capital costs of the project:

1. Devaluation of the Turkish Lira
2. Reduction in power and fuel costs
3. Application of used crushing equipment
4. Contract Mining

Based on a \$275 realized gold price, the Phase I Project produces an internal rate of return, after taxes and royalties, of 32 percent on a 100 percent equity basis and a net present value of \$36.3 million at a discount rate of 8%. The Addendum confirms that the economics of the Kisladag project are more sensitive to changes in metal prices and less sensitive to similar percentage changes in capital and operating costs.

Eldorado will be advancing the project through 2002 with the objective of completing a bankable feasibility study early in 2003. In addition, the Company is completing an Environmental Impact Assessment as the next step in the permitting process.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY**CASH FLOW SUMMARY**

(\$ millions)

	2001	2000
Cash generated from (used by) operating activities (*)	\$ 12.2	\$ 4.4
Investing activities		
Property, plant and equipment	(4.3)	(4.2)
Exploration and development	(1.2)	(1.7)
Restricted cash	6.6	(3.8)
Disposition of assets and investments	0.1	-
Other	0.1	(0.8)
	<u>1.3</u>	<u>(10.5)</u>
Financing activities		
Long-term debt	(10.7)	(6.5)
Proceeds from disposition of subsidiary	-	0.3
Common shares issued	-	11.5
Others	(0.3)	(0.1)
	<u>(11.0)</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	<u>\$ 2.5</u>	<u>\$ (0.9)</u>

(*) Excludes foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash held in foreign currency

Cash from Operations

Operations generated cash flow of \$12.24 million in 2001, as compared to \$4.36 million in 2000. Excluding the effect of changes in operating assets and liabilities and liquidation of hedges, cash from operating activities decreased to \$2.10 million in 2001 compared to \$8.64 million in 2000. Cash reduction from operations in 2001 reflects increased production costs and lower production volume at both the São Bento and La Colorada mines in the year compared to 2000.

Investing Activities

Total funds invested in property, plant and equipment were \$4.28 million in 2001 compared to \$4.18 million in 2000. Capital spending at São Bento in 2001 included outlays of \$3.06 million for mine development, \$0.34 million for geologic exploration, \$0.91 million for mine and metallurgical plant equipment, and tailing dam expansion costs of \$0.03 million and other credit of \$0.06 million. Capital spending in 2000 for São Bento included outlays of \$3.92 million for mine development and exploration, \$0.59 million for mine and metallurgical equipment and tailings dam expansion of \$0.28 million.

At the La Colorada mine, capital expenditures for 2000 were \$0.08 million as the mine reached the end of its productive life and the Company recorded a credit of \$0.69 million for deferred stripping charged to operating costs.

Capitalized exploration and development costs were \$1.23 million in 2001 compared to \$1.76 million in 2000. These 2001 outlays were in the amounts of \$1.13 million at Kisladag, Turkey and \$0.10 million at Efemçukuru and Kaymaz, Turkey.

Financing Activities

Consolidated short- and long-term borrowings excluding debentures were \$15.35 million at December 31, 2001 compared to \$25.34 million in 2000. During 2001, there were repayments of \$10.66 million related to Eldorado's total debt facility. NM Rothschild was paid a total of \$10.09 million and equipment and Energold loan payments totaled \$0.57 million. Funds to pay these loans were generated by operating activities of \$13.03 million.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Cash Resources and Liquidity

As at December 31, 2000, the Company had cash, restricted cash and short-term investments of \$5.23 million and a negative working capital of \$3.97 million, compared with a positive working capital of \$5.08 million and cash, restricted cash and investments of \$9.35 million in 2000. The negative working capital as at December 31, 2001 is a result of the high short-term debt levels and higher accounts payable, the result of repair work on the São Bento mine #2 autoclave. Of the \$10.09 million in principal payments on the corporate debt that occurred in 2001, \$9.0 million was applied to the long-term portion. The Company negotiated a revised principal payment schedule in February 2002 with its long-term debt holder, NM Rothschild & Sons Ltd., and completed an equity financing to resolve the negative working capital position.

Forward Sales and Other Commitments

Eldorado enters into financial agreements (financial instruments) with its major credit supplier (NM Rothschild & Sons) in order to hedge underlying revenue and cost exposures arising from commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. Contracts include forward sales and spot deferred contracts, which commit counterparties to prices payable at a future date. Eldorado does not hold or issue financial instruments or derivative financial instruments for trading purposes or to create hedge positions in excess of forecast identifiable exposures.

Eldorado hedges both currency and gold. The Company employs forward sales contracts (including spot deferred contracts) to hedge prices for anticipated gold production and currency exchange rates on the Brazilian Real. The following table details the Company's consolidated gold hedging position as at December 31, 2001.

GOLD HEDGE POSITION

	2002	2003	2004
Gold ounces			
Spot deferred contracts			
Amount hedged	8,118	-	-
Average price (\$/oz)	\$ 292	\$ -	\$ -

Eldorado closed out its Brazilian Real hedge in July 2001 for a loss of \$0.92 million. The Company continues to hold an open credit line with NM Rothschild to hedge its Brazilian Real currency exposure. The Company currently forecasts no Real currency hedge for 2002 as it is management's belief that the Real will stabilize or continue to weaken slightly over the twelve month period of 2002. A weaker Real is positive for the Company since approximately 70% of the costs of the São Bento mine are based in Brazilian Reals.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Eldorado's profitability depends primarily on the quantity of gold produced, the price of gold, operating costs, interest rates on borrowings and investments and development and exploration expenditure levels and success. In view of the substantial stocks of gold held by central banks and financial institutions, the price of gold is exposed to the risk of decline should it cease to maintain its traditional role as a strategic reserve asset. Supply of gold from these stocks either through selling or lending may result in lower gold prices.

Eldorado seeks to manage its exposure through currency and commodity hedging, and by maintaining appropriate liquidity and a prudent level of debt. Eldorado also manages risks through geographic diversification and operates through a decentralized organizational structure whereby regional management addresses local and regional issues.

Environmental laws and regulations are continually evolving in all regions in which Eldorado conducts its activities. The Company is not able to determine the impact of future changes in environmental laws and regulations on its future financial position due to the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate form such changes may take. As mining operations continue to update and clarify their closure plans, and environmental protection laws and administrative policies are changed, Eldorado will revise the estimate of its total obligations.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ELDORADO

The consolidated financial statements and the information in the annual report are the responsibility of the Board of Directors and Management. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Management in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. A system of controls is maintained by Management to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and financial information is accurate and reliable.

The Audit Committee is comprised of outside Directors, and meets with Management and the independent auditors to assure that Management is maintaining adequate financial controls and to approve the annual and quarterly consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee also reviews the results of the annual audit performed by the independent auditors prior to submitting the consolidated financial statements to the Board of Directors for approval.

The consolidated financial statements in the annual report have been examined by PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP and their report follows.



Paul N. Wright
President & Chief Executive Officer



Earl W. Price
Vice President, Finance

AUDITORS' REPORT**TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ELDORADO GOLD CORPORATION**

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Eldorado Gold Corporation as at December 31, 2001 and 2000 and the consolidated statements of operations and deficit and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000. These consolidated 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, 2001 and 2000 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.




"PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP"
Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, BC
February 15, 2002, except as to Note 8 which is as of April 11, 2002.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

		2001	2000
		(Restated) (Audited) Note 8	(Restated) (Audited) Note 8
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 4,752	\$ 2,300
Restricted cash	Note 9	475	7,053
Accounts receivable		3,747	4,944
Inventories	Note 4	5,069	4,669
		<u>14,043</u>	<u>18,966</u>
Mine property, plant and equipment	Note 5	66,495	70,627
Mineral properties and deferred development	Note 5	30,673	29,442
Investments and advances		122	277
Future income taxes	Note 13	-	203
Other assets and deferred charges	Note 6	1,961	1,675
		<u>\$ 113,294</u>	<u>\$ 121,190</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 11,769	\$ 6,553
Current portion of long term debt	Note 9	6,243	7,331
		<u>18,012</u>	<u>13,884</u>
Provision for reclamation costs		3,467	3,467
Deferred gain	Note 7	5,621	4,322
Future income taxes	Note 13	178	193
Convertible debentures	Note 8	8,482	8,303
Long term debt	Note 9	9,103	18,006
		<u>44,863</u>	<u>48,175</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	Note 10	316,406	310,527
Special warrants	Note 10	-	5,840
Equity portion of convertible debentures	Note 8	1,400	1,400
Deficit		<u>(249,375)</u>	<u>(244,752)</u>
		<u>68,431</u>	<u>73,015</u>
		<u>\$ 113,294</u>	<u>\$ 121,190</u>
Nature of operations	Note 1		
Commitments and Contingencies	Note 14		
Subsequent events	Note 9, 10, 17		

Approved by the Board


Paul N. Wright
Director

Wayne D. Lenton
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND DEFICIT

DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

		2001	2000
		(Restated) (Audited) Note 8	(Restated) (Audited) Note 8
REVENUE			
Gold sales		\$ 33,523	\$ 51,455
Interest and other income		944	1,962
		<u>34,467</u>	<u>53,417</u>
EXPENSES			
Operating costs		22,753	34,013
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		8,991	11,369
General and administrative		3,296	3,163
Exploration expense		508	539
Interest and financing costs		2,655	3,749
Reclamation		-	674
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		173	(576)
		<u>38,376</u>	<u>52,931</u>
(Loss) profit before the undernoted items		<u>(3,909)</u>	<u>486</u>
Write down, disposals of investments and advances		(24)	(59)
Reorganization costs		(406)	-
Gain on disposals of mine property, plant and equipment		74	-
Gain on disposition of subsidiary		-	297
		<u>(4,265)</u>	<u>724</u>
(LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAXES		<u>(4,265)</u>	<u>724</u>
Taxes			
Current	Note 13	(155)	1,019
Future	Note 13	(203)	(1,310)
		<u>(358)</u>	<u>(291)</u>
NET (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>\$ (4,623)</u>	<u>\$ 433</u>
Deficit at the beginning of the year:			
As previously reported		-	(244,791)
Change in convertible debentures	Note 8	-	(394)
As restated		<u>\$ (244,752)</u>	<u>\$ (245,185)</u>
Deficit at the end of the year			
		<u>\$ (249,375)</u>	<u>\$ (244,752)</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING			
		<u>99,736,407</u>	<u>79,874,211</u>
BASIC (LOSS) INCOME PER SHARE - U.S.\$		<u>\$ (0.05)</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>
BASIC (LOSS) INCOME PER SHARE - CDN.\$		<u>\$ (0.08)</u>	<u>\$ 0.02</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2001	2000
	(Restated) (Audited) Note 8	(Restated) (Audited) Note 8
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) income for the year	\$ (4,623)	\$ 433
Items not affecting cash		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	8,991	11,369
Future income taxes	203	1,310
Reclamation	-	674
Write-down, disposals of investments and advances	24	59
Gain on disposals of mine property, plant and equipment	(74)	-
Gain on disposition of subsidiary	-	(297)
Interest and financing costs	373	260
Amortization of hedging gain	(2,791)	(5,167)
Foreign exchange loss	789	224
	<u>2,892</u>	<u>8,865</u>
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	1,197	(2,676)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(400)	384
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,250	(2,495)
Liquidation of hedges	4,090	511
	<u>13,029</u>	<u>4,589</u>
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Mine property, plant and equipment	(4,513)	(4,183)
Proceeds from disposals of mine property, plant and equipment	231	-
Mineral properties and deferred development	(1,231)	(1,757)
Investments and advances	61	(11)
Proceeds from disposals of investments and advances	70	-
Reclamation costs incurred	-	(779)
Restricted cash	6,578	(3,784)
	<u>1,196</u>	<u>(10,514)</u>
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long-term debt	(10,660)	(6,514)
Proceeds from disposition of subsidiary	-	303
Issue of common shares:		
Voting - for cash	5	5,662
Special warrants	-	5,840
Other assets and deferred charges	(295)	(60)
	<u>(10,950)</u>	<u>5,231</u>
Foreign exchange loss on cash held in foreign currency	(823)	(259)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>2,452</u>	<u>(953)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	<u>2,300</u>	<u>3,253</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 4,752</u>	<u>\$ 2,300</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest paid	\$ 1,725	\$ 3,020

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

1. Eldorado Gold Corporation ("Eldorado", "the Company") is engaged in gold mining and related activities, including exploration, extraction, processing and reclamation. Gold, the primary product, is produced in Brazil and was produced in Mexico until the sales of the Mexican subsidiaries. Exploration activities are carried on in Brazil and Turkey.

Management estimates that the Company has sufficient working capital and anticipated cash flow to meet its planned normal operating expenditures and debt repayments for the next fiscal year. The Company has agreed to further reduce its net debt. (Note 17) If the Company can not make such a reduction it may be necessary to amend the credit agreement to access its restricted cash or defer scheduled repayments. The Company has been successful in amending its credit agreement in the past, but there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

The Company has not determined whether all its development properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amount shown for mineral properties and deferred development is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing, licenses and permits to complete the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. The amounts shown as mineral properties and deferred development represent net costs to date, less amounts amortized and/or written off and do not necessarily represent present or future values.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2. Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Eldorado and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in Canada.

Foreign currency translation

Eldorado's subsidiaries are integrated operations. The financial statements and other transactions stated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars using the temporal method, as noted below:

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet dates;

Non-monetary assets are translated at historical rates;

Revenue and expense items are translated at the average rate for the year; and

Translation gains and losses are included in operations.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include those short-term money market instruments, which on acquisition have a term to maturity of three months or less. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with creditworthy institutions.

Inventories

In-process inventories, including ore stockpiles when applicable, are valued at the lower of average production costs and net realizable value, after a reasonable allowance for further processing costs. Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average cost and replacement cost.

Investments

Investments in shares of other companies are carried at cost or at cost less amounts written off to reflect an impairment in value that is other than temporary.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, including costs associated with properties under development. Assets used in commercial production are subject to depreciation and depletion over their estimated useful lives, on the basis described below.

Mineral properties, capitalized development and stripping costs;

Where the mine operating plan calls for production from well defined ore reserves, the unit of production method is applied. Buildings, machinery, mobile and other equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, ranging from 5 to 8 years.

Annually, reviews are undertaken to evaluate the carrying values of operating mines and development properties. Estimated undiscounted future net cash flows from each mine and development property are calculated using estimated future sale prices (considering historical and current prices, price trends and

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

2. related factors) and operating capital and reclamation costs. If it is determined that the estimated net recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, a write-down to the estimated net recoverable amount is made with a charge to operations.

Exploration and development

Exploration costs are charged against operations as incurred until a mineral resource is established on a property, from which time exploration expenditures are capitalized. Capitalized amounts are expensed if it is determined that a mineral property is not economic.

Deferred financing charges

Deferred financing charges consist of commissions and expenses related to establishing the related indebtedness and are being amortized to operations over the life of such indebtedness.

Environmental reclamation, rehabilitation and mine closure costs

Expenditures related to environmental protection, reclamation and site restorations undertaken during mine operations are expensed as incurred. Costs to be incurred at, or subsequent, to the closing of a mine are estimated and charged against operations over the estimated life of the mine or until it is estimated an adequate provision exists.

Revenue recognition

Gold and silver revenues are recorded at the estimated net realizable value of dore sales. Adjustments to these amounts are made after final prices, weights, and assays are determined. Silver revenues are recorded as a cost recovery. Gains and losses realized on financial instruments used to hedge gold price risk are recognized in sales revenue when the related production is sold.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Where the probability of the realization of the future income tax asset is not more likely than not, a valuation allowance is recorded.

The most significant estimates are related to the physical and economic lives of mineral assets and site restoration costs and related obligations.

Income taxes

Future income taxes are recognized for the future income tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future income tax assets and liabilities of a change in rates is included in operations in the period that includes the enactment date. A future income tax asset is recorded when the probability of the realization is more likely than not.

Share option plan

The Company has a share option plan as described in Note 10. No compensation expense is recognized for this plan when shares or share options are issued pursuant to the plan. Consideration paid for shares on exercise of the share options is credited to share capital.

Loss (earnings) per share

Loss (earnings) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year of 99,736,407 (2000-79,874,211). The Company has adopted the revised recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, CICA 3500, whereby new rules are applied in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. The revised standard has been applied on a retroactive basis and did not result in any restatement of the Company's financial statements. The effect of potential issuances of shares under options and warrants would be anti-dilutive, and therefore basic and diluted losses per share are the same.

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

SALE OF MEXICAN SUBSIDIARIES

3. Effective November 1, 2000 the Company sold its Mexican subsidiaries to Conservación y Señalamiento Vial and Exploraciones Mineras del Desierto S.A. de C.V. The Company received \$500 cash and the purchaser forgave \$1,459 debt owed by the Company.

The financial statements include the results of operations of the subsidiaries for the period January 1, 2000 to October 31, 2000.

Assets and liabilities as at the date of sale are as follows

	2001	2000
Assets		
Total Assets	\$ -	\$ 7,470
Liabilities		
Total Liabilities	\$ -	\$ 4,387
Shareholders' equity	\$ -	\$ 3,083
Consideration received - cash	-	(500)
Deferred gain	-	(2,752)
Withholding tax	-	(128)
(Gain) on disposition of subsidiary	\$ -	\$ (297)

INVENTORIES

	2001	2000
4.		
In process inventory	\$ 975	\$ 437
Materials and Supplies	4,094	4,232
	\$ 5,069	\$ 4,669

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2001	2000
5.		
Mine property, plant and equipment		
São Bento mine	\$ 104,381	\$ 100,302
Accumulated depreciation and depletion	(38,254)	(30,247)
	\$ 66,127	\$ 70,055
Office furniture and equipment	\$ 1,838	\$ 2,087
Accumulated depreciation	(1,470)	(1,515)
	\$ 368	\$ 572
Mineral properties and deferred development	\$ 30,673	\$ 29,442
	\$ 97,168	\$ 100,069

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

OTHER ASSETS AND DEFERRED CHARGES

6.	2001	2000
Deferred financing charges for:		
Convertible Debenture	\$ 690	\$ 690
Long term debt	3,077	2,288
Related to debentures converted/ amortization	(512)	(448)
Accumulated amortization	(1,853)	(1,414)
	<u>\$ 1,402</u>	<u>\$ 1,116</u>
Cash security deposits	559	559
	<u>\$ 1,961</u>	<u>\$ 1,675</u>

DEFERRED GAIN

7. Eldorado recorded a deferred gain of \$4,090 in 2001 (\$511 in 2000) as a result of liquidating a portion of its hedging position. An amount of \$2,791 was recorded to earnings in 2001. The remaining hedging gains of \$5,621 will be taken into income over the years for which the hedges were originally established per the table below.

	2002	2003	2004
Deferred Gain	\$ 4,143	\$ 1,807	\$ (329)

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

8.	2001	2000
Debentures	\$ 8,482	\$ 8,303
Equity portion of convertible debentures	1,400	1,400

Debentures maturing November 1, 2004

Under an agency agreement dated November 3, 1994 Eldorado issued \$10,000 of special notes at a price of \$1 per special note, for cash of \$9,500 net of agent's commissions. Each note was subsequently exercised into a \$1 principal amount 8.25% convertible unsecured subordinated debenture. As at December 31, 2001 and 2000 \$9,150 face value of debentures was outstanding. Each \$1 debenture matures on November 1, 2004 and is convertible at the holders option into 307.69 common shares of Eldorado representing a conversion price of \$3.25 per share. Subject to certain restrictions, the debentures are redeemable for cash at par at the option of Eldorado after November 1, 1997. During 2001, no debentures were converted or redeemed.

Change in accounting method

Subsequent to the initial release of the financial statements as at December 31, 2001, the Company has reviewed the terms of its convertible debentures and determined that the instrument should have been accounted for, on implementation of the guideline on Financial Instruments at December 31, 1996, as a debt instrument, at its present value, with an amount recorded in equity to reflect the estimated fair value of the conversion feature. The debt will be accreted to its face value over the term of the debentures. Accordingly, the Company has corrected its financial statements retroactively and prior periods presented have been restated. The effect on the components of the consolidated financial statements was as follows:

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

	2001	2000
8.		
cont. Liability portion of convertible debentures before change	\$ 1,870	\$ 2,427
Change	<u>6,612</u>	<u>5,876</u>
Liability portion of convertible debentures after change	<u>\$ 8,482</u>	<u>\$ 8,303</u>
Equity portion of convertible debentures before change	\$ 7,280	\$ 6,723
Change	<u>(5,880)</u>	<u>(5,323)</u>
Equity portion of convertible debentures after change	<u>\$ 1,400</u>	<u>\$ 1,400</u>
Net (loss) income for the year before change	\$ (3,887)	\$ 1,106
Change	<u>(736)</u>	<u>(673)</u>
Net (loss) income for the year after change	<u>\$ (4,623)</u>	<u>\$ 433</u>
(Loss) income per share before change	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.01
(Loss) income per share after change	<u>\$ (0.05)</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>

LONG TERM DEBT AND RESTRICTED CASH

9.	2001	2000
Restricted Cash		
Reserve account	\$ 475	\$ 1,305
Liquidity account	-	2,624
Escrow In-Trust account	-	3,124
	<u>\$ 475</u>	<u>\$ 7,053</u>
Long term debt		
Corporate loan facility	\$ 15,103	\$ 24,506
Equipment purchase loan	-	498
Energold Mining Ltd. loan	243	333
	<u>\$ 15,346</u>	<u>\$ 25,337</u>
Current portion	<u>(6,243)</u>	<u>(7,331)</u>
	<u>\$9,103</u>	<u>\$ 18,006</u>

Commencing on March 31, 1999 the Company, as part of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "ARCA") with NM Rothschild & Sons Ltd. ("NM Rothschild"), agreed to the establishment of a Reserve account in which the Company agreed to deposit cash quarterly under certain circumstances. The purpose of this account is to serve as a reserve against future payments of principal, interest and other amounts due under the Loan Agreement. As at December 31, 2001 the amount held in the Reserve account was \$475 (2000 \$1,305).

Effective March 1, 2000, in connection with the equity financing described in Note 10, the Company, as part of a Second Agreement and Amendment to the ARCA, agreed to the establishment of a Liquidity Account in which the Company agreed to deposit cash quarterly under certain circumstances. At June 30, 2001 the amount held in the Liquidity Account was used to reduce the loan balance with NM Rothschild.

On January 23, 2001 the hedge position was liquidated, \$2,000 was paid to NM Rothschild and flat forward contracts at \$296.60 per ounce were acquired to hedge 95% of the forecast gold production of the Company from January 2001 to December 2003.

On June 29, 2001, the Company entered into an agreement ("the Sixth Amendment") with NM Rothschild where among other things the June 30, 2001 principal payment of \$1,000 was made from the Company's Reserve and Liquidity Accounts (the "Deposit Accounts"). The funds remaining in the Deposit Accounts were used to prepay the principal payment due on September 30, 2001 of \$1,500 and the remaining balance applied to the principal payment due on December 31, 2003.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

9. On July 2, 2001, the Company closed out its gold hedging contracts maturing after December 31, 2001, restructured its gold hedging contracts due July 31, 2001 to December 31, 2001 and closed out all Brazilian Real hedging contracts. The net funds from the hedge Contracts liquidation were applied as pre-payment of the NM Rothschild loan reducing the Company's debt by \$1,200.

As at December 31, 2001, the total debt outstanding is \$15,103, which is made up of \$13,909 of loan and \$1,194 of accrued fees payable at the time of final principal payment. The loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.5%, which was 4.5806% at December 31, 2001.

As security for this loan, Eldorado has granted NM Rothschild a general security agreement over the assets of Eldorado as well as claims over the mine assets in Brazil and the exploration and development properties in Turkey.

The re-payment schedule on the NM Rothschild corporate facility is as follows:

	2002	2003	2004
Loan re-payment	\$ 6,000	\$ 9,103	\$ -

Subsequent to year end certain terms of the loan were amended (note 17).

Equipment purchase loan

In September 1996 the Company established an equipment purchase loan of which \$498 remained outstanding as at December 31, 2000. This loan was fully repaid during the year 2001.

Energold Mining Ltd.

In November of 1998, Eldorado and Energold entered into an agreement dissolving a joint venture formed in April of 1998. As part of the dissolution of the joint venture, Eldorado agreed to pay Energold \$333 in 2001. This loan bears interest at a rate equal to the Prime Rate plus one percent per annum.

In November of 2001 the Company paid Energold an amount of \$71 (Cdn.\$112) as partial cash settlement on the note and amended the promissory note to pay the balance of the note of \$243 (Cdn.\$388) in May of 2002.

SHARE CAPITAL

10. Eldorado's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of voting and non-voting common shares with no par value. The details of the common shares issued and outstanding are as follows:

2000	Shares Issued	Amount
Shares at beginning of the year	74,128,538	\$304,865
Shares for exercised stock options	416,776	157
Shares for cash consideration	9,500,000	5,505
Shares returned to Treasury	(5,000)	-
Shares at December 31, 2000	<u>84,040,314</u>	<u>\$ 310,527</u>

2001

Shares at beginning of the year	84,040,314	\$ 310,527
Shares for exercised stock options	35,000	5
Shares for cash consideration	18,245,458	5,874
Shares at December 31, 2001	<u>102,320,772</u>	<u>\$ 316,406</u>

On January 25, 2000, the Company completed a private placement of 9,500,000 Special Warrants at a price of Cdn\$.90 per Special Warrant to raise gross proceeds of Cdn\$8,550 (US\$5,900). Net proceeds received after payment of expenses related to the offering were \$5,505. Each Special Warrant was exercisable without payment of additional consideration for a unit (a "Unit") consisting of one common share of Eldorado and one half of a share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each whole Warrant entitled the holder to acquire an additional common share of Eldorado at a price of Cdn\$1.10 per common share until January 24, 2002. As at January 24, 2002 no Warrants were exercised and they expired.

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

10. On November 24, 2000 the Company completed a private placement of 18,245,458 Special Warrants at a price of Cdn\$.55 per Special Warrant to raise gross proceeds of Cdn\$10,035 (US\$6,520). Net proceeds received after payment of expenses related to the offering were \$5,874. Each Special Warrant was exercised without further payment of additional consideration for a unit (a "Unit") consisting of one common share of Company and one half of a share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share of the Company at a price of Cdn\$.80 per common share until February 22, 2003.

Share option plan

The Company established a share purchase option plan ("the Plan") in June 1994. Amendments to the Plan were approved in June 1995, June 1996 and May 2000. The Board of Directors administers the Plan, whereby it may from time to time grant up to a total of 10,200,000 options to directors, officers, employees, consultants or advisors. All options granted under the Plan shall expire not later than the tenth anniversary of the date the options were granted. The exercise price of an option is determined by the Board of Directors, but shall not be less than the closing price of the common shares of the Company on The Toronto Stock Exchange on the last business day before the date on which the option is granted. Vesting and terms are at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

A summary of the Company's options at December 31, 2001 and 2000 and the changes for the years ending on those dates is presented below:

Options (Cdn\$)	Outstanding Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
2000		
Outstanding options as at January 1, 2000	6,804,310	\$ 0.93
Granted	945,000	0.79
Exercised	(416,776)	0.55
Expired/Cancelled	(819,391)	0.83
Outstanding options as at December 31, 2000	<u>6,513,143</u>	<u>\$ 0.84</u>
Exercisable options as at December 31, 2000	6,035,146	\$ 0.93
2001		
Outstanding options as at January 1, 2001	6,513,143	\$ 0.84
Granted	2,349,150	0.30
Exercised	(35,000)	0.24
Expired/Cancelled	(4,347,793)	1.05
Outstanding and exercisable options as at December 31, 2001	<u>4,479,500</u>	<u>\$ 0.51</u>

As at December 31, 2001, options to purchase up to 2,680,858 shares remained available to be granted under the Plan. Summaries of the Company's options outstanding, exercise prices and expiry dates are presented below.

Stock Options (Cdn\$)

Range of Exercised Price (\$)	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2001	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
0.80 to 0.90	546,500	0.7	1.12
0.40 to 1.00	605,000	1.9	0.50
0.50 to 1.00	975,000	2.4	0.53
0.70 to 0.90	332,000	3.2	0.84
0.24 to 0.51	2,021,000	4.7	0.28
0.24 to 0.90	<u>4,479,500</u>	<u>3.21</u>	<u>0.51</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

The following table summarizes information about the warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2001 and 2000.

10.
cont.

	Outstanding Warrants	Weighted Average Conversion Price (Cdn\$)
Warrants outstanding at January 1, 2000		
Granted January 25, 2000	4,750,000	1.10
Granted November 24, 2000	9,122,729	0.89
Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2000	13,872,729	0.90
Warrants outstanding at January 1, 2001	13,872,729	0.90
Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2001	13,872,729	0.90

Warrants

Conversion Price (\$)	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2001	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Conversion Price (\$)
0.80 to 1.10	13,872,729	0.77	0.90

Shareholder rights plan

On March 8, 1995, the Board of Directors of Eldorado adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan, which was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General meeting on June 5, 1995. Under the terms of the plan, rights are attached to the common shares and to the 8.25% convertible subordinated unsecured debentures. The rights become marketable and exercisable only upon the occurrence of certain specified events. If a person or group acting in concert acquires or announces its intention to acquire 20% or more of the outstanding common shares in a non-permitted bid, each right, on exercise, entitles the holders (other than the acquiring person or group) to purchase common shares of Eldorado at half the current market price per common share.

The rights are not triggered by a "permitted bid" which is, in effect, a bid made to all shareholders for all of the voting shares by way of a bid circular. Such an offer must remain outstanding for at least 75 days and must be accepted by shareholders holding at least 50% of the outstanding shares that are not held by the bidder. At any time prior to the rights becoming exercisable, the Board of Directors may redeem all the rights at \$.00001 per right.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

11.

Fair value of financial instruments

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the fair value of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective carrying values.

The carrying values and estimated fair values of Eldorado's other financial instruments are as follows:

Carrying and Estimated fair values

	Carrying Amount	Estimated fair value
2001		
Financial Assets		
Forward Gold Sales contracts	\$ -	\$ 100
Investments	122	122
Financial Liabilities		
Convertible debentures	\$ 8,482	\$ 6,309
Long term debt	15,346	15,346

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

11.
cont.

2000

	Carrying Amount	Estimated fair value
Financial Assets		
Forward Gold Sales contracts	\$ -	\$ 4,300
Foreign Exchange Purchase Commitments	-	(288)
Investments	277	277
Financial Liabilities		
Convertible debentures	\$ 8,303	\$ 5,949
Long term debt	25,337	25,337

Financial instruments, which subject the Company to market risk and concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of gold hedge contracts. The Company's exposure to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties in connection with its metal forward contracts is limited to the unrealized gains on outstanding contracts based on current market prices. Eldorado believes it has minimized credit risk by monitoring the financial conditions of its counterparties and dealing with large, creditworthy institutions.

HEDGING COMMITMENTS

12.

Gold hedging

At December 31, 2001, Eldorado's hedging program consists of the following spot deferred gold contracts.

	2002	2003	2004
Forward gold sales contracts (ounces)	8,118	-	-
Average price (\$/oz.)	292	-	-
Deferred gain (\$/oz.)	40	-	-
Total (\$oz.)	332	-	-

The positions held by Eldorado are in the form of spot deferred contracts including 8,118 ounces to be delivered at a rate of 7,500 ounces per month, at a price of \$292.

The mark to market value of the Company's hedge position at December 31, 2001 was \$100 at a spot price of \$278 per ounce using a contango rate of 1.20%

TAXES

13.

Details of income tax expense related to operations are as follows:

	2001	2000
Income Taxes		
Recovery (Expense)		
Current		
Canada	\$ 158	\$ 1,297
Foreign	(313)	(278)
Future		
Canada	(203)	(1,310)
Foreign	-	-
	\$ (358)	\$ (291)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rates to the effective tax rate on earnings before taxes and other items is as follows:

13.		2001	2000
cont.			
	Statutory Rate	(44.62%)	45.62%
	Losses not recognized net of income not subject to tax	16.53	45.06
	Gain on disposition of subsidiary not taxable	-	(9.70)
	Temporary differences not recorded	-	(70.86)
	Non-deductible expense and other items	36.48	30.07
	Effective income tax rate	<u>8.39%</u>	<u>40.19%</u>

Eldorado and its subsidiaries have tax losses from prior years, which are available to offset taxable income of future years. These tax losses expire as follows:

	2004	2008
	\$ 2,808	\$ 2,944

In addition, the Brazilian subsidiaries have losses of \$119,070, which can be used to offset taxable income and \$99,552 which can be used to offset income for social contribution tax. These losses have no expiry date and can be used to offset 30% of income in any one year.

No recognition has been given in the accounts to the potential future benefits that may arise on utilization of tax losses.

Future income taxes, as at December 31, 2001, consist of the following temporary differences:

Assets		
Tax over book value of exploration expenditures	\$	-
Liabilities		
Tax on undistributed earnings of a subsidiary	\$	(178)

Additional temporary differences between the accounting and tax basis of assets and liabilities of \$16,165 have not been recognized, as they are unlikely to be realized.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

14. As at December 31, 2001, Eldorado has the following commitments and contingencies:

Interest on withholding taxes

São Bento Mineração may have a liability relating to interest and penalties on accrued but unpaid withholding tax on gold loans. The Company believes there are no grounds to the claim and will defend its position vigorously. If an unfavorable ruling were to occur the Company estimates the liability to be a maximum of \$1,000.

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

SEGMENTED INFORMATION

15. All of Eldorado's operations are related to the gold mining industry. In 2001 Eldorado had a single producing mine, São Bento with mining and exploration assets located in South America and Turkey. Hedging revenues have been proportionally allocated to the mines based upon their gold production.

	Twelve months ended December 31	
	2001	2000
Gold sales		
São Bento Mine	\$ 33,523	\$ 39,339
La Colorada Mine	-	12,116
	<u>33,523</u>	<u>51,455</u>
Operating costs		
São Bento Mine	22,753	22,656
La Colorada Mine	-	12,031
	<u>22,753</u>	<u>34,687</u>
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		
São Bento Mine	8,415	7,815
La Colorada Mine	-	3,223
	<u>8,415</u>	<u>11,038</u>
Corporate expenses, net of interest and other income	(5,756)	(4,705)
Exploration expense	(508)	(539)
Write down, disposals of investments and advances	(24)	(59)
Reorganization costs	(406)	-
Gain on disposals of mine property, plant and equipment	74	-
Gain on disposition of subsidiary	-	297
(Loss) profit before income taxes	<u>(4,265)</u>	<u>724</u>
Taxes		
Current	(155)	1,019
Future	(203)	(1,310)
Net (loss) income for the year	<u>\$ (4,623)</u>	<u>\$ 433</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

	2001	2000
15. Segment assets		
São Bento Mine	\$ 78,855	\$ 79,650
cont. Total assets for reportable segments	<u>78,855</u>	<u>79,650</u>
Mineral properties and deferred development	30,673	29,442
Other	3,766	12,098
	<u>\$ 113,294</u>	<u>\$ 121,190</u>
 Revenues by geographic area		
North America	\$ 218	\$ 12,790
South America	34,236	40,597
Turkey	13	30
	<u>\$ 34,467</u>	<u>\$ 53,417</u>
 Net Earnings by geographic area		
North America	\$ (6,292)	\$ (8,629)
South America	1,994	9,191
Turkey	(222)	(152)
Australia	(103)	23
	<u>\$ (4,623)</u>	<u>\$ 433</u>
 Assets by geographic area		
North America	\$ 3,324	\$ 11,308
South America	79,011	79,877
Turkey	30,959	30,004
Australia	-	1
	<u>\$ 113,294</u>	<u>\$ 121,190</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

16. The Company conducted non-cash investing and financing activities as follows:

	2001	2000
Operating activities		
Foregiveness of amounts owed by the company	\$ -	\$ (1,459)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,459)</u>
Investing activities		
Foregiveness of amounts owed by the company	\$ -	\$ 1,459
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,459</u>
Financing activities		
Long term debt backend fees accrual	\$ (494)	\$ (405)
Increase in long term debt	494	405
Equity portion of debentures	179	159
Debentures	(179)	(159)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

17. On February 15, 2002 the Company completed a private placement of 59,523,810 special warrants at a price of Cdn\$0.42 per special warrants. Each special warrant entitles the holder to receive one common share of the Company at no additional cost. In consideration for acting as Eldorado's Underwriters in respect of the sale of the special warrants, the agents will receive a cash commission, and compensation warrants exercisable, without payment of additional consideration, for that number of compensation options equal to 5,952,381 special warrants. The compensation options will be exercisable up until twelve months from the date of the final receipt for the final prospectus at an exercise price of Cdn\$0.49 per special warrant. Gross proceeds from the placement were Cdn\$25,000. On February 15, 2002 the funds were released upon receipt of shareholder approval satisfactory to the Toronto Stock Exchange.

On February 15, 2002 the Company, entered into an agreement (the "Seventh Amendment") with NM Rothschild where among other things, agreed to pay to NM Rothschild a principal payment on the loan facility of an amount equal to 50% of the net proceeds of the February 15, 2002 private placement. On February 19, 2002 a \$7,470 principal payment was made to NM Rothschild. The Company further agreed to deposit \$1,000 in the Company's Reserve Account, make an additional principal payment of \$1,039 on March 31, 2002 and entered into a revised principal repayment schedule. The Company will make monthly payments of \$200 beginning on April 30, 2002 to December 31, 2002. The remaining loan balance of \$3,400 net of Reserve Account balance is payable in 2003 in monthly installments.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Hugh C. Morris ⁽²⁾
Vancouver, BC
Chairman of the Board

Joseph F. Conway ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Toronto, Ontario
President & Chief Executive Officer
Repadre Capital Corporation

Wayne D. Lenton ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Point Roberts, Washington
USA

Paul M. Curtis ⁽¹⁾
Johannesburg, South Africa
Senior Manager, Corporate Finance
Gold Fields Limited

Paul N. Wright
Bowen Island, B.C.
President & Chief Executive Officer
Eldorado Gold Corporation

Committees of the Board of Directors
⁽¹⁾ Audit Committee
⁽²⁾ Compensation Committee

OFFICERS

Paul N. Wright
President & Chief Executive Officer

Earl W. Price
Vice President, Finance

Dawn L. Moss
Corporate Secretary

MANAGERS

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Dale Churcher - Manager Project
Development

BRAZIL OPERATIONS

Lincoln Silva
General Manager

Sergio Martins
Director, Exploration & Geology

TURKEY

Dave Bickford
General Manager

Umit Akdur
Administration Manager

CORPORATE OFFICES

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São Bento Mine
Santa Barbara, Minas Gerais, Brazil
Tel: 011-55-31-3837-7180
Fax: 011-55-31-3837-1670

TURKEY

Tüprağ Metal Madencilik Sanayi ve
Ticaret Limited Sirketi
Ankara, Turkey
Tel: 011-90-312-468-4536
Fax: 011-90-312-468-2646

LEGAL COUNSEL

Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP
Vancouver, BC Canada

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP
Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, BC Canada

**SHAREHOLDER
INFORMATION**

TRANSFER AGENT

Computershare Trust Company
of Canada
Vancouver, BC Canada

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Toronto Stock Exchange
Stock Symbol: ELD

**SOURCES OF SHAREHOLDER
INFORMATION**

The Annual Report is one of
several sources of information for
shareholders of Eldorado Gold
Corporation common shares.

- Other sources include:
- >> the unaudited comparative
interim financial statements;
statements are published
quarterly and mailed to the
Supplemental Shareholders' List
 - >> the Management Proxy Circular
describing the matters to be
considered at the Annual
General Meeting of Shareholders
 - >> the Annual Information Form
and other corporate and
continuous disclosure
documents are available on the
Company's web site and CDS
SEDAR website (www.sedar.com)
 - >> Website Address:
www.eldoradogold.com
 - >> Investor Relations:
info@eldoradogold.com

Cautionary Statement: This 2001 Annual Report contains certain statements related to ore reserves, production, revenue, expenses, plans, development schedules and similar items that represent forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on assumptions and estimates related to future economic and market conditions. The assumptions and estimates are reviewed regularly by management; however, they involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in the forward-looking statements.



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