
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 40-F

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR
 ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13(a) OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the year ended: **December 31, 2016**

Commission file number: **001-35329**

TIMMINS GOLD CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its charter)

British Columbia, Canada

(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1040

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code)

N/A

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**700 West Pender Street, Suite 615
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1G8
(604) 682-4002**

(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

**CT Corporation System
111 Eighth Avenue, 13th Floor
New York, New York 10011
(212) 894-8700**

(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code) of agent for service in the United States)

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

Title of each class:

Common Shares, no par value

Name of each exchange on which registered:

NYSE MKT LLC

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

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

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:

355,628,602 Common Shares

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

Yes

No

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements contained in this annual report on Form 40-F (the “Form 40-F”) may constitute “forward-looking statements” or “forward-looking information” (collectively, “forward-looking statements”) and are made pursuant to the “safe harbor” provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking statements are statements which relate to future events. Such statements include estimates, forecasts and statements with respect to project development risks and estimated future production and cash costs, future trends, plans, strategies, objectives and expectations, including with respect to costs, capital requirements, availability of financing, production, exploration and reserves and resources, projected production at the Company’s San Francisco Property and Ana Paula Project, including estimated internal rate of return and projected production, exploitation activities and potential, and future operations. Information inferred from the interpretation of drilling results and information concerning mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to be forward-looking statements, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present when, and if, a project is actually developed. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may”, “should”, “expects”, “plans”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “estimates”, “predicts”, “potential”, or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. All statements and information other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions, including: the successful completion of development projects, planned expansions or other projects within the timelines anticipated and at anticipated production levels; the accuracy of reserve and resource, grade, mine life, cash cost, net present value and internal rate of return estimates and other assumptions, projections and estimates made in the technical reports for the San Francisco Property and the Ana Paula Project; that mineral resources can be developed as planned; interest and exchange rates; that required financing and permits will be obtained; general economic conditions; that labor disputes, flooding, ground instability, fire, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated and other risks of the mining industry will not be encountered; the price of gold, silver and other metals; competitive conditions in the mining industry; title to mineral properties; and changes in laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Company.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty thereof. Some of the risks and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 40-F include, but are not limited to: changes in market conditions; actual results being materially different than reserve and resource, grade, mine life, net present value, internal rate of return and cash cost estimates and the other projections and estimates made in the technical reports for the San Francisco Property and the Ana Paula Project; variations in grade or recovery rates; risks relating to international operations; fluctuations in gold, silver and other metal prices and currency exchange rates; failure to obtain required financing; inability to successfully complete development projects, planned expansions or other projects within the timelines anticipated; natural disasters; adverse changes to general economic conditions or applicable laws, rules and regulations; changes in project parameters; the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses; labor disputes, flooding, ground instability, fire and other risks of the mining industry; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; the risk of an undiscovered defect in title or other adverse claim; the risk that results of exploration activities will be different than anticipated; and other factors contained in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the Annual Information Form.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements, you are cautioned that this list is not exhaustive and there may be other factors that the Company has not identified. Furthermore, the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements included in this Form 40-F if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as otherwise required by applicable law.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING MINERAL RESERVE AND RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Company is subject to the reporting requirements of the applicable Canadian securities laws, and as a result reports mineral reserves and resources according to Canadian standards. Canadian reporting requirements for disclosure of mineral properties are governed by National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”). The definitions of NI 43-101 are adopted from those given by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. U.S. reporting requirements are governed by Industry Guide 7 (“Guide 7”) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”). These reporting standards have similar goals in terms of conveying an appropriate level of confidence in the disclosures being reported, but embody different approaches and definitions. For example, under Industry Guide 7, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. In particular, we report “resources” in accordance with NI 43-101. While the terms “Mineral Resource,” “Measured Mineral Resource,” “Indicated Mineral Resource” and “Inferred Mineral Resource” are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards of the Commission and generally, U.S. companies are not permitted to report resources in documents filed with the Commission. As such, certain information contained in this Form 40-F concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards is not comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the Commission. In addition, an Inferred Mineral Resource has a great amount of uncertainty as to its existence and as to its economic and legal feasibility, and you cannot assume 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 other economic studies. You are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Measured or Indicated Resources will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves, and not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable. In addition, the definitions of “Proven Mineral Reserves” and “Probable Mineral Reserves” under CIM standards differ in certain respects from the standards of the Commission.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and procedures designed to ensure that (i) information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits to the Commission under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission’s rules and forms and (ii) information required to be disclosed in the Company’s reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including its Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Controller performing the functions of Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

At the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company’s management, including the CEO and Controller performing the functions of CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operations of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures. The evaluation included documentation review, enquiries and other procedures considered by management to be appropriate in the circumstances. Based on that evaluation, the Company’s CEO and Controller performing the functions of CFO have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

The Company’s management, including the CEO and Controller performing the functions of CFO, does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no

assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013). Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016.

Attestation report of the registered public accounting firm. Pursuant to section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended by section 103 of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, the Company is not required to include an auditor attestation report in this annual report on Form 40-F.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting. During the period covered by this annual report on Form 40-F, no change occurred in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

NOTICES PURSUANT TO REGULATION BTR

The Company was not required by Rule 104 of Regulation BTR to send any notices to any of its directors or executive officers during the year ended December 31, 2016.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Company's board of directors (the "Board") has determined that it has at least one audit committee financial expert serving on its audit committee. The Board has determined that Paula Rogers is an audit committee financial expert (as such term is defined in paragraph 8(b) of General Instruction B to Form 40-F) and is independent, as that term is defined by the Exchange Act and the NYSE MKT's corporate governance standards applicable to the Company.

The Commission has indicated that the designation of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not make such person an "expert" for any purpose, including without limitations for purpose of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, does not impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than those imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee and the Board in the absence of such designation and does not affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit committee or Board.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Board has adopted a written code of ethics entitled, "Code of Business Conduct" (the "Code"), by which it and all officers and employees of the Company, including the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, abide. There were no amendments, or waivers granted in respect of, the Code during the year ended December 31, 2016. The Code is posted on the Company's website at www.timminsgold.com. A copy of the Code may also be obtained by contacting the Corporate Secretary

of the Company at the address or telephone number indicated on the cover page of this annual report on Form 40-F. If there is an amendment to the Code, or if a waiver of the Code is granted to any of Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, the Company intends to disclose any such amendment or waiver by posting such information on the Company's website. Unless and to the extent specifically referred to herein, the information on the Company's website shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Deloitte LLP, chartered professional accountants, acted as the Company's independent auditor for the year ended December 31, 2016. See page 58 of the Annual Information Form for the total amount billed to the Company by Deloitte LLP for services performed in the last two fiscal periods by category of service (for audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees) in Canadian dollars.

See page 57 of the Annual Information Form for a description of the audit committee's pre-approval policies and procedures. No audit-related fees, tax fees or other non-audit fees were approved by the audit committee pursuant to paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

See Section "Liquidity" on page 11 of Exhibit 99.2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis".

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

See page 56 of the Annual Information Form.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

There are certain differences between the corporate governance practices applicable to the Company and those applicable to U.S. companies under NYSE MKT listing standards. A summary of the significant differences can be found on the Company's website at www.timminsgold.com.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

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

B. Consent to Service of Process. The Company has filed an Appointment of Agent for Service of Process and Undertaking on Form F-X with respect to the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this Form 40-F arises.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Company 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.

TIMMINS GOLD CORP.

By: /s/ Greg McCunn

Name: Greg McCunn
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 20, 2017

EXHIBIT INDEX

99.1	Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2016
99.2	Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2016
99.3	Audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016
99.4	Certificate of Greg McCunn required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.5	Certificate of Ian Harcus required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.6	Certificate of Greg McCunn pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.7	Certificate of Ian Harcus pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.8	Consent of Deloitte LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants
99.9	Consent of Alan J. San Martin
99.10	Consent of Mani M. Verma
99.11	Consent of Richard M. Gowans
99.12	Consent of William J. Lewis
99.13	Consent of Michael Creek
99.14	Consent of Tony Loschiavo
99.15	Consent of Craig Gibson
99.16	Consent of Kelly McLeod
99.17	Consent of Herb Welhener
99.18	Consent of Dawn Garcia
99.19	Consent of Taj Singh