

MAG SILVER CORP
Form 20-F
June 15, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

Commission file number 0 50437

MAG Silver Corp.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

British Columbia

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Suite 328, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2B5

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

None

N/A

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

Common Shares Without Par Value

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

None

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(Title of Class)

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:

37,928,610 Common Shares at December 31, 2006

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of exploration results, geology, grade and continuity of the Company's mineral deposits;

commodity price fluctuations (particularly gold and silver commodities);

currency fluctuations;

risks related to governmental regulations, including environmental regulations;

risks related to possible reclamation activities on the Company's properties;

the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified management and the Company's dependence upon such management in the development of its mineral properties;

increased competition in the exploration industry;

the Company's lack of infrastructure;

the Company's history of losses and expectation of future losses.

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein. This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including without limitation, those referred to in this document, under the heading "Risk Factors" and elsewhere. The Company's forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made, and the Company does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions should change.

For the reasons set forth above, investors should not attribute undue certainty to or place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

GLOSSARY

The following is a glossary of terms that appear in this Annual Report.

<i>Ag</i>	The elemental symbol for silver.
<i>alluvium</i>	Unconsolidated surficial sediments deposited by water.
<i>alteration</i>	Usually referring to chemical reactions in a rock mass resulting from the passage of hydrothermal fluids.
<i>andesite</i>	Volcanic rock, low in quartz content, generally fine grained and moderately dark coloured.
<i>anomalous</i>	A value, or values, in which the amplitude is statistically between that of a low contrast anomaly and a high contrast anomaly in a given data set.
<i>basalt</i>	Volcanic rock, low in quartz content, generally fine grained and dark coloured.
<i>calcite</i>	Calcium carbonate mineral. It is a common constituent of many rock types as well as occurring in veins and alteration assemblages.
<i>carbonate</i>	Minerals which have the formula $X CO_3$. Calcite is the most common carbonate mineral. Also rocks composed dominantly of carbonate minerals such as calcite.
<i>Cascabel</i>	Minera Cascabel, S.A. de C.V., a company incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Mexican Republic.
<i>Common Shares</i>	Common Shares without par value in the capital stock of the Company.
<i>Company</i>	MAG Silver Corp., a company under the <i>Business Corporations Act</i> (British Columbia).
<i>Conglomerate</i>	Sedimentary rock composed of gravel and coarser fragments.
<i>CRD</i>	Carbonate Replacement Deposit.
<i>Cretaceous</i>	The geological period extending from 135 million to 63 million years ago.
<i>CSAMT</i>	Controlled Source Audio Magneto Tellurics.
<i>diorites</i>	Medium-coloured intrusive igneous rocks of intermediate composition.
<i>Don Fippi Property</i>	The Don Fippi Property as defined in Item 4 - Information on the Company The Don Fippi Property.
<i>Exchange</i>	TSX Venture Exchange.
<i>exploration concession</i>	A defined area for which mineral tenure has been granted by the Mexican government for a period of six years to allow exploration. The concession may subsequently be upgraded to exploitation status.
<i>fault</i>	A fracture in rock where there has been displacement of the two sides.
<i>flow</i>	Volcanic rock comprised of flow lava.
<i>fracture</i>	Breaks in a rock, usually due to intensive folding or faulting.
<i>g/T</i>	Grams per tonne (31.1 g/T = 1.0 troy ounce/tonne).
<i>gangue</i>	Minerals incorporated in an orebody other than those of economic interest.
<i>grade</i>	

The concentration of each ore metal in a rock sample, usually given as weight percent. Where extremely low concentrations are involved, the concentration may be given in grams per tonne (g/T) or ounces per ton (oz/T). The grade of an ore deposit is calculated, often using sophisticated statistical procedures, as an average of the grades of a very large number of samples collected from throughout the deposit.

<i>graywacke</i>	Sandstone composed largely of sand-sized rock fragments.
<i>Guigui Property</i>	The Guigui Property as defined in Item 4 - Information on the Company The Guigui Property.
<i>hydrothermal</i>	Hot fluids, usually mainly water, in the earth's crust which may carry metals and other compounds in solution to the site of ore deposition or wall rock alteration.
<i>igneous</i>	A rock formed by the cooling of molten silicate material.
<i>intrusive</i>	A rock mass formed below the earth's surface from magma which has intruded into a pre-existing rock mass.
<i>Juanicipio Property</i>	The Juanicipio Property as defined in Item 4 - Information on the Company The Juanicipio Property.
<i>kaolinite</i>	An aluminum-silicate clay mineral. It is a common component of hydrothermal alteration of siliceous rocks.
<i>Lagartos</i>	Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de C.V., a company incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Mexican Republic, the principal of which is the Company.
<i>MAG</i>	MAG Silver Corp., a company under the <i>Business Corporations Act</i> (British Columbia).
<i>magma</i>	Molten rock formed within the crust or upper mantle of the earth.
<i>Mexico or Mexican Republic</i>	United Mexican States
<i>mill</i>	A facility for processing ore to concentrate and recover valuable minerals.
<i>mineral reserve</i>	That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. The economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. The study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.
<i>mineral resource</i>	A concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Industry Guide 7 does not provide for the disclosure of mineral resource estimates.
<i>mineralization</i>	Usually implies minerals of value occurring in rocks.
<i>monzonite</i>	An intermediate intrusive rock related to granite.
<i>net smelter returns royalty or NSR</i>	Payment of a percentage of mining revenues after deducting applicable smelter charges.

<i>NSAMT</i>	Natural Source Audio-frequency Magneto Tellurics.
<i>ore</i>	A natural aggregate of one or more minerals which may be mined and sold at a profit, or from which some part may be profitably separated.
<i>outcrop</i>	An exposure of rock at the earth's surface.
<i>oz/T</i>	Troy ounces per tonne.
<i>Policy 2.4</i>	The Policy of the Exchange entitled "Capital Pool Companies" which sets forth the steps for listing a company on the Exchange as a capital pool company (which is essentially a blind pool) and the steps that company must take, including its Qualifying Transaction, to qualify for a regular listing on the Exchange.

<i>porphyry</i>	Rock type with mixed crystal sizes, i.e., containing larger crystals of one or more minerals.
<i>portal</i>	Entrance from surface into an underground development.
<i>pyrite</i>	Iron sulphide mineral.
<i>Qualifying Transaction</i>	The transaction conducted pursuant to Policy 2.4 whereby the Company acquired significant assets, other than cash, by way of purchase, amalgamation, merger or arrangement with another company or by other means and then qualified for a regular listing on the Exchange.
<i>quartz</i>	SiO ₂ , a common constituent of veins, especially those containing gold and silver mineralization.
<i>replacement</i>	Process whereby one mineral is chemically substituted by a later mineral.
<i>rhyolite</i>	Volcanic rock high in quartz content, generally fine grained and light coloured.
<i>SEC</i>	Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America
<i>serpentine</i>	A rock composed of serpentine, typically formed from the alteration of mafic igneous rocks.
<i>silicification</i>	Replacement of the constituents of a rock by quartz.
<i>skarn</i>	Alteration of carbonate rocks near an intrusion dominated by garnet and pyroxene minerals.
<i>tailings</i>	Material rejected from a mill after recoverable valuable minerals have been extracted.
<i>Tertiary</i>	The geological period extending from 63 million to 2 million years ago.
<i>tonne or T</i>	Metric ton = 1,000 kilograms or 1,000,000 grams.
<i>tuffs</i>	Volcanic rocks composed of ash, crystal and rock fragments ejected from a volcano. May become welded (tightly compacted and lithified) during cooling.
<i>VAT</i>	An acronym for Value Added Tax which, in Mexico, is charged on all goods and services at a rate of 15%. Proprietors selling goods or services must collect VAT on behalf of the government. Goods or services purchased incur a credit for VAT paid. The resulting net VAT is then remitted to, or collected from the Government of Mexico through a formalized filing process. (In Mexico it is referred to as IVA)
<i>veinlets</i>	Small veins, generally measuring only a few millimetres in thickness, filling fractures in rocks.
<i>veins</i>	The mineral deposits that are found filling openings in rocks created by faults or replacing rocks on either side of faults.
<i>volcaniclastic</i>	Coarse-grained sedimentary rocks (sandstone or conglomerate) composed of fragments of volcanic rocks.

PART I**ITEM 1.****IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS**

Not applicable.

ITEM 2.**OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE**

Not applicable.

ITEM 3.**KEY INFORMATION****Selected Financial Data**

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial information, which has been derived from our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Information for the 12 months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are derived from audited financial statements which are included elsewhere in this Report. Information for the years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 are derived from audited financial statements that are not included in this Report. The financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and Item 5 - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

	12 months ended Dec. 31, 2006	12 months ended Dec. 31, 2005	12 months ended Dec. 31, 2004	12 months ended Dec. 31, 2003	12 months ended Dec. 31, 2002
Revenue	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Total Expenses	\$4,075,160	\$1,891,270	\$800,896	\$915,007	\$123,536
Net Loss	\$(3,866,567)	\$(1,810,838)	\$(733,897)	\$(837,539)	\$(122,631)
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share	\$(0.10)	\$(0.06)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.06)	\$(0.08)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	37,055,631	28,353,901	24,578,037	14,455,369	1,500,000

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Consolidated
Balance Sheet

Total Assets	\$18,930,558	\$18,075,406	\$9,774,297	\$8,534,794	\$408,125
Total Liabilities	\$350,368	\$393,621	\$61,837	\$208,018	\$58,880
Working Capital	\$3,585,789	\$7,320,292	\$2,360,343	\$4,920,182	\$108,472
Shareholders Equity	\$18,580,190	\$17,681,785	\$9,712,460	\$8,326,776	\$349,245

Under U.S. GAAP, all amounts in the foregoing table remain the same except the following:

Net Loss	\$(7,862,028)	\$(2,757,486)	\$(2,710,519)	\$(4,058,279)	\$(160,433)
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share	\$(0.21)	\$(0.10)	\$(0.11)	\$(0.28)	\$(0.11)
Total Assets	\$8,870,626	\$12,010,935	\$5,139,133	\$5,876,252	\$370,323
Shareholders Equity	\$8,520,258	\$11,617,314	\$5,077,296	\$5,668,234	\$311,443

On May 31, 2007, the Interbank rate of exchange for converting Canadian dollars into United States dollars equalled 1.0699 Canadian dollars for one United States dollar. The following table presents a history of the high and low exchange rates of Canadian dollars into United States dollars for the previous six months.

Month	High	Low
May 2007	1.1135	1.0699
April 2007	1.1584	1.1067
March 2007	1.1811	1.1529
February 2007	1.1853	1.1585
January 2007	1.1824	1.1649
December 2006	1.1653	1.1417

The following table presents a five-year history of the average annual exchange rates of Canadian dollars into United States dollars, calculated by using the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the given year.

Year	Average Exchange Rate
2006	1.1344
2005	1.2116
2004	1.3016
2003	1.4012
2002	1.5705

Risk Factors

The following is an overview of the risk factors to be considered in relation to our business. Specific risk factors to be considered are as follows:

1.

The Company has a lack of cash flow, which may affect its ability to continue as a going concern.

2.

Values attributed to the Company's assets may not be realizable, the Company has no proven history and its ability to continue as a going concern depends upon a number of significant variables. The amounts attributed to the Company's exploration concessions in its financial statements represent acquisition and exploration costs and should not be taken to represent realizable value. Further, the Company has no proven history of performance, revenues, earnings or success. As such, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable resources, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of its interests and future profitable production or alternatively, upon the Company's ability

to dispose of its interests on a profitable basis.

3.

The Company is dependent on its key personnel, some of whom have not entered into written agreements with the Company and whom are not insured by the Company. The Company is dependent upon the continued availability and commitment of its key management and consultants, whose contributions to immediate and future operations of the Company are of central importance. The Company relies on its President, Dan MacInnis, and its other officers, none of whom has entered into a written employment agreement with the Company, for the day-to-day operation of the Company, its projects and the execution of the Company's business plan. The Company also relies heavily on Dr. Peter Megaw for the planning, execution and assessment of the Company's exploration programs. Dr. Megaw was formerly an arm's length consultant to and is currently a director of and consultant to the Company and he is paid a fee for his consulting services based on fair market rates and his submission of invoices for services rendered. The Company has not obtained key man insurance for any of its management or consultants. The loss of either Dan MacInnis or Dr. Megaw may have a temporary negative impact on the Company until they were replaced.

4.

The Company does not pay dividends. Payment of dividends on the Company's Common Shares is within the discretion of the Company's Board and will depend upon the Company's future earnings, its capital requirements and financial condition, and other relevant factors. The Company does not currently intend to declare any dividends for the foreseeable future.

5.

The Company's directors and officers may have conflicts of interest which may not be resolved in favour of the Company, which in turn may adversely affect the Company. None of the Company's directors or officers devotes their full time to the affairs of the Company. All of the directors and officers of the Company are also directors, officers and shareholders of other natural resource or public companies, as

a result of which they may find themselves in a position where their duty to another company conflicts with their duty to the Company. None of the Company's constituting documents or any of its other agreements contains any provisions mandating a procedure for addressing such conflicts of interest. There is no assurance that any such conflicts will be resolved in favour of the Company. If any of such conflicts are not resolved in favour of the Company, the Company may be adversely affected. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees for details of other companies that the Company's officers and directors are involved with.

Risk Factors Relating to Title

6.

Title to the properties in which the Company has an interest may be in doubt and any challenge to the title to any of such properties may have a negative impact on the Company. A full investigation of legal title to the Company's property interests has not been carried out at this time. Accordingly, title to these property interests may be in doubt. Other parties may dispute title or access to the properties in which the Company has an interest. The Company's property interests may also be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. Any challenge to the title or access to any of the properties in which the Company has an interest may have a negative impact on the Company as the Company will incur delay and expenses in defending such challenge and, if the challenge is successful, the Company may lose any interest it may have in the subject property.

7.

Title opinions provide no guarantee of title and any challenge to the title to any of such properties may have a negative impact on the Company. Although the Company has or will receive title opinions for any concessions in which it has or will acquire a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such concessions will not be challenged or impugned. In Mexico, a title opinion does not provide absolute comfort that the holder has unconditional or absolute title. Any challenge to the title or access to any of the properties in which the Company has an interest may have a negative impact on the Company as the Company will incur expenses in defending such challenge and, if the challenge is successful, the Company may lose any interest it may have in the subject property.

8.

Titles to the properties in which the Company has an interest are not registered in the name of the Company, which may result in potential title disputes having a negative impact on the Company. All of the agreements under which the Company may earn interests in properties have either been registered or been submitted for registration with the Mexican Public Registry of Mining, but title relating to the properties in which the Company may earn its interests are held in the names of parties other than the Company. Any of such properties may become the subject of an agreement which conflicts with the agreement pursuant to which the Company may earn its interest, in which case the Company may incur expenses in resolving any dispute relating to its interest in such property and such a dispute could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of properties with the possible loss of such properties.

Risk Factors Relating to the Company's Property Interests

9.

The properties in which the Company has an interest are in the exploration stage and most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits. All of the Company's property interests are at the exploration stage only (even when some of the mining concession titles covering such property interests were issued as exploitation concessions) and there are no known commercial quantities of minerals or precious gems on such properties. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits of ores or gems. Estimates of reserves, mineral deposits and production costs can be affected by such factors as environmental permit regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of precious metals ultimately discovered may differ from that indicated by drilling results. There can be no assurance that precious metals recovered in small-scale tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale. Because the probability of an individual prospect ever having reserves is extremely remote, in all probability the Company's properties do not contain any reserves, and any funds spent on exploration will be lost. The failure of the Company to find an economic mineral deposit on any of its exploration concessions will have a negative effect on the Company.

10.

The properties in which the Company has an interest are in Mexico. The Company's property interests are located in Mexico. Any changes in governmental laws, regulations, economic conditions or shifts in political attitudes or stability in Mexico are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. See Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Carrying on Business in Mexico.

11.

There is no guarantee licenses and permits required by the Company will be obtained which may result in the Company losing its interest in the subject property. The Company's ability to explore and exploit the property interests is subject to ongoing approval of local governments. The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. The Company may not be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects. Failure to obtain such licenses and permits may adversely affect the Company's business as the Company would be unable to legally conduct its intended exploration work, which may result in it losing its interest in the subject property.

12.

Environmental regulations are becoming more onerous to comply with and the cost of compliance with environmental regulations and changes in such regulations may reduce the profitability of the Company's operations. The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions of spills, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailing disposal areas, which could result in environmental pollution. Failure to comply with such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require submissions to and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with environmental regulations and changes in such regulations may reduce the profitability of the Company's operations. See Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Carrying on Business in Mexico Environmental Regulation.

13.

Mexican Foreign Investment and Income Tax Laws apply to the Company. Under the Foreign Investment Law of Mexico, there is presently no limitation on foreign capital participation in mining operations; however, the applicable laws may change in a way which may adversely impact the Company and its ability to repatriate profits. Under Mexican Income Tax Law, dividends paid out of previously taxed net earnings are not subject to Mexican taxes if paid to a foreign investor. Otherwise, such dividends paid to a foreign resident corporation are subject to the Mexican corporate tax rate, which presently is 29 percent over a gross up basis (amount of the dividend times 1.4085), payable by the Mexican company. Currently, there is no withholding tax on dividends paid by a Mexican company to a foreign shareholder.

14.

Foreign currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures may have a negative impact on the Company's financial position and results. The Company's property interests in Mexico make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures which may adversely affect the Company's financial position and results. Several of the Company's options to acquire properties in Mexico may result in option payments by the Company denominated in Mexican Pesos or in US dollars over the next few years. Exploration and development programs to be conducted by the Company in Mexico will also be funded in Mexican Pesos or in US dollars. As the Company maintains its accounts in Canadian and US dollars, any appreciation in Mexican currency against the Canadian or US dollar will increase our costs of carrying out operations in Mexico. Further, any decrease in the US dollar against the Canadian dollar will result in a loss on our books to the extent we hold funds in US dollars. The steps taken by management to address foreign currency fluctuations may not eliminate all adverse effects and, accordingly, the Company may suffer losses due to adverse foreign currency fluctuations. The Company also bears the risk of incurring losses occasioned as a result of inflation in Mexico.

15.

None of the properties in which the Company has an interest has any reserves. Currently, there are no reserves on any of the properties in which the Company has an interest.

Risk Factors Relating to Mining Generally

16.

Mining exploration is a speculative business and most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits. Exploration for minerals or precious gems is a speculative venture necessarily involving substantial risk. The expenditures made by the Company described herein may not result in discoveries of commercial quantities of minerals or precious gems. The failure to find an economic mineral deposit on any of the Company's exploration concessions will have a negative effect on the Company.

17.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk and potential liability. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mining. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, fire, explosions, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The incurrence of any such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

18.

Mineral prices and marketability fluctuate and any decline in mineral prices may have a negative effect on the Company. Mineral prices, particularly gold and silver prices, have fluctuated widely in recent years. The marketability and price of minerals and precious gems which may be acquired by the Company will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. These other factors include delivery uncertainties related to the proximity of its reserves to processing facilities and extensive government regulation relating to price, taxes, royalties, allowable production land tenure, the import and export of minerals and precious gems and many other aspects of the mining business. Declines in mineral prices may have a negative effect on the Company.

19.

Mining is a highly competitive industry. The mining industry is intensely competitive and the Company must compete in all aspects of its operations with a substantial number of large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources than the Company. The Company may be unable to acquire additional attractive mining properties on terms it considers to be acceptable. The inability of the Company to acquire attractive mining properties would result in difficulties in it obtaining future financing and profitable operations.

Risk Factors Relating to Financing

20.

Adequate funding may not be available, resulting in the possible loss of the Company's interests in its properties. Sufficient funding may not be available to the Company for further exploration and development of its property interests or to fulfil its obligations under applicable agreements. The Company may not be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or the terms of such financing may not be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of properties with the possible loss of such properties. The Company will require new capital to continue to operate its business and to continue with exploration on its properties, and additional capital may not be available when needed,

if at all.

21.

Funding and property commitments will result in dilution to the Company's shareholders. It is likely any additional capital required by the Company as described in Risk Factor #20 above will be raised through the issuance of additional equity which will result in dilution to the Company's shareholders. Further, as described in Item 4. Information on the Company's Business Overview, the Company, from time to time, is required to issue Common Shares to earn its interests in properties. Such property share issuances will also result in dilution to the Company's shareholders.

22.

Substantial expenditures are required for commercial operations and if financing for such expenditures is not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to justify commercial operations. If mineable deposits are discovered, substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to develop processes to extract the resources and, in the case of new properties, to develop the extraction and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for extraction. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major deposit, resources may not be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or the funds required for development may not be obtained at all or on terms acceptable to the Company.

23.

Lack of funding to satisfy contractual obligations may result in the Company's loss of property interests. The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under agreements

to which it is a party and the Company may have its property interests subject to such agreements reduced as a result or even face termination of such agreements. The Company has options to acquire interests in properties in Mexico and in order to obtain ownership of such properties, it must make payments to the current owners and incur certain exploration expenditures on those properties. In order to secure ownership of these properties, additional financing will be required. Failure of the Company to make the requisite payments in the prescribed time periods will result in the Company losing its entire interest in the subject property and the Company will no longer be able to conduct certain aspects of its business as described in this Annual Report. The Company may not have sufficient funds to: (a) make the minimum expenditures to maintain its properties in good standing under Mexican law; and (b) make the minimum expenditures to earn its interest in such properties. In such event, in respect of any of the properties, the Company may seek to enter into a joint venture or sell the subject property or elect to terminate its option. See Item 4 - Information on the Company - Business Overview and Item 5 - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations for details of the property payments the Company is required to make to earn its interests.

Miscellaneous Risk Factors

24.

The price of the Company's Common Shares is volatile. Publicly quoted securities are subject to a relatively high degree of price volatility. It may be anticipated that the quoted market for the Common Shares of the Company will be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating sales and revenues.

25.

There is an absence of a liquid trading market for the Company's Common Shares. Shareholders of the Company may be unable to sell significant quantities of Common Shares into the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of their Common Shares, if at all. The Company may not continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange or achieve listing on any other public listing exchange.

26.

The Penny-Stock Rule may limit trading in the Company's Common Shares. In October 1990, Congress enacted the Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990. Penny Stock is generally any equity security other than a security (a) that is registered or approved for registration and traded on a national securities exchange or an equity security for which quotation information is disseminated by The National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation (NASDAQ) System on a real-time basis pursuant to an effective transaction reporting plan, or which has been authorized or approved for authorization upon notice of issuance for quotation in the NASDAQ System, (b) that is issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, (c) that is a put or call option issued by Options Clearing Corporation, (d) that has a price of five dollars (US) or more, or (e) whose issuer has net tangible assets in excess of \$2,000,000(US), if the issuer has been in continuous operation for at least three years, or \$5,000,000(US) if the issuer has been in continuous operation for less than three years, or average revenue of at least \$6,000,000(US) for the last three years.

The Company's Common Shares are presently considered penny stock under these criteria. Therefore, the Common Shares are subject to Rules 15c-2 through 15c-9 (the Penny Stock Rules) under the Exchange Act. The penny stock trading rules impose duties and responsibilities upon broker-dealers and salespersons effecting purchase and sale

transactions in the Company's Common Shares, including determination of the purchaser's investment suitability, delivery of certain information and disclosures to the purchaser, and receipt of a specific purchase agreement from the purchaser prior to effecting the purchase transaction. Compliance with the penny stock trading rules affect or will affect the ability to resell the Company's Common Shares by a holder principally because of the additional duties and responsibilities imposed upon the broker-dealers and salespersons recommending and effecting sale and purchase transactions in such securities. In addition, many broker-dealers will not effect transactions in penny stocks, except on an unsolicited basis, in order to avoid compliance with the penny stock trading rules. Consequently, the penny stock trading rules may materially limit or restrict the number of potential purchasers of the Company's Common Shares and the ability of a holder to resell our stock.

So long as the Common Shares are within the definition of Penny Stock as defined in Rule 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act, the Penny Stock Rules will continue to be applicable to the Common Shares. Unless and until the price per share of Common Shares is equal to or greater than \$5.00(US), or an exemption from the rule is otherwise available, the Common Shares may be subject to substantial additional risk disclosures and document and information delivery requirements on the part of brokers and dealers effecting

transactions in the Common Shares. Such additional risk disclosures and document and information delivery requirements on the part of such brokers and dealers may have an adverse effect on the market for and/or valuation of the Common Shares.

27.

Classification as a Passive Foreign Investment Company has adverse income tax consequences for United States shareholders. The Company believes it is a Passive Foreign Investment Company (PFIC), as that term is defined in Section 1297 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and believes it will be a PFIC in the foreseeable future. Consequently, this classification will result in adverse tax consequences for U.S. holders of the Company's Common Shares. For an explanation of these effects on taxation, see Item 10. Additional Information United States Federal Income Tax Consequences. U.S. shareholders and prospective holders of the Company's Common Shares are also encouraged to consult their own tax advisers.

28.

The Company and its principals and assets are located outside of the United States which makes it difficult to effect service of process or enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against the Company or its officers or directors. Substantially all of the Company's assets are located outside of the United States and the Company does not currently maintain a permanent place of business within the United States. In addition, most of the directors and officers are nationals and/or residents of countries other than the United States, and all or a substantial portion of such persons' assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process or enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against the Company or its officers or directors, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of Canada, Mexico and other jurisdictions would recognize or enforce judgments of United States courts obtained against the Company or its directors and officers predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof, or be competent to hear original actions brought in Canada, Mexico or other jurisdictions against the Company or its directors and officers predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof. Further, any payments as a result of judgments obtained in Mexico should be in pesos and service of process in Mexico must be effectuated personally and not by mail.

ITEM 4.

INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

History and Development of the Company

The Company was originally incorporated under the *Company Act* (British Columbia) on April 21, 1999 under the name 583882 B.C. Ltd. . On June 28, 1999, in anticipation of becoming a capital pool company, the Company changed its name to Mega Capital Investments Inc. On April 22, 2003, the Company changed its name to MAG Silver Corp. to reflect its new business upon the completion of its Qualifying Transaction. Effective March 29, 2004, the *Company Act* (British Columbia) was replaced by the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). Our North American office and principal place of business is located at Suite 328, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2B5 (phone: 604-630-1399).

The Company is a reporting company in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario.

The Company's Common Shares were listed and posted for trading on the Exchange on April 19, 2000 under the symbol MGA . Concurrent with the Company's name change to MAG Silver Corp. on April 22, 2003, the trading symbol was changed to MAG .

The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and all amounts in this discussion and in the consolidated financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless identified otherwise. The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). The Company's significant accounting policies are set out in Note 2 of the audited consolidated financial statements.

The Company does not have an agent in the United States.

The Qualifying Transaction

On April 5, 2001, the Company entered into a letter of intent to acquire all of the issued and outstanding share capital of Advanced Disc Manufacturing Corporation (ADMC), a private British Columbia start-up company

engaged in the manufacture of injection moulded compact discs. Effective May 2, 2001, a formal share exchange agreement was entered into among the Company, ADMC and the shareholders of ADMC in which the terms of the acquisition were set forth (the ADMC Agreement). This proposed acquisition was intended to serve as the Company's Qualifying Transaction. In contemplation of the closing of this transaction, the Company advanced ADMC a total of \$268,758 to finance its operations. On September 26, 2001, the Company issued a press release to announce that it would not be proceeding with its intended purchase of the share capital of ADMC as a result of certain breaches of the ADMC Agreement by the vendors of the ADMC shares. Of the amounts advanced by the Company to ADMC, only \$16,338 was returned. As a result, the Company wrote off to expense the outstanding advances to ADMC in the amount of \$252,420.

Subsequent to the termination of the ADMC Agreement, the Company was introduced to Dr. Peter Megaw who presented the Company with what appeared to be favourable opportunities involving the acquisition and exploration of silver properties in Mexico. After reviewing these new opportunities, the Company felt the proposal represented a favourable business concept for the Company. Management was of the opinion that the Company was well equipped to pursue the opportunities and therefore adopted the concept.

In August 2002, the Company entered into an arms length agreement dated August 8, 2002 (the Lagartos Agreement) with Ing. Porfirio Cesar Augusto Padilla Lara, Dr. Peter Megaw and Dr. Carl Kuehn (collectively, the Vendors) pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire (the Acquisition) 98% (later amended to include 99% registered ownership and beneficial ownership of the remaining 1%) of the issued and outstanding common shares of Lagartos. Lagartos is a private company incorporated under the laws of the Mexican Republic in the mineral exploration business, as described below. As consideration for the Acquisition, the Company agreed to pay the Vendors the sum of US\$5,000, and to further pay the sum of US\$50,000 for the reimbursement of funds advanced to secure the Juanicipio Option (described below under The Juanicipio Property), plus applicable purchase and transfer costs. The Acquisition of beneficial ownership of 100% of Lagartos was completed on January 15, 2003. The Company's Qualifying Transaction was completed on April 15, 2003, with a concurrent financing, which raised gross proceeds of \$5,750,000. See Item 4 Information on the Company Business Overview The Juanicipio Property for further information.

Expenditures

To December 31, 2006, approximately \$2,125,000 had been spent by the Company on the Juanicipio Property.

To December 31, 2006 the Company has incurred \$2,082,845 in exploration costs on the Don Fippi Property.

To December 31, 2006 the Company has incurred \$1,376,293 in exploration costs on the Guigui Property.

To December 31, 2006, approximately \$149,000 has been spent on the Sierra de Ramirez Property.

To December 31, 2006 the Company has incurred exploration expenditures of \$314,778 on the Adargas Property.

To December 31, 2006 the Company has incurred \$1,213,475 in exploration expenditures on the Cinco de Mayo Property.

To December 31, 2006, approximately \$2,197,360 has been spent on the Lagartos Property.

As at March 31, 2007, \$11,196,134 has been advanced by the Company as an intercorporate loan to Lagartos, with no fixed terms of repayment, for acquisition costs of mineral rights of \$2,339,765 and exploration expenditures of \$8,192,256. The balance of \$664,113 is made up of cash, receivables, and other operating and administration activities.

Apart from the advancement of intercorporate loans to Lagartos and property expenditures described above, the Company has completed no material capital expenditures or divestitures in the past three fiscal years.

Business Overview

The Company is in the mineral acquisition, exploration and development business. The Company is in the exploration stage and there is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of our properties. Further exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility of any of the Company's properties is determined. Even if the Company completes its exploration program and is

successful in identifying a mineral deposit, it will have to spend substantial funds on further drilling and engineering studies before it will know if it has a commercially viable mineral deposit or reserve.

Carrying on Business in Mexico

The Company's property interests are located in Mexico. A summary of the regulatory regime material to the business and affairs of the Company is provided below.

Mining Regulation

The exploration and exploitation of minerals in Mexico may be carried out by Mexican citizens or Mexican companies incorporated under Mexican law by means of obtaining concessions (currently covering exploration and exploitation). Concessions are granted by the Mexican federal government for a period of fifty years from the date of their recording in the Public Registry of Mining. The term of mining concessions previously issued by the Mexican federal government (for exploration and/or exploitation) was automatically extended by the enactment of the recent amendments to the Mexican mining law. Holders of concessions may, within the five years prior to the expiration of such concessions, apply for their renewal for the same period of time. Failure to apply prior to the expiration of the term of the concession will result in termination of the concession. Concessions are subject to annual work requirements and payment of surface taxes which are assessed and levied on a semi-annual basis. Such concessions may be transferred or assigned by their holders, but such transfers or assignments must comply with the requirements established by the Mexican Mining Law and be registered before the Public Registry of Mining in order to be valid against third parties.

Mineral concessions may also be obtained by foreign citizens or foreign corporations, in this latter case, through the establishment of a branch or subsidiary in Mexico, and in the case of foreign citizens, provided that they comply with certain requirements set forth in the Law of Foreign Investment. Foreign citizens are required to apply for the corresponding authorization before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and register their investment in the National Registry of Foreign Investment. In the case of a branch of foreign corporations, in addition to registration in the National Registry of Foreign Investment, additional authorization from the Ministry of Economy is required in order to obtain subsequent registration in the corresponding local Public Registry of Commerce.

Mexican mining law does not require payment of finder's fees or royalties to the Government, except for a discovery premium in connection with national mineral reserves, concessions in marine zones and claims or allotments contracted directly from the Mexican Geological Service. None of the property interests held by Lagartos are under such fee regime. However, holders of exploration and exploitation concessions are required to pay surface taxes which are assessed and levied on a semi-annual basis.

Foreign Investment Regulation

Foreign investment regulation in Mexico is basically governed by the Law of Foreign Investment and its Regulations. Foreign investment of up to 100% in Mexican mining companies is freely permitted. Foreign companies or companies with foreign investment in their capital stock must be registered with the National Registry of Foreign Investment which is maintained by the Ministry of Economy.

Environmental Regulation

Mexico has federal and state laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including regulations concerning water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution and hazardous substances. The principal environmental legislation in Mexico is the *Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente* (the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection or the General Law), which provides for general environmental rules and policies, with specific requirements set forth in regulations on air pollution, hazardous substances, environmental impact and others (the Environmental Regulations). Additionally, there are a series of Mexican Official Norms that establish ecological and technical standards and requirements on various environmental related matters (the Ecological Standards).

The *Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales* (the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources or SEMARNAT for its initials in Spanish) is the federal agency in charge of monitoring compliance with and enforcing the General Law, the Environmental Regulations and the Ecological Standards (collectively the Environmental Laws). On enforcement matters the SEMARNAT acts mainly through the *Procuraduría Federal*

de Protección al Ambiente (the Federal Bureau of Environmental Protection or PROFEPA for its initials in Spanish) and in certain cases through other governmental entities under its control.

Environmental Laws also regulate environmental protection in the mining industry in Mexico. In order to comply with these laws, a series of permits, licences and authorizations must be obtained by a concession holder during the exploration and exploitation stages of a mining project. Generally, these permits and authorizations are issued on a timely basis after the completion of an application by a concession holder. To the best of the Company's knowledge, all of the Company's property interests are currently in compliance with the Environmental Laws.

In the exploration stage, the cost of complying with such Environmental Laws is included in the exploration budget. Until such time as the Company conducts larger more invasive procedures, such as trenching or bulk sampling, there is only nominal cost associated with compliance with the Environmental Laws. The Company's programs are not yet sufficiently advanced to allow an estimate of the future cost of such environmental compliance.

Currency

The official monetary unit of Mexico is the peso. The currency exchange rate freely floats and the country has no currency exchange restrictions. Nevertheless, following the devaluation of the Mexican peso in December, 1994, uncertainties continue with respect to the financial situation of Mexico. See Item 3 - Key Information Risk Factors, specifically those risk factors dealing with currency fluctuation and inflation.

The following table presents a five-year history of the average annual exchange rates to convert one Canadian dollar into Mexican pesos, calculated by using the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the given year.

Year	Average Exchange Rate
2006	9.6025
2005	8.9918
2004	8.68913
2003	7.73190
2002	6.15751

Value Added Tax

In Mexico, VAT is charged on all goods and services at a rate of 15% percent. Proprietors selling goods or services must collect VAT on behalf of the government. Goods or services purchased incur a credit for VAT paid. The resulting net VAT is then remitted to, or collected from the Government of Mexico through a formalized filing process.

The Juanicipio Property

Pursuant to an agreement dated July 18, 2002 as amended December 19, 2002 between Lagartos and Ing. Martin Bernardo Sutti Courtade I (Sutti), of Zacatecas, Mexico (the Juanicipio Agreement), Sutti granted to Lagartos an option (the Juanicipio Option) to acquire a 100% interest in the Juanicipio Property. Sutti subsequently assigned his

interest to Minera Venus, S.A. de C.V.

Minera Venus, S.A. de C.V. was owned as to 99% by Lexington Capital Group Inc. and as to 1% by Jose Ruiz Lopez. Lexington Capital Group Inc. was owned as to 100% by Strategic Investments Resources Ltd. Pursuant to a stock purchase agreement dated May 29, 2003 between the Company and Strategic Investments Resources Ltd., on July 16, 2003, for consideration of US\$250,000 and 200,000 Common Shares of the Company at a price of \$0.90 per share for a deemed value of \$180,000, the Company acquired 100% of the issued shares of Lexington Capital Group Inc., thereby acquiring 99% ownership of the Juanicipio Property (with the remaining 1% held by Jose Ruiz Lopez). As a result of the acquisition of Lexington Capital Group Inc. by the Company, the Company did not have to incur any more of the originally required option payments and work commitments. The Company subsequently merged and amalgamated Minera Venus, S.A. de C.V. into Lagartos and terminated the Juanicipio Agreement, thereby eliminating its obligations under the original Juanicipio Agreement to make any further option payments, fulfill any further work commitments or pay any royalty.

Pursuant to a letter of intent dated March 17, 2005 and a formal agreement effective July 1, 2005 (the Agreement) with Industrias Peñoles, S.A. de C.V. (Peñoles), the Company and Lagartos have granted to Peñoles or any of its

subsidiaries an option to earn a 56% interest in the Juanicipio Property in Mexico in consideration for Peñoles: (a) conducting US\$5,000,000 of exploration on the property over four years as follows: (i) minimum US\$750,000 in year 1, including a minimum of 3,000 metres of diamond drilling; (ii) US\$1,000,000 in year 2; (iii) US\$1,250,000 in year 3; and (iv) US\$2,000,000 in year 4; and (b) Peñoles purchasing US\$500,000 of Common Shares of the Company within 30 business days after the Agreement becomes effective at a price calculated based on the average closing price of the Company's Common Shares for the 10 trading days prior to the purchase (which has been done); and (c) Peñoles purchasing US\$500,000 of Common Shares of the Company within 30 business days after the first anniversary of the execution of the Agreement, taking into account the average closing price of the Company's Common Shares for the 10 trading days prior to such purchase (which has been done).

At December 31, 2006, Peñoles had spent US\$3,360,000 and had completed 18,320 metres of diamond drilling on the Juanicipio Property. Peñoles invested US\$500,000 in MAG by subscribing for a total of 621,577 Common Shares at a price of C\$0.967 on signing, and on February 27, 2006 invested a further US\$500,000 in MAG by subscribing for a total of 245,716 Common Shares at a price of C\$2.35, to continue the contract into the second year. This second year includes a commitment for Peñoles to spend a minimum of US\$1,000,000 on exploration on the Juanicipio Property. Drilling was re-started in August 2006 on a series of holes located 1.8 km west of the discovery hole JI-05-16. In August 2006 Peñoles and MAG announced that the surface rights to an area covering the east-west projection of the Valdecañas Vein had been purchased for approximately US\$1.40M. Drilling on the discovery resumed in October 2006 and is continuing into the first quarter of 2007 with four operating drill rigs.

The Don Fippi Property (Batopilas)

Under the terms of a November 18, 2002 option agreement (the "Don Fippi Agreement") between the Company, Lagartos and Minera Bugambilias, S.A. de C.V. ("Bugambilias"), Bugambilias granted to Lagartos an option (the "Don Fippi Option") to acquire a 100% interest in the Don Fippi Property.

On April 20, 2005 the Don Fippi Agreement was amended whereby the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Don Fippi Property through a one time final payment of 750,000 Common Shares. The purchase eliminated the Company's prior obligations to make further cash payments of US\$450,000, incur further work expenditures of approximately US\$3,410,000 and issue 673,822 additional Common Shares under the original Don Fippi Agreement.

Lagartos also agreed to pay to Bugambilias a 4.5% NSR.

To December 31, 2006 the Company has incurred \$2,082,845 in exploration costs on the Don Fippi Property.

All properties acquired by Lagartos, Bugambilias or any of their affiliates within the borders of the Don Fippi Property will become part of the Don Fippi Property and be included under the Don Fippi Agreement.

The Guigui Property

Under the terms of a November 18, 2002 option agreement (the "Guigui Agreement") between the Company, Lagartos and Minera Coralillo, S.A. de C.V. ("Coralillo"), Coralillo granted to Lagartos an option (the "Guigui Option") to acquire a 100% interest in the Guigui Property.

On April 20, 2005 the Guigui Agreement was amended whereby the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Guigui Property through a one time final payment of 750,000 Common Shares. The purchase eliminated the Company's prior obligations to make further cash payments of US\$450,000, incur further work expenditures of approximately

US\$1,840,000 and issue 604,003 additional Common Shares under the original Guigui Agreement.

Lagartos also agreed to pay to Coralillo a 2.5% NSR.

To December 31, 2006 the Company has incurred \$1,376,293 in exploration costs on the Guigui Property.

All properties acquired by Lagartos, Coralillo or any of their affiliates within the borders of the Guigui Property will become part of the Guigui Property and be included under the Guigui Agreement.

Sierra de Ramirez Property

Pursuant to an arm's length agreement (the Sierra de Ramirez Agreement) dated as of December 14, 2003 among the Company, Lagartos and Minera Rio Tinto, S.A. de C.V. (Rio Tinto), Rio Tinto granted to Lagartos an option

(the Sierra de Ramirez Option) to acquire a 100% interest in an exploration concession covering 4,443 hectares located in the Sierra de Ramirez district in Durango, Mexico (the Sierra de Ramirez Property), subject to a maximum 3% net smelter returns royalty.

During the period ended December 31, 2006, the Company and Rio Tinto amended the terms of the original Sierra de Ramirez Agreement. Under the amended terms, the Company will issue to Rio Tinto 20,000 Common Shares of the Company (issued) and make scheduled cash payments totalling US\$1,300,000 (\$75,000 paid) to December 14, 2010, with a final payment of US\$650,000 of which up to US\$500,000 may be paid in Common Shares of the Company. Under the amended terms, all exploration work commitments were also eliminated.

Adargas Property

Pursuant to an arm's length agreement (the Adargas Agreement) dated as of February 26, 2004 among the Company, Lagartos and Cascabel, Cascabel granted to Lagartos an option (the Adargas Option) to acquire a 100% interest in the Adargas property (the Adargas Property), subject to a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company and Cascabel amended the terms of the original Adargas Agreement. Under the amended terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totalling US\$775,000 due on or before July 26, 2009 may be paid in Common Shares at a deemed price per share equal to the average trading price of the Company's Common Shares for 30 calendar days prior to the date of the payment and exploration expenditures of approximately a further US\$742,000. To that end the Company paid cash of US\$62,500 and issued 30,840 Common Shares (2005 US\$37,500 and issued 59,830 Common Shares) for the property payment due July 26, 2006.

To December 31, 2006, the Company had incurred \$314,778 in exploration costs on the Adargas Property.

The Company terminated the Adargas Agreement in May 2007.

Cinco de Mayo Property

Pursuant to an arm's length agreement (the Cinco de Mayo Agreement) dated as of April 15, 2004 among the Company, Lagartos and Cascabel, Cascabel granted to Lagartos an option (the Cinco de Mayo Option) to acquire a 100% interest in the Cinco de Mayo property (the Cinco de Mayo Property), subject to a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company and Cascabel amended the terms of the original Cinco de Mayo Agreement. Under the amended terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totalling US\$775,000 due on or before July 26, 2009 may be paid in Common Shares at a deemed price per share equal to the average trading price of the Company's Common Shares for 30 calendar days prior to the date of the payment. To that end the Company paid cash of US\$62,500 and issued 30,840 Common Shares (2005 US\$37,500 and issued 59,830 Common Shares) for the property payment due July 26, 2006.

To December 31, 2006 the Company has incurred US\$1,058,000 in exploration expenditures on the Cinco de Mayo Property.

Lagartos Property

The Company has acquired exploration concessions on mining claims (Lagartos) on the Fresnillo trend to the northwest and southeast of the Juanicipio Property. These exploration concessions enable the Company to explore the mining claims covered by the concessions to December 2009, subject to the Company paying any applicable annual tax or other regulatory charges.

Organizational Structure

The Company is the registered owner of 99% of the issued Class I shares of Lagartos. The remaining 1% of the issued Class I shares of Lagartos is held by Dave Pearce, a director of the Company, in trust for the Company. This results in the Company effectively having 100% beneficial ownership of Lagartos. The registered and records office of Lagartos is located at Paseo de Los Tamarindos 60, Bosques de Las Lomas, 05120 Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

The following is a list of each subsidiary of the Company and the jurisdiction of incorporation and the direct or indirect percentage ownership by the Company of each subsidiary:

Name of Subsidiary	Jurisdiction of Organization	Percentage of Voting Securities Owned or Controlled
Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de C.V.	Mexican Republic	100%*

* On October 9, 2005 the assets of Lexington Capital Group Inc., previously a subsidiary of the Company, were merged with Lagartos, so that all indirect interests in the Juanicipio claim are held by one company, being Lagartos.

Property, Plants and Equipment

The Company's administrative offices are located in leased premises at Suite 328, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2B5. The Company has no significant plant or equipment for its operations. Equipment used for exploration or drilling is rented or contracted as needed.



THE JUANICIPIO PROPERTY

Certain disclosure in this section is based on a November 19, 2002 report entitled "The Geology and Exploration Potential of the Juanicipio Property, Fresnillo District, Zacatecas, Mexico" prepared by Clancy J. Wendt (Wendt), P.G., of Pincock, Allen and Holt, of Lakewood, Colorado; a June 30, 2006 report entitled "Independent Technical Report, Juanicipio Silver Project, Zacatecas State, Mexico" prepared by Stephen Wetherup, B.Sc., P.Geo., of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia; and a February 16, 2007 report entitled "Comments on the Juanicipio joint venture exploration program, Zacatecas, Mexico" prepared by David Ross, M.Sc., P.Geo., of Scott Wilson RPA, of Toronto, Ontario.

Property Description and Location

The Juanicipio Property (the Juanicipio Property or Juanicipio) is located in the Fresnillo District, Zacatecas, Mexico, approximately 6 km west of the city of Fresnillo.

The Juanicipio Property covers approximately 7,679 hectares (18,967 acres) and is in the northeastern part of the Sierra Valdecañas, a 13 km by 30 km long mountain range that lies immediately west of Fresnillo.

The property lies on the western edge of the Mexican Altiplano or Mesa Central . The Altiplano is that portion of central northern Mexico lying north of the Trans-Mexico Volcanic Belt, between the Sierra Madre Oriental and Sierra Madre Occidental.

Water is abundant at depth and water rights for mine development should be part of the mineral rights. Power is located a few miles from the main part of the property and is available.

Accessibility

Paved highways on the eastern, northern and western sides surround the Sierra Valdecañas, with a good-quality unpaved road linking the paved roads across the southern end of the range. This southern road is in the process of being paved. Despite the ruggedness of the central part of the Sierra Valdecañas, access to the northeastern area, where the Juanicipio Property is located, is good. A high quality dirt road runs about 1.5 km up the Linares Canyon from the village of Presa Linares. This provides access to the extreme northeastern corner of the Juanicipio Property. A separate road proceeds from Fresnillo to the village of Valdecañas, and from there to a pass that allows access to Linares Canyon, some 4 km south of the village of Presa Linares. Despite this road access, principal access to the bulk of the area of maximum interest is by foot. One major drill target should be accessible from existing roads; others will require road building up Linares Canyon. The routes for these roads have already been approved by the Mexican environmental agency.

Ownership

The Juanicipio Property was originally titled to Juan Antonio Rosales of Zacatecas on August 9, 1999. The Juanicipio Property was sold by Juan Antonio Rosales to Sutti. Pursuant to the Juanicipio Agreement, Sutti granted to Lagartos an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Juanicipio Property. Sutti then assigned his interest to Minera Venus, S.A. de C.V. As described above, the Company acquired ownership of Lexington Capital Group Inc., which in turn owned 99% of Minera Venus, S.A. de C. V., with the remaining 1% owned by Jose Ruiz Lopez, resulting in the Company indirectly owning 100% of the Juanicipio Property (note: 1% of the issued Class I shares of Lagartos is held by Dave Pearce, a director of the Company, in trust for the Company according to Mexican statute).

History

The Juanicipio Property has seen sporadic, small-scale prospecting by unknown individuals over the last several hundred years, but has seen no production. Previous work by Sunshine Mining and the Consejo de Recursos Minerales (the Mexican Geologic Survey) has produced geologic maps, geochemical data bases, alteration and geologic maps, geophysical maps, Landsat images, topographic and structure maps.

Geological Setting

District Geology

The Fresnillo District section consists of the lower Cretaceous rocks composed of calcareous graywacke with interbedded shales and limestones. The limestones are unconformably overlain (perhaps in overthrust contact) by the Chilitos Fm., composed of marine andesitic volcanoclastic sediments, andesite tuffs and flows, and mafic intrusive

bodies. The section is capped by the Tertiary basal conglomerates and volcanoclastics and overlying rhyolite ash-flow tuffs. Everything older than the Fresno Fm. is intruded by andesite dikes and a quartz-monzonite porphyry. The pre-Tertiary section has been folded, tilted (N55W, 30SW) and complexly thrust.

Juanicipio Geology

The stratigraphy of the Juanicipio area is very similar to that of the adjacent Fresno District. The (apparently) oldest rocks seen to date at Juanicipio are fragments of graywacke seen on dumps in the Cerro Colorado area. These appear similar to the upper Valdecañas Graywackes of the Proaño Group seen in the main portion of the Fresno District.

The next oldest rocks are thinly bedded calcareous shales (lower) and andesitic volcanoclastic rocks. These rocks are poorly resistant to weathering and crop out sparingly beneath materials sloughed off the bold outcrops of volcanic rocks along Linares Canyon and at Piedras. The uppermost surface of the Chilitos is an irregular unconformity,

locally marked by deep weathering. This surface is buried by Tertiary volcanoclastic paleo-alluvium, surface debris, and a variety of tuffs welded and unwelded.

Environmental Surveys

The only environmental surveys done on the Juanicipio Property are those required for drill permitting. These surveys involve preparing inventories of floral and faunal species and assessments of the impact of road building for drilling.

Drilling permits were granted to Sunshine Mining by SEMARNAT on the basis of these studies. The permits have been regenerated in the name of Lagartos. With the signing of the agreement with Peñoles, the permits are now issued and are under the review of Peñoles.

The only surface disturbances on the Juanicipio are small prospect pits from which there has been no production. Reconnaissance coverage indicates that there are no inherited environmental liabilities from these disturbances.

At present the construction of drill roads and drill pads are the only disturbances found at Juanicipio and an active program of road reclamation is being conducted by the operator Peñoles under the auspices of SEMARNAT and the Mexican National permitting process.

Mineral Resources and Reserves

Prior to drilling in 2003 and 2004 no silver, gold or base metal mineralization had been documented on the Juanicipio Property, only the extensive advanced argillic alteration and silicification of the Tertiary volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, which alluded to mineralization at depth. Drilling by the Company during its 2003 and 2004 drilling campaign directed toward NSAMT delineated structures changed this when it encountered significant high-grade Ag (Au) and Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization at depth.

Mineralization observed in the drill core consists of either base metal sphalerite-galena veins or precious metal, banded or brecciated quartz-pyrargyrite-acanthite-polybasite-galenasphalerite veins. Alteration in the shale or greywacke host rock is limited to silicification, weak pyritization, and weak clay alteration. Within a metre of the veins silicification and disseminated sulphide minerals increase significantly (generally pyrite-sphalerite-galena).

The silver rich veins encountered in holes JI03-01 and a wedge off of hole JI03-01 (JI03-01A) averaged approximately 6.9 g/t Au, 467 g/t Ag, 0.1% Zn over 2.99 m including 10.9 g/t Au and 689 g/t Ag over 2.00 m and 0.7 g/t Au, 401 g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb over 1.7 m respectively. These veins display several stages of brecciation and quartz sealing, local rhythmic microcrystalline quartz-pyrargyrite banding on the millimetre scale and open-space cox-comb textures and vugs. In hole JI03-01, the drill encountered a sizeable void probably about 1-1.5 m in width when it reached the mineralized vein which demonstrates the extensional nature of these structures. Of particular interest is the amount of gold contained in these intersections (6.8 g/t and 0.7 g/t) as well as in the Pb-Zn veins as gold is not common in the veins near Fresnillo and when present (Santo Niño Vein) is usually low (i.e. <0.5 g/t Au).

In late 2005, Peñoles discovered high-grade silver-gold mineralization in the Valdecañas Vein when Hole 16 intercepted 1,798 g/t Ag, 2.91 g/t Au, 3.43% Pb, and 5.51% Zn over 6.35 m. Since then, Peñoles obtained the permitting for definition drilling and road construction and has completed 10 diamond drill holes on the Valdecañas Vein discovery. The mineralization is now known to strike for more than 350 m, extend from 300m to 650 m below surface for an approximate down-dip distance of 450 m. Mineralized intercepts range from 1.0m to 12m core length. True thickness is estimated to range between 0.7 and 10.0 metres. The amount of gold in the system appears to be higher than other mines in the district.

The Juanicipio Property remains at an early definition drilling stage. No data has yet been generated from which to estimate resources and reserves.

Interpretation and Conclusions

Valdecañas lies 2.5 kilometres southwest from the principal production San Carlos Vein and 2.5 kilometres northwest from the Saucito Vein, currently undergoing preproduction development with construction of a 600m shaft and a 2,200 metre decline. Geologically and mineralogically the Valdecañas vein has affinities to the Santo Niño Vein, at one time the principal production vein at Fresnillo.

The drilling to date clearly demonstrates that Valdecañas is a low-sulphidation vein typical of the Fresnillo District. However, the Valdecañas and the Juanicipio Veins (discovered by MAG in 2003), contain significantly higher gold

grades (2-4 grams gold per tonne) than the average veins (0.5 grams gold per tonne) in the principal production parts of the district. Mineralization observed in drill core consists of precious metal rich, banded or brecciated quartz-pyrargyrite-acanthite-polybasite-galena-sphalerite veins. The Valdecañas vein has undergone multiple mineralizing events as evidenced by various stages of brecciation and quartz sealing, local rhythmic microcrystalline quartz-pyrargyrite banding and open-space cox-comb textures and vuggy silica. The vein exhibits the characteristic metal zoning of the principal veins at Fresnillo, observed as a change from silver and gold rich zones at the top to increased base metals in the deeper intersections. Notably, the gold rich mineralization cuts across the silver rich zones, which in turn cut earlier base-metal dominant stage indicating complex multi-stage mineralization combining stages seen separately in other parts of the district. Overall, the precious metals rich zone has an interval of 350 m in vertical height, which is typical of major producing veins in the district although it lies slightly lower in elevation than the comparable precious metals zones being mined elsewhere in the district. Within ten to twenty metres of the vein, the wall rocks are progressively pervasively silicified and cut by quartz veinlets carrying pyrite-sphalerite-galena sulphide minerals. Alteration in the volcanoclastic /sedimentary host rock farther away from the vein is characterized by weak pyritization, moderate clay alteration, and calcite veining.

Work Program

Drill Targets

Six major target structures were identified and were drilled in 2003 in a Phase I program, based upon their orientation, alteration history, geochemistry and geophysics: the Fe Oxide Pit Structure, Zonge Structure A, Zonge Structure B, Zonge Structure C, South Target, and Zonge Structure D. From this, several drill targets were delineated and MAG merely continued this work by funding a seven hole, 6146.16 metre drill program in 2003 and a two hole, 1448.41 metre program in 2004.

The 2003 drilling results confirmed that Fresnillo style silver and gold rich mineralization continued into Juanicipio and indicated that the exploration techniques and exploration model being used was indeed correct. In 2004, MAG drilled two additional diamond drill holes on targets generated by the 2003 drilling results.

In late 2004 MAG was approached by Peñoles who expressed a keen interest in the formation of a joint venture with the Company on the Juanicipio Property. MAG elected to pursue this proposal with Peñoles because of their strong interest and valuable understanding of the Fresnillo Silver Camp. Working closely with Peñoles would be a great boost to MAG and its property holdings in the district (see Item 4 Information on the Company - The Lagartos Property).

Exploration over the previous six years by Peñoles in the Fresnillo District had focused on tracing the discovery of a series of new gold-silver-rich veins to the west of the mine area. Peñoles has also been expanding production at the Fresnillo mine with the recent development of the high-grade silver San Carlos vein system. Peñoles' current exploration campaign resulted in the Saucito silver-gold vein discovery lying near the eastern boundary of the Juanicipio Property. MAG's 2003-2004 exploration drilling intersected several vein structures with significant silver and gold values lying along the projection of the Saucito vein group. The initial joint venture exploration effort focused on testing the Juanicipio Property for new veins comparable to the new discoveries at Fresnillo/Saucito by Penoles.

A formal agreement with Peñoles was signed with an effective anniversary date of July 1, 2005.

Exploration work by Peñoles was initiated in August 2005 and by December 31, 2006 Peñoles was deemed to have completed its commitments for year one and had committed to continue under the terms of the Agreement.

The principal features of the Agreement are:

1.

Peñoles can earn a 56% interest in Juanicipio upon completion of a US\$5,000,000 exploration program on or before the end of year 4 of the Agreement. To December 31, 2006 Peñoles has spent approximately US\$3,360,000 and completed 18,320 metres of diamond drilling.

2.

Peñoles was obligated to incur exploration expenditures of at least US\$750,000 in year one, including a minimum of 3,000 metres of diamond drilling and Peñoles fulfilled these obligations.

3.

A flexible and staged exploration program is included in the Agreement. Exploration work will be supervised by a technical committee comprised of three representatives from Peñoles and two from MAG.

Peñoles and MAG are obliged to share their information in the district. Part of the geological and exploration work will be conducted by MAG consultants and in-house personnel.

4.

Exploration results from Juanicipio will be published as appropriate on an ongoing basis, with both companies to agree on the content.

5.

On signing of the Agreement Peñoles subscribed for a required US\$500,000 private placement for a total of 621,577 Common Shares of the Company at a price of C\$0.967 per share. Later, on February 27, 2006, Peñoles subscribed for a second required US\$500,000 private placement for a total of 245,716 Common Shares at a price of C\$2.35 per share.

6.

Peñoles was obligated to incur further exploration expenditures of at least US\$1,000,000 in year two and Peñoles has completed this obligation.

At the end of 2005 Peñoles had completed 7 diamond drill holes for a total of about 7,562 metres of drilling. In early 2006 the Company announced that a new, high grade silver/gold vein had been intersected in two holes at Juanicipio. On May 9, 2006 the Company announced that Peñoles was commencing further exploration drilling on the Juanicipio project in an area 1.8 km west of the new discovery. In August 2006 the Company announced that Peñoles had purchased the surface rights to an area covering the projection of the new discovery for approximately US\$1.4 million. Subsequent to the land purchase drilling commenced on the Valdecañas Vein in October and by year end 2006 Peñoles had drilled another 10,758 metres and completed a total of US\$3.36 million in exploration expenditures. Assay results released in November 2006 through early 2007 for this drilling have confirmed that the Valdecañas vein is a significant high grade silver-gold vein discovery.

By mid to year end 2007 Peñoles is expected to have completed sufficient drilling to provide the basis for a resource calculation measured in terms of tonnes and grade. Work planned for 2007 will also include preliminary metallurgical studies; rock mechanic studies; mineralogical and fluid inclusion work; a 400 line kilometre airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey and 3D modeling of the Valdecañas vein.

To December 31, 2006, approximately \$2,125,000 had been spent by the Company on the Juanicipio Property.

THE DON FIPPI PROPERTY

Certain disclosure in this section is based on a November 19, 2002 report entitled "The Geology and Exploration Potential of the Don Fippi Property, Batopilas District, Chihuahua, Mexico" prepared for the Company by Wendt.

Property Description and Location

The Don Fippi Property comprises seven exploration claims covering approximately 3,511 ha. in the Batopilas Mining District in southwestern Chihuahua State of Mexico (the Don Fippi Property or Don Fippi).

Don Fippi lies in the topographically rugged central spine of the Sierra Madre. The Don Fippi project area is roughly centred on the town of Batopilas which lies at the bottom of the deep canyon of the Rio Batopilas at about 600 metres elevation.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

There is a good quality 70 km unpaved road connecting Batopilas to the paved highway that leads to Creel and thence to the cities of La Junta, Cuauhtemoc and Chihuahua 300 km to the east. The main road runs along the river and is in very good condition through the town of Batopilas. Conditions deteriorate south of the town, but the road is passable south to Satevo and west to Camuchin. A few spur roads run from the main road to the area above the Porfirio Diaz Tunnel. Access to the balance of the area is by foot or horseback. Underground access is extensive through the Santo Domingo, San Miguel, Peñasquito and Pastrana mines. The Porfirio Diaz Tunnel is caved about 1.5 km from the portal, leaving the back 2.5 km accessible only through stopes leading from the Peñasquito Level. Locals note that the tunnel has caved in the same place before and that past rehabilitation efforts have taken only a few days.

Both water and power are available at the property.

Ownership

On October 24, 1997, title to the Don Fippi Property vested with Bugambilias. The Internal Property was acquired by the holders thereof as older claims expired and were liberated under Mexican mining law. On November 18, 2002, Bugambilias granted to Lagartos an option on the Don Fippi Property. In 2005 the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Don Fippi (Batopilas) subject to royalties payable to Bugambilias.

History

The Batopilas (Don Fippi) project area covers approximately 4,800 hectares and is centered on the historic Batopilas Silver District. High-grade native silver outcrops in the Batopilas district were discovered around 1630 and production records begin in 1632. The Batopilas District is located deep within the famous Copper Canyon country of south western Chihuahua State. Batopilas produced an estimated 200-300,000,000 ounces of silver between 1632 and 1920 from ore shoots of very high grade crystalline native silver hosted in calcite veins.

The Company has generated the first modern detailed geological and structural map of the district and is combining it with a number of modern geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques to locate new ore shoots quickly and effectively.

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The Batopilas District lies in the heart of the Sierra Madre Occidental magmatic province. Geologically, this province consists of two thick Tertiary volcanic sequences deposited on a basement of Mesozoic sediments, metasediments, and intrusive rocks. The two sequences are referred to as the lower volcanic complex and the upper volcanic complex.

The Batopilas veins are distinct from the other epithermal vein deposits of the region, which typically have a productive zone a few hundred metres high. The Batopilas silver veins were productive over a vertical interval of at least 700 metres and the bottom of the system has apparently never been reached.

Batopilas District Geology

Geologically, the Batopilas District lies in the Sierra Madre Occidental magmatic province, which is host to a multitude of epithermal gold-silver vein systems.

Batopilas District mineralization is hosted entirely within the lower volcanic complex which here consists of intermediate composition intrusive rocks, dominantly dacites and diorites, and extrusive rocks, dominantly andesite tuffs, flows and volcanoclastic sediments. Rhyolite ash-flows of the upper volcanic supergroup form the prominent mesas that rim the canyon several hundreds to thousands of metres above the vein system.

Mineralization and Alteration

Batopilas District Silver Mineralization

Mineralization in the silver zone dominantly occurs in the Pastrana Dacite, but some occurs in the Tahonas Granodiorite and Dolores Microdiorite. Pre-mineral quartz-porphyry and post-intra-mineral basalt dikes in veins are mineralized and locally altered to serpentinite. Mineralization throughout the silver zone overwhelmingly consists of crystallized native silver in calcite gangue. The silver ores were high grade, ranging from the Batopilas Mining Company's 1880-1913 average direct-smelting grade of 8,000 g/T (257 oz/T) to extremely high-grade pods carrying up to 75% Ag. The Batopilas Mining Company also produced a significant tonnage of milling ore grading 265 g/T (8.5 oz/T). Oreshoots typically are 15 - 80 m long, 0.5 - 4.6 m wide (1 m average) and up to 350 m down plunge. Shoots are connected by up to 90 m of barren calcite veinlets, often only .1-.3 mm wide.

Exploration

Exploration by Bugambillas

Bugambillas began its exploration with a comprehensive literature search and data acquisition phase. The resulting data have been compiled, digitized and registered to a common UTM grid and elevation model.

Much of the historic data was incorporated into a mapping project conducted by Cascabel for the Mexican Mineral Resources Council (COREMI), now known as the Servicio Geologico Mexicano (SGM) (Mexican Survey) in 2000.

Very little in the way of geochemistry and geophysics have been done in the past and much of the future work will be to complete these efforts to define targets for future work.

Environmental Surveys

Old workings and prospect pits dot the surface of the Don Fippi Property. Most dumps, and all tailings were originally deposited on the banks of the Rio Batopilas, and 80 years of flooding have long since carried them away.

No environmental surveys have been done in the district by Bugambillas.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves

The Don Fippi Property remains at an early exploration stage. No data has yet been generated from which to estimate resources and reserves.

Exploration Program and Techniques

In general, the proposed exploration program has the principal goal of determining whether new geologic information and modern geophysical, geochemical and remote sensing techniques can locate blind high-grade native silver pods.

A two-stage pre-drilling exploration program was undertaken in 2004 and 2005. Phase I began with continued acquisition and compilation of available data for the district. This included detailed structural analysis. This was followed by detailed surface and underground geologic mapping and structural analysis.

The surface work was complemented by underground mapping and sampling. Some areas in the district required and will require some minor mine rehabilitation and mucking out of minor caved areas to ensure access. The Porforio Diaz Tunnel (PDT) was re-opened back to the Roncesvalles Fault zone to re-establish flow-through ventilation and allow the mine to breathe during the mapping and sampling program in and along the main PDT level. Examination of the upper levels along the Roncesvalles was carried out in 2006.

Work Program

Because of the necessity of developing an effective set of exploration techniques for this large and topographically challenging district, MAG in 2004 selected a limited area in the central part of the district for initial exploration based on a combination of favorable geology, surface and underground access. The area lies in a largely unexplored area across a major fault (the Roncesvalles Fault) and near a heavily mined area with excellent underground access via the 2.4 km long PDT. The area is also accessible via one of the district's few surface roads.

The Roncesvalles Fault was considered to have been a barrier to mineralizing fluids (several major veins were mined to it and stopped) despite the fact that numerous shallow Spanish colonial era workings occur beyond the structure. In 2003 and 2004, MAG reopened and rehabilitated the PDT, performed extensive underground mapping and sampling and used the PDT for underground geophysical studies. A simultaneous surface based mapping, sampling and NSAMT geophysical program was also executed and used as the basis for a district and detailed structural analysis of

the area.

The combined results have indicated several zones within the focus area where structures are favorably oriented and strong NSAMT anomalies coincide with the most favorable structures. Preliminary drilling targets were indicated by these studies, and drilling permits were obtained. Detailed NSAMT work was completed in early 2005 to refine these anomalies prior to drilling.

A ten-hole 2500 metre drill program was initiated in the fall of 2005 to test preliminary drill targets and help refine the exploration methods MAG is developing to explore its land holdings at Batopilas.

MAG announced in January, 2006 that significant high-grade silver mineralization had been intersected in initial drilling at its 100% owned Batopilas Silver Project in Chihuahua State, Mexico. Hole 02 intersected the Don Juan with 1.70 metres (5.6 feet) of 2,358 grams per tonne silver (75.8 ounces per ton). The intersection is also described as part of a 3.0 metre (9.8 feet) zone locally rich in the silver bearing mineral acanthite (argentite).

A second intercept, with visible native silver, was intersected approximately 22 metres (72 feet) deeper and assayed 132 grams per tonne silver (4.2 ounces) over 1.70 metres (5.6 feet). This is a 3.0 metre wide breccia zone with visible native silver and lead and zinc sulphides. The richest native-silver bearing 0.20 metre of this intercept ran 721 grams per tonne silver (23 ounces).

Three holes were drilled in the vicinity of Hole 02. All four intercepts define a vein exhibiting a distinct geochemical signature containing silver along with anomalous arsenic, molybdenum, cobalt, nickel, lead and zinc. Although the high grade intercept was not repeated, the new vein remains open along strike in both directions and at depth.

This occurrence will be further evaluated during Phase Two drilling expected to start in the spring of 2007. The Don Juan zone is broadly coincident with the western limit of a well defined NSAMT geophysical anomaly and provides direct evidence to support using this same approach in other areas.

MAG completed Phase One of its Batopilas drilling program in April, 2006 at which time the rig was demobilized. The rig was remobilized for the next phase of drilling in mid February 2007. A total of 12 holes were drilled for 3,025 metres.

The primary objectives of this program were threefold: to test the NSAMT geophysical method; to identify new structures previously not recognized; and to evaluate any mineralized structures identified. An additional benefit of this first program was to develop a geochemical database on the multi-element signature of classic Batopilas style mineralization. Two areas were selected for this first-stage evaluation: west of Roncesvalles Fault Zone and south of the San Martin Mine; and the north end of the historic Pastrana Vein that has not been worked since the 1860 s.

The first seven holes focused in the area of detailed NSAMT geophysics. Five of the holes tested a well defined NSAMT low resistivity zone and two holes targeted a NW trending structure hosting the San Martin Nuevo adit, a prospect containing native silver that was briefly worked in the early 1970 s.

The second hole, BA05-02, intercepted 1.7 metres of 2,357 grams per tonne Ag (75.8 opt) as well as a second 1.7 metre intercept further down the hole containing 132 grams per tonne Ag (4.2 opt). An undercut hole BA06-05 encountered 1.8 m of 118 grams per tonne Ag (3.8 opt) forty metres below the high-grade intercept. Subsequently Hole BA06-06, located 40 metres to the north-northwest encountered 3.0 metres of 27 grams per tonne (0.9 ounces). All three intercepts define a coherent north 07° west striking, 78° southwest dipping vein that shows a distinct geochemical signature containing high silver along with anomalous arsenic, molybdenum and plus or minus anomalous cobalt and nickel.

The Don Juan vein has not been tested to the south-southeast and remains open along strike in both directions and at depth. It will be further evaluated during Phase Two drilling which was initiated in mid February 2007.

San Martin Nuevo Drilling

Two holes, BA05-03 and BA06-04 were designed to test the area around and beneath the San Martin Nuevo workings. These showed multiple intercepts of the signature Batopilas chemistry of Ag-As-Mo-Pb-Zn; however, the best intercepts encountered in this area were around 1.0 metre zones in the 11 to 40 gram per tonne Ag range, or roughly 0.4 to 1.3 ounce per tonne. This is consistent with the poddy nature of high-grade Batopilas ore.

Pastrana Drilling

Five holes BA06-08 through BA06-012 focused on the Pastrana Vein to evaluate this historic past producing structure beyond its productive zones. Drilling to date has identified the northern extension of Pastrana Vein with 4 intersections over a strike length of 140 metres and a vertical distance of 40 metres. The best intercept was in Hole 10 with 0.73 metres of 47 grams per tonne Ag (1.5 opt).

Other work in 2006/07 at Batopilas included: underground topographic surveys of the old workings; a detailed 590 line kilometre airborne geophysical survey focusing on delimiting structures over the entire 40 square kilometre land package (initiated in late February 2007); a detailed stream sediment and ridge and spur soil sampling program that focused on the signature multi-element suite defined during the drill program; and a detailed geological re-mapping of the entire project area.

Future Plans

This work was successful in identifying a number of important exploration control vectors at Batopilas that included a better understanding of the Lithological controls of the native silver mineralization, the structural history and structural ore host controls, the vein and structural geochemistry as well as the lateral and vertical metal zoning characteristics of the vein mineralization.

The net result of this work coupled with the results of the geochemical soil and silt program helped identify a number of targets that are to be tested in the 2007 program.

These are identified as: the Dolores structure outside of the diorite to the north of Dolores mine; the Roncesvalles mine area to the north and at depth where it crosses Arroyo de las Minas; the Pastrana vein and offsets to the north; and the north side of Cerro de Las Animas including Animas Mine area. Further drilling is warranted where the Don Juan Vein is open in all directions with best drill section being the furthest south-southeast in the direction of significant past producing mines including Arbitrios and Todos Santos.

To December 31, 2006, approximately \$2,083,000 has been spent on the Don Fippi Property.

THE GUIGUI PROPERTY

Certain disclosure in this section is based on a November 19, 2002 report entitled "The Geology and Exploration Potential of the Guigui Silver, Lead, Zinc Project, Santa Eulalia District, Chihuahua, Mexico" prepared for the Company by Wendt.

Property Description and Location

The Guigui Property comprises four exploration and three exploitation claims, as defined by the Mexican mining law, covering approximately 4,553 ha. of land between and south of the East and West Camps of Santa Eulalia Mining District in central Chihuahua State of Mexico (the Guigui Property or Guigui).

It is located 23 kilometres east of Chihuahua City and three kilometres by improved dirt road. The district occupies the approximate center of the north-northwest elongate, fault-bounded Sierra Santa Eulalia (also called Sierra Santo Domingo) whose peaks rise up to 700 m above the surrounding plains. Water and power are available locally and are near the property boundary.

The Santa Eulalia District is divided into two portions called the West and East Camps, based on a combination of geography, production, and style of mineralization. The West Camp lies on the western flank of the range and the East Camp lies on the eastern fringe of the range. The 2.5 km wide intervening zone is known as the Middle Camp. The Middle Camp has numerous mineralized showings and small mines, but has not been systematically explored. The Guigui Property covers the entire area south of the East and West Camps and a significant portion of the southeastern Middle Camp.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Mexican Highway 15, connecting Chihuahua City to Mexico City, runs along the west side of the range, within about 4 km of the western side of the Guigui Property. A two-lane paved road cuts off Highway 15 and leads to the town of Santa Eulalia (also known as Aquiles Serdan). Good quality paved and hard surfaced roads lead north and east from Santa Eulalia to the Buena Tierra, Potosi, and San Antonio Mines, or south into Guigui, which is crossed by a series of well-maintained ranch roads.

Ownership

Cascabel initially filed for the Guigui claims in 1992 and all such claims were subsequently transferred to Coralillo in 2000. On November 18, 2002, Coralillo granted to Lagartos an option in respect of the Guigui Property. In 2005 the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Guigui Property subject to royalties payable to Coralillo.

History

There appears to have been little work done in the Guigui area prior to 1986, except for minor prospecting by unknown individuals.

Work completed between 1991 and 2002 included:

detailed geologic mapping of the Guigui Property, with emphasis on mapping volcanic stratigraphy, structures cutting the volcanics and alteration. Geochemical samples were taken of all structures and mineralized outcrops. This was accomplished via Landsat image analysis, 1:40,000 black and white air-photo analysis, and 1:10,000 scale geologic outcrop mapping.

geophysical surveys to locate the intrusive centre and to determine the thickness of the volcanic cover. The surveys included gravimetrics, ground magnetics, CSAMT and NSAMT.

defining and permitting of drilling targets based on geology, geochemistry and geophysics. SEMARNAT approved 44 drilling sites, with permission for an initial 12-hole program in 1998. These permits have been renewed annually and remain in effect.

Geological Setting

Geologic work that has been performed on the property consists of detailed geology mapping, geochemical sampling of outcrops, structures, and mineralized areas, geophysical surveys, and permitting of drill targets.

The Santa Eulalia District contains continuous, zoned mineralization and alteration concentrated on the east and west flanks of a southerly-plunging anticline. Mineralization occurs in the same stratigraphic interval in close temporal and spatial relationship to distinctive felsite sills and dikes.

Exploration efforts to test the mineralized zones have included reconnaissance and detailed geologic and alteration mapping, geochemical sampling, and Gravity, Magnetics and Audio Magneto Tellurics (CSAMT and NSAMT) surveys.

These geologic and geophysical results were the basis for permitting a 6-12 hole-drilling program in 1998. However, a significant additional area (>400 hectares in the Guigui 2, 3 and 4 claims) has been recently added to the claim package and it is recommended to advance the newly acquired ground to the same level of knowledge prior to drilling.

This should include detailed geologic outcrop mapping with particular attention paid to the areas between Guigui and known mineralization and the approximately 1 km long portion of the San Antonio Graben that lies within Guigui 2. This mapping should be accompanied by geochemical sampling of all mineralized and altered outcrops. Additional NSAMT and/or CSAMT geophysical lines should be run over targets identified by the above geologic mapping and consideration should be given to geophysically refining the previously identified targets within Guigui prior to drilling.

Environmental Surveys

The only environmental surveys done on the Guigui Property to date are those required for drill permitting. These include inventories of floral and faunal species and an assessment of the impact of road building for drilling.

The only surface disturbances in the claim are small prospect pits from which there has been no production and three old fluorite workings. There are no inherited environmental liabilities from these disturbances.

Drilling

No drilling had been done within Guigui proper prior to 2003. However, the 12 initial targets permitted for Advanced Projects remain to be drilled. The permits are in the name of Cascabel and have been renewed annually since 1998.

Work Program

A six hole, 4,500 metre program was initiated in 2003 and continued into 2004. In four holes, a range of intrusions, breccias, and visually distinctive alteration were intersected under the volcanic capping in the central Guigui area, but no significant mineralization was encountered. The presence of intrusive rocks is however, considered to be significant and will require further follow-up.

Significantly, two holes drilled 1,200 metres south and along the major graben structure that hosts the San Antonio Mine to the east of the district, cut 30-100 metres of manganoan-calcite cemented breccia in turn cut by narrow sulphide veinlets. Hole 5 returned a narrow intercept that assayed 3.5 ounces per ton of silver and 5.60% lead and

4.3 % zinc over 0.40 metres. More significantly, Hole 6 returned with an 8.3 metre intercept of 4.2 ounces per ton silver. Most telling is that these intersections were within a 30 to 100 metre wide zone of manganoan-calcite (alteration) brecciation containing abundant veinlets and stringers of silver, lead and zinc minerals. The presence of base metal and silver mineralization within a broad alteration halo, not unlike the upper reaches of the East Camp deposits, is considered to be a most important development.

MAG carried out a three hole (07, 08, 09) drill program along the San Antonio Graben in the eastern portion of Guigui in 2005. The first two holes were designed to follow up on positive results from 2004 drilling (holes 05 and 06) in the West Fault of the graben. Hole 07 cut the highest grade silver mineralization intersected to date within Guigui or 1.40 metres of 242 grams per tonne Silver (7.8 ounces). The best values were associated with members of a felsite dike swarm that cores mineralization in Grupo Mexico's San Antonio Mine approximately 1800 metres farther to the north along the same structure.

The results from Hole 08 indicate that the dikes cut in holes 06 and 07 are sourced farther to the west within the Guigui Property. MAG also drilled a single hole into the upper zones of the East Fault of the graben (hole 09) and cut four narrow felsite dikes with anomalous silver values. This was a very shallow test of this target and the results are considered encouraging for subsequent drilling in this area.

We continue to cut strong indications of silver and base metal mineralization in the same structures and intrusions and within a broad alteration halo, not unlike the upper reaches of the East Camp deposits. This important development leads management of MAG to contend that these intersections demonstrate that mineralization similar to the rich deposits of the San Antonio Mine, just 1200 metres to the north of our drill area and East Camp can be traced to the south and onto MAG's Guigui Property.

It is important to note that Grupo Mexico, the largest Mexican mining company, restarted mining operations at the San Antonio Mine in mid 2005.

MAG now controls all of the ground to the immediate south and between the East and West Camps of the Santa Eulalia Mining District, making it a significant player in any future developments in this historically silver rich district.

Limited field work was conducted at Guigui in 2006 other than surface mapping in the areas of fluorite-cemented breccia bodies located in the central portion of the Guigui Property. It is believed that these bodies represent the upper vestiges of Carbonate Replacement processes at depth.

To aid in the design of a new drill program, an 800 line kilometre airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown in late 2006. Preliminary results are very encouraging and are to be integrated in early 2007 with the substantial data base we have accumulated at Guigui. Work will be designed to follow up on this integration leading to a drill plan.

To December 31, 2006, approximately \$1,376,000 has been spent on the Guigui Property.

THE SIERRA DE RAMIREZ PROPERTY

The Sierra de Ramirez District lies in eastern Durango State, approximately 80 km west of the famous Providencia-Concepcion del Oro, Zacatecas District. Sierra de Ramirez is a typical Mexican CRD target that produced an estimated 750,000 - 1,000,000 tons of very high grade (1000-3000 g/T Ag) Ag-Pb-Zn ores from Spanish Colonial times until the mid 1960s. Until recently the land status was high fractionated. MAG has acquired over 80% of the district under option from Rio Tinto of Chihuahua, Mexico. Significant geotechnical work was conducted by a major company in the 1990s, but they abandoned the property during the downturn in the mineral industry and prior to drilling.

The Sierra de Ramirez is a 7 by 15 km E-W oriented anticlinal fold composed of Jurassic Zuloaga Limestone cut by at least 2 rhyolitic plugs. Mineralization consists of Ag-Pb-Zn replacement veins in the western part of the area and mantos hosted in distinct carbonate strata in the central and eastern portions. Small amounts of skarn are known to exist proximal to the rhyolite areas. Exploration of the district will involve the unraveling of the overall controls and metal zoning to best define the most favorable areas for further exploration.

Initially MAG executed district-scale mapping and sampling in 2004, with a focus on determining the size of the mineralized zone(s) and confirming existing concepts of district metal zoning. The resulting district-scale metal

ratio zoning patterns revealed three principal mineralization centers. On a positive note, two of them were found to extend well outside the limits of MAG's original 4,443 hectare land position. MAG subsequently filed claim to an additional 11,167 hectares of land, including a vacated claim internal to their original holding, bringing our holdings in the district to over 15,500 hectares.

Inclement weather and other priorities resulted in very little field work in 2006.

Sierra de Ramirez is the least developed carbonate replacement property but one with a great deal of potential. In recognition of that, MAG contracted a 1,400 line kilometre airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey (AEM) that was completed in mid-February 2007. The preliminary results have provided a number of direct drill targets and will no doubt be a significant enhancement to targets generated by our geochemical and geological work to date. Field programs aimed at defining specific drill targets will be carried out in mid 2007.

In order to make up for lost time due to weather and access delays in the past we were able to renegotiate the terms of our option agreement with Rio Tinto to earn a 100% interest in the property. In effect we were able to roll the agreement back two years and continue with the payment schedule as outlined in the original agreement. This allowed us the time to fly the airborne survey and conduct the appropriate follow up programs. Drilling could begin by late 2007.

To December 31, 2006, approximately \$149,000 has been spent on the Sierra de Ramirez Property.

THE ADARGAS PROPERTY

MAG acquired its option to earn an interest in the Adargas property from Cascabel, who worked the property under contract from 1991 to 1998. Over \$250,000 was spent in surface and underground mapping, geophysics and drilling. One of two diamond drill holes recorded 0.30 m of Zn-Pb-Ag bearing massive sulfides at the intersection of a strong CSAMT anomaly. This anomaly was also interpreted to be the inferred 200 m down-plunge projection of the principal Adargas Dike-contact chimney orebody. With the industry downturn in the late 1990's, interest in the property faded and it was subsequently abandoned. Cascabel reacquired the property in 2002 and MAG has unrestricted use of all existing core and data.

Management is of the view that the targets recently identified at Adargas are deep and high risk in nature. Promising exploration results on other projects have taken priority over Adargas. Efforts to joint venture the property have been unsuccessful to date. Subsequent to year end, on May 17, 2007, the Company terminated its option on the property according to the terms of the Adargas Agreement and all deferred acquisition and exploration costs associated with the property were written off. To December 31, 2006, the Company had incurred \$432,061 in acquisition costs and \$314,778 in exploration costs on the Adargas Property.

THE CINCO DE MAYO PROPERTY

Cinco de Mayo is a 2,500 hectare CRD prospect located in north-central Chihuahua, Mexico. Cinco de Mayo lies directly along the same major deep crustal break that underlies these important CRD/skarn systems and shares many of the key features of the distal parts of Santa Eulalia.

Regional Setting

Cinco de Mayo is one of MAG's four Carbonate Replacement Deposit Style properties and is located in Northern Chihuahua State, Mexico. Carbonate Replacement Deposits (CRDs) are the second largest contributor of Mexico's historic silver production, almost 40% after epithermal veins. The acquisition of this property evolved from a review of data collected during 15 years of systematic exploration and a study of the geologic characteristics of the CRDs prospects in Chihuahua by Dr. Peter Megaw and Cascabel. This compilation revealed key features that set the important CRD systems like Santa Eulalia, Naica, Bismark, and San Pedro Corralitos apart from the numerous small CRD showings and Mississippi Valley Deposits that occur elsewhere in the region. CRDs form a spectrum ranging from stock contact skarns, through dike and sill contact skarns and massive sulfides, to massive sulfide chimneys and mantos, with large systems ranging from 25 to 100 million tons of high-grade ores. Mexico's CRDs occur along the intersection of the Laramide-aged Mexican Thrust Belt and the Tertiary volcanic plateau of the Sierra Madre Occidental, a zone where structurally prepared carbonate host rocks were invaded by metals-rich intrusive bodies.

At Cinco de Mayo the regional story is very strong: the project lies on the western bounding fault of the Chihuahua Trough which hosts major CRDs like Santa Eulalia (MAG's Guigui Property), Naica, San Pedro Corralitos and

Terrazas. This gives rise to a thick carbonate section to host mineralization and a major regional zone of weakness for both ground preparation and intrusive emplacement.

Local Geology

The Sierra Cinco de Mayo is an elongate limestone ridge, about 1 km wide and 4.5 km long flanked by broad alluvium mantled valleys. PEMEX data and outcrop reconnaissance indicate that the alluvial cover is very thin and that a very thick section of favorable carbonate host rocks lies immediately beneath the cover. The ridge is cut by NE-SW and NW-SE structures that host both mineralization and metal-bearing jasperoid alteration. Little is known of the historic mining at Cinco de Mayo, but there are two old mines on the property that probably produced small amounts of high-grade silver and base metal ores. The jasperoids were the focus of a systematic mapping and sampling program for a competitor in 1998. This program revealed a number of geochemical hot-spots along certain structural corridors leading towards the adjacent covered areas that are in turn underlain by highly favorable host rocks.

Locally, there is abundant evidence that the western bounding fault of the Chihuahua Trough has functioned more recently as a major shear zone, with strands passing along the immediate flanks of the north-northwest-elongate Cinco de Mayo Ridge. At Cinco de Mayo, there are numerous mineralization and alteration occurrences associated with this fault. These include the prospects Abundancia, Celia and Orientales and a host of unnamed occurrences dominated by ferruginous jasperoids with strongly anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag-As (Au) signatures, particularly along the ridge.

Exploration Program

Exploration work in the covered areas is largely blind and necessitates using geochemical and geophysical techniques to trace mineralization beneath this thin cover. The mineralization is known to contain magnetic pyrrhotite, indicating that airborne or ground magnetics may be useful. NSAMT geophysics may also be useful in delineating deeper structure and various soil-geochemical prospecting tools will be employed to locate mineralization centers.

MAG began preliminary regional geologic mapping and sampling at Cinco de Mayo in mid-2004. Unfortunately, unusually heavy summer and fall rains deluged the region, washing out dams and cutting road access to the property.

The work program continued in early 2005 with MAG executing an orientation biogeochemical survey that revealed strong linear zinc and copper anomalies along trend from strongly anomalous structures exposed in limited outcrop. These results were encouraging enough to justify a 30 line-kilometre NSAMT geophysical survey testing historically exploited mineralization, geological features identified in nearby outcrop and through cover utilizing a biogeochemical survey. Additional biogeochemical sampling, both expanding on the strongest anomalies revealed by the orientation survey and coincident with each NSAMT detector point, accompanied the NSAMT survey.

MAG also claimed approximately 2,500 hectares of open ground to the north of its original land package under option along a major regional fault zone revealed through detailed satellite image analysis.

MAG's 2006 drill program at Cinco de Mayo once again moved a project from a conceptual model to drilling new lead, zinc and silver mineralization. The area of the program is a broad valley covered by recent soils (alluvial), so all

of the targets drilled were buried (blind) geophysical and geochemical anomalies that were consistent with our exploration model.

MAG conducted 45.1 line Km of NSAMT surveys on lines running northwest parallel to the Cinco de Mayo ridge and northeast across the ridge and parallel to the outcropping jasperoid vein swarms. In general the NSAMT data show a great deal of texture that is consistent with the regional understanding and with the details of our exploration model. The data show a profound northwest-southeast linearity and strong electrical contrasts along the northeast-southwest lines.

MAG has also completed a major biogeochemical sampling program. Copper and zinc show the best definition, revealing a strong anomaly to the northeast of the manto mineralization located on the nearby ridge and apparent linear patterns in the anomalies that line up with the jasperoid vein swarms. In general, the biogeochemistry shows the strongest and most coherent anomalies at the north and south ends of ridge, especially on its northeast flanks

(where there are also more prospect pits). There are also a series of anomalies on the SW side of the ridge that correspond closely with jasperoid veinlet swarms.

MAG contracted a 450 line kilometre airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey which was completed in late 2006. The results are considered very significant and will guide further drilling in 2007 when integrated with previous work and the recent drill information.

In combining the geological, geochemical, biogeochemical, geophysical data and interpretations MAG developed a series of drill targets.

The results from the first 9 holes (3,975 metres) drilled at Cinco de Mayo were very noteworthy. Six of the nine holes were drilled over a strike length of 2.0 km along a very prominent NW trending fault zone that cuts strongly folded massive limestone and limestone-rich sedimentary rocks. Structurally controlled replacement style massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralization occurring within broad mineralized and altered zones was intercepted in all six of the holes. Mineralization is open in all directions. At least trace mineralization was encountered in the remaining 3 holes.

The intersections occur within broader zones of dispersed lead, zinc and iron sulphides developed in the surrounding sedimentary rocks. For example, the intercept in Hole 7 occurs within a 65 metre wide zone of stringer and dispersed lead and zinc sulphides. In addition, Hole 09 intersected over 68 metres of strong hornfels (alteration related to an igneous heat source) with widespread associated dispersed and veinlet zinc and lead sulphide mineralization. Hole 09 lies at the northernmost end of the 2 km long drilling pattern and was drilled on a geophysical anomaly detected in the initial processing of a 450 line kilometre airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey. This structure can be traced for kilometres in either direction with this detailed magnetic survey. Significantly, intersecting hornfels in the Hole 09 airborne survey anomaly suggests that buried mineralization-related igneous heat sources can be detected geophysically, which will be a valuable ingredient in focusing ongoing exploration programs.

Early systematic regional exploration work and the results of this first phase drill program clearly show that Cinco de Mayo has many geological and mineralogical characteristics in common with the largest CRDs in Mexico.

To December 31, 2006, approximately \$1,213,475 has been spent on the Cinco de Mayo Property.

THE LAGARTOS PROPERTY

Consistently elevated gold values from MAG's 2003 Juanicipio drilling have suggested that a larger scale zoning may be in place than had previously been considered for the Fresnillo/Juanicipio/Lagartos district. MAG subsequently examined surrounding areas for possible extensions to the system(s), both in outcrop and under cover. Satellite image and structural analysis of the region indicated areas of strong alteration similar to that drilled at Juanicipio. This alteration is also coincident with a very prominent regional structure that hosts at least three, one billion-plus ounce

silver deposits. In response, MAG acquired over 125,000 hectares of new claims, the Lagartos Property Package, on the most promising of areas using the Fresnillo/Juanicipio model. Preliminary work involved regional mapping and an orientation NSAMT geophysical survey as a possible first pass reconnaissance tool.

In 2004, the areas with the strongest alteration and NSAMT responses were mapped in detail and sampled. In addition, detailed NSAMT, SWIR (Short-Wave Infrared) surveying and an in-depth structural analysis were carried out. The most promising area was identified about 35 km from Juanicipio (Lagartos NW) and two holes were drilled through covered terrain and targeted on the combined results of geophysics and geology. The best hole intersected 65 metres of strong advanced argillic alteration followed by 700 metres of strong silicification with abundant pyrite. The drilling also significantly encountered several narrow mineralized structures, the best of which ran 1.3 g/T Au over nearly 1.5 metres.

The results indicate that we are within a high-level portion of a major epithermal system (i.e. Fresnillo) only 30 km along the structural trend from the Fresnillo silver district. Anomalous values of gold (up to 1.3 g/t), silver, mercury, antimony, and arsenic are found throughout the holes and add to the significance that an epithermal system is in place.

Having confirmed that MAG has located a buried epithermal system (at Cerro Cacalote) within highly prospective terrain, our next step will be to quickly identify areas and/or vectors to where we can best concentrate our

exploration efforts. We will accomplish this through ongoing and planned programs of geochemistry (bio-geochemistry) and geophysics.

At Cerro Cacalote, within the Lagartos NW land package, detailed biogeochemistry sampling carried out in 2005 outlined three distinct silver, lead, zinc and copper biogeochemical anomalies. These are in the order of four to eight kilometres long and are coincident with similar structural vein controls of the adjoining Fresnillo silver mine district. The anomalies fall exactly on the targeted structures identified from the high resolution satellite images and geological mapping. Given the position and intensity of the multi-element anomalies and their location on trend with the world's largest silver mine, these areas are immediate drill targets.

MAG also continued to enlarge its land position by claiming strategically located properties in 2005 as they became eligible for acquisition. To that end, MAG added an additional 12,534 hectares to its Lagartos SE land package east of the El Saucito discovery and west of the Zacatecas District.

Exploration work on the Lagartos Property is still in its early stages. Zones of advanced argillic alteration and silicified Tertiary volcanic rocks have been identified on the two large Lagartos claim blocks from satellite imagery and have been confirmed through first pass geological, geochemical sampling and drilling.

Work in the Lagartos Northwest area, 35 km to the northwest of Fresnillo, in 2005 and 2006 focused on a zoned alteration centre, very similar to that seen at Juanicipio, surrounded by alluvial cover. Biogeochemical and ground magnetic surveys of the flanking covered areas revealed linear magnetic anomalies parallel to the Fresnillo Silver Trend with overlapping and concentric biogeochemical silver, lead, zinc and copper anomalies. These structures and their associated metal anomalies can be traced for distances approaching eight kilometres. The drill program was designed to test structural intersections and geochemical anomalies in settings similar to those found at Juanicipio and Fresnillo.

A 13 hole drill program, totaling 7,364 metres, was carried out on these combined anomalies in 2006. All of the holes encountered strongly altered volcanic rocks under shallow alluvial cover, and three intersected the Guerrero Terrane rocks that host the veins at Fresnillo and Juanicipio. One hole, drilled through alluvial cover 4 kilometres from the nearest outcrop, cut 3.5 metres grading 14 to 49 grams per tonne (0.5 to 1.5 ounces per tonne) silver.

The results indicate that silver mineralization is associated with this alteration centre and that our exploration methods are helping to see through alluvial cover. Additional exploration in the northwest is clearly justified.

The Lagartos Southeast or Zacatecas North block covers the broad plain lying between Fresnillo and the historic Zacatecas mining district. In 2006, MAG staked all of the open ground surrounding Zacatecas and purchased numerous claims over past producing veins within the district. This gives MAG the potential projections of the E-W trending district veins as well as the San Gabriel vein field in the northernmost part of the district.

Work at San Gabriel in 2006 (Lagartos SE) identified a number of significant vein structures that appear exposed at a very high level where further work is focused. A 2,200 line kilometre airborne survey is expected to be completed in early 2007 and will contribute to designing a drill program for the North Zacatecas area in mid 2007.

To December 31, 2006, approximately \$2,197,360 has been spent on the Lagartos Property.

NONE OF THE EXPLORATION CONCESSIONS IN WHICH THE COMPANY HOLDS AN INTEREST ARE KNOWN TO CONTAIN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES OF MINERALS OR PRECIOUS GEMS. ALL EXPLORATION PROGRAMS PROPOSED FOR ANY EXPLORATION CONCESSIONS IN WHICH THE COMPANY HAS AN INTEREST ARE EXPLORATORY IN NATURE.

Management reviews the carrying value, for accounting purposes, of mineral rights and deferred exploration costs as described in Item 5 - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

ITEM 4A.**UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

Not applicable.

ITEM 5.**OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS****Overview**

The Company's main objective is to acquire mineral properties, finance their exploration and, if warranted, develop and bring them into commercial production either directly or by way of joint venture, option agreements or through a combination of the foregoing. The Company is aiming to develop its exploration concessions to a stage where they could be exploited at a profit. At that stage, its operations would to some extent be dependent upon the world market price of any minerals mined.

The Company had total deferred exploration costs and mineral rights of \$14,963,069 at December 31, 2006 compared to \$10,321,579 at December 31, 2005, \$7,310,714 at December 31, 2004, \$3,372,220 at December 31, 2003, and \$116,552 at December 31, 2002. During Fiscal 2001 and most of 2002, the Company focused on the identification and completion of a Qualifying Transaction in industries other than mineral exploration and development (See Item 4 - Information on the Company). In August 2002, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire interests in exploration concessions and an operating subsidiary in Mexico. During 2003, the Company commenced the exploration of its exploration concessions in Mexico. This commencement of business in Mexico resulted in the Company incurring the deferred exploration costs described above. The Company currently has no cash flow from operations and the recoverability of deferred exploration costs and mineral rights is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations under various option agreements and the completion of the development of its properties, future profitable production, or alternatively, upon its ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. As a result, there is substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Future write-downs of properties are dependent on many factors, including general and specific assessments of mineral resources, the likelihood of increasing or decreasing the resources, land costs, estimates of future mineral prices, potential extraction methods and costs, the likelihood of positive or negative changes to the environment, taxation, labour and capital costs. We cannot assess the monetary impact of these factors at the current stage of our properties. The dollar amounts shown as exploration concession interests are direct costs of maintaining and exploring properties. These amounts do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

Additional financing will be required for further exploration and development of our properties. Although we have been successful in the past in raising funds, there is no assurance that we will be able to raise the necessary funds to meet our funding obligations.

The Company has not been required to make any material expenditure for environmental compliance to date. The operations of the Company may in the future be affected from time to time in varying degrees by changes in the

environmental regulations. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall affect upon the Company vary greatly and are not predictable. See Item 3 - Key Information - Risk Factors.

Operating Results

The discussion and analysis in this section compares the operating results of the year ended December 31, 2006 to the year ended December 31, 2005, and the year ended December 31, 2005 to the year ended December 31, 2004 and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes thereto provided at Item 17 - Financial Statements. At the present time, the Company's expenditures consist of primarily exploration costs, professional fees, listing and sustaining fees, and general and administrative expenditures. The Company presently has no production from its interests in exploration concessions and has no significant revenue items.

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2006 amounted to \$208,593 as compared to \$80,432 in 2005. Cash on hand during 2006 on average was higher than in 2005 and as a result, interest income was also higher in 2006.

During 2006 the Company again focused its exploration efforts in Mexico. The Company conducted exploration programs in seven projects for \$4,016,728 in 2006, while \$1,429,307 was spent on the same seven projects in 2005. Additional work was also completed and paid for by joint venture partner Peñoles on the Company's Juanicipio project (see Financial Statement Note 7(a) Mineral Rights and Deferred Exploration Costs). Exploration concession acquisition costs of \$646,029 were incurred in 2006 as compared to \$1,581,558 in 2005. Of the acquisition costs incurred in 2006, \$7,567 was incurred by the issuance of 3,363 Common Shares at the price of \$2.25 per Common Share; \$141,864 was incurred by the issuance of 61,680 Common Shares at the price of \$2.30 per Common Share; and \$55,000 was incurred by the issuance of 20,000 Common Shares at the price of \$2.75 per Common Share. The balance was paid in cash.

Expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 totalled \$4,075,160 compared to \$1,891,270 in 2005. The single largest variance year on year was a non-cash charge in 2006 of \$2,341,159 for Stock Compensation Expense relating to the issuance of 1,670,000 incentive stock options. In 2005 there was an issuance of 1,240,000 incentive stock options and this expense was \$611,353. Accounting and legal fees in 2006 amounted to \$300,978 versus \$294,964 in 2005.

Telephone and Office expense increased to \$365,880 in 2006 from \$252,257 in 2005 as the Company conducted more business in 2006. Management and Consulting fees increased in 2006 to \$485,993 versus \$415,117 in 2005. In 2006 the Company's President was paid \$139,500 in compensation (2005 - \$149,900). Arm's length individuals were also paid for services related to legal contract completions, project management, corporate administration and geological services.

In 2006 Travel expenses totalled \$212,168 (2005 - \$169,993). Travel expenses related to visiting the Company's properties and business contacts in Mexico, to the attendance of trade shows, and general broker and financier meetings. Filing Fees paid to the Exchange and the British Columbia Securities Commission in 2006 were \$48,782 (2005 - \$42,254) while Shareholder Relations expense was \$288,687 (2005 - \$109,803). The Company's VP Corporate Development handled Shareholder Relations duties in house during 2005 and 2006.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2004

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2005 amounted to \$80,432 as compared to \$66,999 in 2004. Cash on hand during 2005 on average was higher than in 2004 and as a result, interest income was also higher in 2005.

During 2005 the Company again focused its exploration efforts in Mexico. The Company conducted exploration programs in seven projects for \$1,429,307 in 2005, while \$1,976,622 was spent on the same seven projects in 2004. Additional work was also completed and paid for by joint venture partner Peñoles on the Company's Juanicipio project (see Financial Statement Note 7(a) Mineral Rights and Deferred Exploration Costs). Exploration concession acquisition costs of \$1,581,558 were incurred in 2005 as compared to \$1,961,872 in 2004. Of the acquisition costs incurred in 2005, \$12,713 was incurred by the issuance of 13,382 Common Shares at a price of \$0.95 per Common Share, \$1,215,000 was incurred by the issuance of 1,500,000 Common Shares at a price of \$0.81 per Common Share, \$91,397 was incurred by the issuance of 119,660 Common Shares at a price of \$0.764 per Common Share and \$8,712 was incurred by the issuance of 12,446 Common Shares at a price of \$0.70 per Common Share and \$9,467 was incurred by Common Shares allotted but not issued in 2004 that were issued in 2005 (9,191 Common Shares at a price of \$1.03 per Common Share). The balance was paid in cash.

Expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 totalled \$1,891,270 compared to \$800,896 in 2004. The single largest variance year on year was a non-cash charge in 2005 of \$611,353 for Stock Compensation Expense relating to

the issuance of 1,240,000 incentive stock options. In 2004 there were no incentive stock options issued and this expense was Nil. Accounting and legal fees in 2005 amounted to \$294,964 versus \$198,330 in 2004. During 2005 professional fees were higher than in 2004 as the Company was negotiating and preparing for the Peñoles joint venture transaction in Mexico as well as for other property option related contracts and settlements.

Telephone and Office expense increased to \$252,257 in 2005 from \$190,910 in 2004 as the Company conducted more business in 2005. Management and Consulting fees increased substantially in 2005 to \$415,117 versus \$173,444 in 2004. The increase came as a result of the Company hiring a full-time President and a VP Corporate Development. In 2005 the Company's President was paid \$149,900 in compensation (2004 - \$93,870). Arm's length individuals were also paid for services related to legal contract completions, project management, corporate administration and geological services.

In 2005 Travel expenses totalled \$169,993 (2004 - \$52,839). Travel expenses related to visiting the Company's properties and business contacts in Mexico, to the attendance of trade shows, and general broker and financier meetings. Filing Fees paid to the Exchange and the British Columbia Securities Commission in 2005 were \$42,254 (2004 - \$41,163) while Shareholder Relations expense was \$109,803 (2004 - \$81,277). The Company's VP Corporate Development handled Shareholder Relations duties in house during 2005. Other items related to general and administrative categories totalled an aggregate credit amount of \$4,471, including a foreign currency exchange gain of \$29,506. In 2004 these other expense items totalled \$62,933 including a foreign currency exchange loss of \$48,349.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2003

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2004 amounted to \$66,999 as compared to \$77,468 in 2003. Cash on hand during 2004 on average was lower than in 2003 and as a result, interest income was also lower in 2004.

During 2004 the Company continued to focus its acquisition and exploration efforts in Mexico. The Company conducted exploration programs on seven projects for \$1,976,622 in 2004, while \$2,019,740 was spent on four properties in 2003. Exploration concession acquisition costs of \$1,961,872 were incurred in 2004 as compared to \$1,235,928 in 2003. Of the acquisition costs incurred in 2004, \$880,467 was incurred by the issuance of 628,905 Common Shares at a price of \$1.40 per Common Share, \$300,000 was incurred by the issuance of 150,000 Common Shares at a price of \$2.00 per Common Share, \$88,812 was incurred by the issuance of 80,738 Common Shares at a price of \$1.10 per Common Share, and \$309,473 was incurred by the issuance of 499,150 Common Shares at a price of \$0.62 per Common Share, while the balance was paid in cash.

Expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 totalled \$800,896, compared to \$915,007 in 2003. The Company was very active in both 2003 and 2004 and the amount of exploration expense in each year was similar. Accounting and legal fees in 2004 amounted to \$198,330 versus \$250,954 in 2003. During 2003 these professional fees were higher than in 2004 as the Company was actively pursuing the completion of a Qualifying Transaction and a financing by way of a public offering in Canada. The Company also completed the 100% acquisitions of Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de CV and Lexington Capital Group Inc. The Lagartos acquisition was completed on January 15, 2003. The main assets held in Lagartos are its interests in the Juanicipio, Don Fippi and Guigui properties located in Mexico. The Lexington acquisition was completed on July 16, 2003. Lexington's sole asset is its indirect interest in the Juanicipio I claim. The Company has consolidated the financial position and results of operations in its financial statements for both Lagartos and Lexington since their acquisition in 2003.

Telephone and Office expense increased to \$190,910 in 2004 from \$94,185 in 2003. The Company operated and occupied full time office premises, with administrative services, for the whole year in 2004 for the first time. Management and Consulting fees totalled \$173,444 in 2004 (2003 - \$183,912), of which \$93,870 was paid to the Company's President (2003 - \$97,325). The balance was paid to arm's length individuals for services related to legal contract completions, project management, corporate administration and geological services.

Other significant expense items in 2004 were Travel - \$52,839 (2003 - \$130,732); Filing Fees paid to the Exchange and the British Columbia Securities Commission - \$41,163 (2003 - \$54,924); and Shareholder Relations - \$81,277 (2003 - \$61,359). Other items related to general and administrative categories totalled an aggregate amount of \$62,933 (2003 - \$63,633). Travel expenses related to visiting the Company's properties and business contacts in Mexico, to the attendance of trade shows, and general broker and financier meetings.

Lagartos

Lagartos was incorporated in September 2001 and commenced operations in June 2002 when negotiations commenced leading to the Juanicipio Agreement. Lagartos then entered into the Don Fippi Agreement and the Guigui Agreement. The results of operations of Lagartos are consolidated into the financial statements of the Company commencing January 15, 2003.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's accounting policies are set out in Note 2 of the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. There are two policies that, due to the nature of the mining business, are more significant to the financial results of the Company. These policies relate to the capitalizing of mineral exploration expenditures and the use of estimates.

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company defers all costs relating to the acquisition and exploration of its exploration concessions. Any revenues received from exploration of these concessions are credited against the costs of the concession. When commercial production commences on any of the Company's properties, any previously capitalized costs would be charged to operations using a unit-of-production method.

Management reviews the carrying value, for accounting purposes, of mineral rights and deferred exploration costs on at least a quarterly basis for evidence of impairment. This review is generally made with reference to the project economics, including the timing of the exploration work, work programs proposed, exploration results achieved by the Company and others in the related area of interest and any changes in the status of the property. When the results of this review indicate that a condition of impairment exists, the Company estimates the net recoverable amount of the deferred exploration costs and related mining rights by reference to the potential for success of further exploration activity and the likely proceeds to be received from a sale or assignment of rights. When the carrying values of mineral rights or deferred exploration costs are estimated to exceed their net recoverable amounts, a provision is made for the decline in the value.

When assessing for evidence of impairment, the Company also refers to the other factors relevant for companies in the extractive industries. These factors include unfavourable changes in the property (including disputes as to title), inability to access the site, environmental restrictions on exploration or development and political instability in the region in which the property is located. Furthermore, the Company concludes an event of impairment has occurred when any of the following conditions exist:

a.

the Company's work program on a property has significantly changed such that previously-identified resource targets or work programs are no longer being pursued;

b.

exploration results are not promising and no more work is being planned in the foreseeable future; or

c.

remaining lease terms are insufficient to conduct necessary exploration work.

The existence of uncertainties during the exploration stage and the lack of definitive empirical evidence with respect to the feasibility of successful commercial development of any exploration property does create measurement uncertainty concerning the calculation of the amount of impairment. The Company relies on its own or independent estimates of further geological prospects of a particular property and also considers the likely proceeds from a sale or assignment of the rights. The latter will often be indicated by offers that the Company or others have received for exploration rights in the same or similar geological area. In many cases, the identified condition of impairment will result in a determination that no further exploration activity be performed and the amount of the writedown is the entire carrying value of the interest.

Under US GAAP, the Company currently expenses all costs relating to the exploration of mineral properties. At such time as a final bankable feasibility indicates that a property has a commercially mineable deposit, development costs for that property would be capitalized. When commercial production commences on any such property, any previously capitalized costs would be charged to operations using a unit-of-production method. Furthermore,

effective in 2004, the costs of acquisition of exploration concession rights are considered to have the characteristics of tangible assets as specified in EITF 04-2: Whether Mineral Rights are Tangible or Intangible Assets. As a result, under US GAAP, the Company is capitalizing the cost of the exploration concession rights acquired until there is either evidence that they have become impaired, or commercial production is achieved.

The Company's financial statements are based on the selection and application of significant accounting policies, some of which require management to make estimates and assumptions. Estimates are based on historical experience and on our future expectations that are believed to be reasonable; the combination of these factors forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results are likely to differ from our current estimates and those differences may be material.

Differences between Canadian and United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

During the year ended December 31, 2006, net loss under Canadian GAAP was \$3,866,567 compared to a net loss of \$7,862,028 under US GAAP. The difference relates principally to the expensing of exploration costs of \$3,995,461 under US GAAP which are capitalized as part of deferred exploration costs under Canadian GAAP.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, net loss under Canadian GAAP was \$1,810,838 compared to a net loss of \$2,757,486 under US GAAP. The difference relates principally to the expensing of exploration costs of \$1,429,307 under US GAAP which are capitalized as part of deferred exploration costs under Canadian GAAP, net of the impact of the use of the fair value method to record stock compensation expense for employees and directors under Canadian GAAP.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, net loss under Canadian GAAP was \$733,897 compared to a net loss of \$2,710,519 under US GAAP. The difference relates principally to the expensing of exploration costs of \$1,976,622 under US GAAP which are capitalized as part of deferred exploration costs under Canadian GAAP.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, net loss under Canadian GAAP was \$837,539 compared to a net loss of \$4,058,279 under US GAAP. The difference relates to the expensing of exploration costs of \$2,019,740 under US GAAP which are capitalized as part of resource property interests under Canadian GAAP, the recording of amortization expense of \$601,000 related to exploration concession rights acquired from Lagartos and the recording of compensation of \$600,000 relating to Common Shares held in escrow for which the conditions of their release have been satisfied during the period.

There were no differences in the Company's financial statements between Canadian GAAP and US GAAP for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Under Canadian GAAP, exploration costs are capitalized until such time as management determines that the value of the interests in resource properties are impaired or commercial production of the mineral resource properties commences. Under US GAAP, all costs relating to the exploration of mineral properties are expensed until such time as a final bankable feasibility indicates that a property has a commercially mineable deposit, after which development costs for that property would be capitalized.

Under US GAAP, the satisfaction of conditions for the release of escrow shares is compensatory in nature. Under Canadian GAAP, the Company's Common Shares issued with escrow restrictions are recorded at their issue price and are not revalued upon their release from escrow.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, which revised SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. SFAS No. 123R will supersede APB Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS No. 123R requires measurement and recording to the financial statements of the costs of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award, recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for such award. Additionally, SFAS No. 123R requires the benefits of tax deductions different from recognized compensation expense to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. SFAS No. 123R will become effective for all registrants as of the first fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005. Therefore, the required effective date is January 1, 2006.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 153, *Exchanges of Non-Monetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29*. The guidance in APB No. 29, *Accounting for Non-Monetary Transactions*, is based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance

in that Opinion, however, included certain exceptions to that principle. This Statement amends APB No. 29 to eliminate the exception for exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A non-monetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. This Statement will be effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for non-monetary asset exchanges incurred during fiscal years beginning after the date this Statement is issued. The Company believes this Statement will have no impact on the financial statements of the Company once adopted.

In March 2005, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, *Share-Based Payment*, which provides guidance on the interaction between SFAS No. 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations, as well as on the valuation of share-based payments. SAB No. 107 provides interpretive guidance related to valuation methods (including assumptions such as expected volatility and expected term), first time adoption of SFAS No. 123R in an interim period, the classification of compensation expense and disclosures subsequent to adoption of SFAS No. 123R. We are currently evaluating the impact of SAB No. 107 on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2005, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 04-6, *Accounting for Stripping Costs Incurred during Production in the Mining Industry*, (EITF 04-6) which addresses the accounting for stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine and refers to these costs as variable production costs that should be included as a component of inventory to be recognized in *Costs Applicable to Sales* in the same period as the revenue from the sale of inventory. As a result, capitalization of stripping costs is appropriate only to the extent product inventory exists at the end of a reporting period and the carrying value is less than the net realizable value. Adoption of EITF 04-6 will have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company once adopted.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation 47 (FIN 47), *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations - an interpretation of FASB No. 143*. FIN 47 clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in SFAS No. 143 refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and/or method of settlement. FIN 47 requires a liability to be recognized for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. FIN 47 was effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The adoption of FIN 47 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS Statement No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* (SFAS 154). SFAS 154 is a replacement of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20 (APB 20) and FASB Statement No. 3. SFAS 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application, or the latest practicable date, as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle and the reporting of a correction of an error. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 and we adopted this standard on January 1, 2006. We do not expect that the adoption of SFAS 154 will have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In June 2005, the FASB issued Staff Position Paper (FSP) 115-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments*, superseding EITF 03-1. FSP 115-1 will replace the accounting guidance on the determination of whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired as set forth in EITF 03-1 with references to existing other-than-temporary impairment guidance. FSP 115-1 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005. Adoption of FSP 115-1 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On July 14, 2005, the FASB issued an exposure draft of a proposed Interpretation, *Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. The proposed interpretation would require companies to recognize the best estimate of an uncertain tax position only if it is probable of being sustained on audit by the taxation authorities. Subsequently, the tax benefit would be derecognized (by either recording a tax liability or decreasing a tax asset) when the probable threshold is no longer met and it is more likely than not that the tax position will not be sustained. The proposed Interpretation would be effective for years ending after December 15, 2005 and treated as a change in accounting policy. It would require companies to assess all uncertain tax positions and only those meeting the probable threshold at the transition date would continue to be recognized. The difference between the amount previously recognized and the amount recognized after applying the proposed Interpretation would be recorded as the cumulative-effect adjustment in the 2005 statement of earnings (restatement is not permitted). The comment period ended September 12, 2005. The Company does not expect the proposed Interpretation to have a material impact on its results.

In September 2005, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 04-13, *Accounting for Purchases and Sales of Inventory with the Same Counterparty* (EITF 04-13). The EITF concluded that entities that enter into inventory purchase and sales transactions with the same counterparty, in contemplation of one another, should combine the transactions and treat them as non-monetary exchanges involving inventory. The consensus is effective for new inventory arrangements entered into, or modifications or renewals of existing inventory arrangements occurring, in interim or annual reporting periods beginning after March 15, 2006. The adoption of EITF 04-13 did not have any impact on the Company's operating results or financial positions.

In October 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 123(R)-2, *Practical Accommodation to the Application of Grant Date as Defined in FAS 123(R)* (FSP 123(R)-2). FSP 123(R)-2 provides guidance on the application of grant date as defined in SFAS No. 123(R). In accordance with this standard a grant date of an award exists if (a) the award is a unilateral grant and (b) the key terms and conditions of the award are expected to be communicated to an individual recipient within a relatively short time period from the date of approval. We will adopt this standard when

we adopt SFAS No. 123(R), and do not anticipate that the implementation of this Statement will have a significant impact on our results of operations.

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instrument* (SFAS 155), an amendment of SFAS 140 and SFAS 133. SFAS 155 permits the Company to elect to measure any hybrid financial instrument at fair value (with changes in fair value recognized in earnings) if the hybrid instrument contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise be required to be bifurcated and accounted for separately under SFAS 133. The election to measure the hybrid instrument at fair value is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irreversible. This Statement will be effective for all instruments acquired, issued, or subject to a remeasurement event occurring after the beginning of the Company's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The Company expects that the adoption of SFAS 155 will have no impact on its operating results or financial position.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). This interpretation clarifies the recognition threshold and measurement of a tax position taken on a tax return, and requires expanded disclosure with respect to the uncertainty in income taxes. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that adoption of FIN 48 will have on its financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). This statement defines fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but rather eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company expects that adoption of SFAS 157 will not have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operation.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 87, 88, 106 and 132R (SFAS 158). This Statement requires an employer to recognize in its statement of financial position an asset of a plan's over funded status or a liability for a plan's under funded status, measure a plan's assets and its obligations that determine its funded status as of the end of the employer's fiscal year (with limited exceptions), and recognize changes in the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan in the year in which the changes occur. The Company expects that adoption of SFAS 158 will have no impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 permits existing public companies to

record the cumulative effect of initially applying this approach in the fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006 by recording necessary correcting adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of that year with the offsetting adjustment recorded to the opening balance of retained earnings. The Company expects that adoption of SAB 108 will not have a material impact on its financial condition and results of operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2006 amounted to \$3,506,930 as compared to \$7,560,193 at December 31, 2005. Exploration expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2006 on the Company's projects in Mexico were \$3,995,461 (2005 - \$1,429,307). Mineral property acquisition costs totalled \$646,029 (2005 - \$1,581,558) of which \$441,598 (2005 - \$253,736) was in cash and \$204,431 (2005 - \$1,327,822) was by issuance of 85,043 (2005 - 1,654,679) Common Shares. General and administrative expenses were \$4,075,160 (2005 - \$1,891,270) including a non-cash charge of \$2,341,159 (2005 - \$611,353) for stock compensation expenses. Corporate activity levels in 2006 were greater than in 2005, once again resulting in higher general and administrative costs. Funds received during the year were primarily from the issue of equity: warrant exercises amounted to \$1,275,079 (2005 - \$1,046,566), stock option exercises were \$366,870 (2005 - \$22,750), and the net proceeds from Common Shares issued by way of private placement were \$577,433 (2005 - \$6,771,672). The Company's cash on hand also generated interest income of \$208,593 (2005 - \$80,432). Accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to general corporate expenses and exploration expenditures totalled \$350,368 at December 31, 2006 (2005 - \$393,621).

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2004

Cash and cash equivalents December 31, 2005 amounted to \$7,560,193 as compared to \$1,866,360 at December 31, 2004. Exploration expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2005 on the Company's projects in Mexico were \$1,429,307 (2004 - \$1,976,622). Mineral property acquisition costs were \$1,581,558 (2004 - \$1,961,872) of which \$253,736 (2004 - \$373,653) was in cash and \$1,327,822 (2004 - \$1,578,752) was by issuance of 1,654,679 (2004 - 1,358,793) Common Shares. General and administrative expenses were \$1,891,270 (2004 - \$800,896) including a non-cash charge of \$611,353 (2004 - Nil) for stock compensation expenses. General and administrative expenses were higher in 2005 due to increased corporate activity. Funds received during the year were primarily from the issue of equity: warrant exercises were \$1,046,566 (2004 - \$480,562), stock option exercises were \$22,750 (2004 - \$50,800), and the net proceeds from private placements of Common Shares were \$6,771,672 (2004 - \$Nil). The Company's cash on hand generated interest income of \$80,432 (2004 - \$66,999). Accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to general corporate expenses and exploration expenditures totalled \$393,621 at December 31, 2005 (2004 - \$61,837). The Company was actively drilling in Mexico near the end of December 2005, resulting in higher payables at December 31, 2005 versus 2004.

The Company and its subsidiary Lagartos entered into a formal agreement (the Agreement) dated October 10, 2005 with effect as of July 1, 2005 with Industrias Peñoles, S.A. de C.V. (Peñoles) whereby Peñoles or any of its subsidiaries have acquired an option to earn a 56% interest in the Juanicipio Property in Mexico in consideration for Peñoles: (a) conducting US\$5,000,000 (minimum US\$750,000) of exploration on the property over four years as follows: (i) US\$750,000 in year 1 (completed); (ii) US\$1,000,000 in year 2 (committed as of February 2006); (iii) US\$1,250,000 in year 3; and (iv) US\$2,000,000 in year 4; and (b) Peñoles purchasing US\$500,000 of Common Shares of the Company within 30 business days after the signing of the initial letter of intent (the LOI) becomes effective at a price calculated based on the average closing price of the Company's Common Shares for the 10 trading days prior to the purchase (which has been done); and (c) Peñoles purchasing US\$500,000 of Common Shares of the Company within 30 business days after the first anniversary of the execution of the LOI, taking into account the average closing price of the Company's Common Shares for the 10 trading days prior to such purchase (completed February 2006). This Agreement with Peñoles both provides the Company with additional working capital and funds further exploration and development of the Juanicipio Property.

To the end of the 2005 year Peñoles had completed seven diamond drill holes for a total of about 5,747 metres of drilling and spent approximately US\$622,440 in work on the Juanicipio Property. In early 2006 the Company announced that a new, high grade silver/gold vein had been intersected in two holes at Juanicipio. On May 9, 2006, the Company announced that Peñoles was commencing further drilling on the project.

The Company has sufficient free working capital to meet present requirements and execute its business plan. The Company expects it will need to raise additional funding by way of the issuance of equity in the next twelve to eighteen months. However, there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company and the Company may again become dependent upon the efforts and resources of its directors and officers for future working capital.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2003

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2004 amounted to \$1,866,360 as compared to \$4,795,822 at December 31, 2003. Exploration expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2004 related to exploration on the Company's projects in Mexico were \$1,976,622 (2003 - \$2,019,740). Mineral property acquisition costs were \$1,961,872 (2003 - \$1,235,928) of which \$373,653 (2003 - \$705,928) was in cash and \$1,588,219 (2003 - \$530,000) was by issuance of

1,358,793 (2003 - 900,000) Common Shares. General and administrative expenses were \$800,896 (2003 - \$915,007). Funds received during the year were primarily from the issue of equity related to warrant exercises for \$480,562 (2003 - \$3,068,996) and stock option exercises for \$50,800 (2003 - \$26,000). The Company's cash on hand generated interest income of \$66,999 (2003 - \$77,468). Accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to legal fees, finance fees, agency fees and exploration expenditures totalled \$61,837 at December 31, 2004 (2003 - \$208,018).

During 2003 the Company took steps to acquire 100% of Lexington Capital Group Inc. Lexington's sole asset is its indirect interest in the Juanicipio I claim. In 2003 the Company also acquired 100% of Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de CV. The main assets held in Lagartos are its interests in the Juanicipio, Don Fippi and Guigui properties located in Mexico. As a result of these acquisitions in 2003, the Company effectively acquired 100% of the Juanicipio Property and therefore extinguished all of the originally required option payments and work commitments to occur after such acquisition. (See Item 4 - Information on the Company - The Juanicipio Property)

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

This section is not applicable to the Company.

Trend Information

Other than the obligations under the Company's property option agreements set out in Item 4 - Information on the Company Business Overview and Item 5 - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations, there are no identifiable trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in, or that are reasonably likely to result in, the Company's liquidity either increasing or decreasing at present or in the foreseeable future. The Company will require sufficient capital in the future to meet its acquisition payments and other obligations under property option agreements for those properties it considers worthy to incur continued holding and exploration costs upon. The need to make such payments is a Trend as it is unlikely that all such obligations will be eliminated from the Company's future business activities. The Company intends to utilize cash on hand in order to meet its obligations under property option agreements until at least March 31, 2009. It is unlikely that the Company will generate sufficient operating cash flow to meet these ongoing obligations in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, subsequent to March 31, 2009, the Company may need to raise additional capital by issuance of equity. At this time the Company has no plan or intention to issue any debt in order to raise capital for future requirements.

At the time of filing there is a noted favourable trend with regard to the market for metal commodities and related companies, however, it is the opinion of the Company that its own liquidity will be most affected by the results of its exploration activities. The discovery of an economic mineral deposit on one of its exploration concessions may have a favourable effect on the Company's liquidity, and conversely, the failure to find one may have a negative effect.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not utilize off-balance sheet arrangements.

Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

Payments due by period

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 years
Sierra de Ramirez Property ⁽¹⁾	US\$1,225,000	US\$125,000	US\$425,000	US\$675,000	Nil
Adargas Property ⁽²⁾	US\$1,517,000	US\$417,000	US\$1,100,000	Nil	Nil
Cinco de Mayo Property ⁽³⁾	US\$775,000	US\$175,000	US\$600,000	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	US\$3,517,000	US\$717,000	US\$2,125,000	US\$675,000	Nil

⁽¹⁾ Of the final payment in the amount of US\$650,000 due December 14, 2010, up to US\$500,000 may be paid in Common Shares of the Company. See Item 4 - Information on the Company - The Sierra de Ramirez Property.

(2) Comprised of US\$742,000 in exploration work requirements and US\$775,000 in option payments. Half of each of the remaining option payments may be paid in Common Shares at a deemed price per share equal to the average trading price of MAG's Common Shares for 30 calendar days prior to the date of the payment. See Item 4 - Information on the Company - The Adargas Property.

(3) Comprised of US\$775,000 in option payments. Half of each of the remaining option payments may be paid in Common Shares at a deemed price per share equal to the average trading price of MAG's Common Shares for 30 calendar days prior to the date of the payment. See Item 4 - Information on the Company - The Cinco de Mayo Property.

ITEM 6.**DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES****Directors and Senior Management**

The following table sets forth all of our current directors and executive officers, with each position and office held by them. Each director's term of office expires at the next annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company.

All of our directors and senior management own, as a group, 4,820,423 Common Shares or 12.71% of all of the outstanding Common Shares as at May 31, 2007.

Name, Age, Position Held and Place of Residence	Director since	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years
Daniel T. MacInnis, 55 Director, President & Chief Executive Officer British Columbia, Canada	February 1, 2005	February 2005 to present, President of the Company; October 2003 to February 2005, VP Exploration, Sargold Resources Corp., Sardinia, Italy; from 1999 to October 2003, Mr. MacInnis ran D. MacInnis Exploration and Consulting in Reno, Nevada. Worked within the Noranda / Hemlo / Battle Mountain Gold group from 1974 to 1999
Peter K. Megaw, 54 Director Tucson, Arizona, USA	February 6, 2006	President of IMDEX/Cascabel and co-founder of Minera Cascabel S.A. de C.V. since 1988, a geological consulting company; Co-founder and principal holder of Minera Coralillo S.A. de C.V., the vendor of the Guigui Property; Co-founder and principal of Minera Bugambillas S.A. de C.V., the vendor of the Don Fippi Property; Consulting geologist for the Company since 2003; Director of Candente Resources since 2004.
David G.S. Pearce, 52 Director & Audit Committee Member British Columbia, Canada	June 11, 1999	1999 to April 2003, President of the Company; 1992 to present, President of Mega Capital Corp., an investment holding company with real estate and equity holdings in the United States and Canada; 2003 to present, Director and Chief Financial Officer of Max Resource Corp.; June 1995 to present, President of Function Gate Hardware Ltd. and Function Gate Holdings Ltd.; 1992 to present, director of Kruger Capital Corp., a publicly trading company which finances real estate development; 1990 to present, President of Palmer Beach Properties, a private real estate development and investment company with real estate, retail and equity holdings in Canada.

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Eric H. Carlson, 48 Director & Audit Committee Member British Columbia, Canada	June 11, 1999	July 1994 to present, President and CEO, Anthem Properties (1993) Ltd. (formerly Anthem Properties Corp.), a property development company; 1992 to present, President of Kruger Capital Corp.
R. Michael Jones, 43 Director & Audit Committee Member British Columbia, Canada	March 31, 2003	President and Director of Platinum Group Metals Ltd. from February 2000 to present, a platinum focused company with a deposit interest in South Africa and exploration properties in Canada; director and advisor to West Timmins Mining Inc. from 2006 to present; Director of Jerico Exploration from June 2004 to present; previously Vice President of Corporate Development for Aber Resources Ltd. from September 1997 to September 1999.

Jonathan Rubenstein, 58 Director British Columbia, Canada	February 26, 2007	Mr. Rubenstein practiced law until 1993 and has been a mining executive since that time; 1983 to present, director of Cumberland Resources, a TSX listed mining company with gold deposit in Nunavut; 2000 to present, a director of Redcorp Ventures, a TSX listed mining company developing the Tulsequah Chief sulphide deposit in British Columbia; and 2006 to present, director of Aurelian Resources, a TSX listed mining company with a gold discovery in Ecuador.
Gordon Neal, 52 Vice President, Corporate Development British Columbia, Canada	N/A	December 1, 2003 to present, Vice-President, Corporate Development of the Company; from 2006 to present, a director of Zappa Resources; previously President of Neal MacInerney Investor Relations.
Frank Hallam, 46 Chief Financial Officer British Columbia, Canada	N/A	Chief Financial Officer of the Company since April 30, 2003; 2002 to present, Chief Financial Officer and Director of Platinum Group Metals Ltd., a platinum focused company with a deposit interest in South Africa and exploration properties in Canada; 2005 to present, Director of Jerico Resources Inc.; 1996 to present, CFO Callinan Mines Ltd.; 1994 to 2002, Chief Financial Officer and Director of Tan Range Exploration Corp., a gold exploration company focused on East Africa; 1998 to 2004, Chief Financial Officer and Director of Derek Resources Corporation; previously Chartered Accountant with Coopers and Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers).
Jody Harris, 38 Corporate Secretary British Columbia, Canada	N/A	Corporate Secretary of the Company since May 8, 2007; February 2006 to March 2007, Investor Relations Specialist of PAKIT Inc.; March 2004 to October 2005, Administrator/Office Manager of Silverado Gold Mines Ltd.; February 2000 to March 2002, Administrative Assistant of Rapid Transit Project 2000 Ltd.

The business background and principal occupations of our officers, directors, and senior management for the preceding five years are as follows:

Daniel T. MacInnis (Age 55)

Mr. MacInnis is currently the Company's President and CEO. Mr. MacInnis is a registered professional geoscientist (P.Geo.) with almost thirty years of global experience in the exploration industry. Working within the

Noranda/Hemlo and Battle Mountain Gold organizations, he held a number of senior management positions in Saudi Arabia, Ireland, Canada and the United States. This included Director of Exploration for North and Central America for Battle Mountain Gold. Most recently he was Vice President of Exploration for Sargold Resources Corporation in Italy. Mr. MacInnis has extensive global experience in property acquisitions and joint venture negotiations and exploration. A number of significant mineral discoveries have been made under the guidance of Mr. MacInnis. Discoveries include gold and base metal deposits in the US, Canada, Ireland and Mexico. Mr. MacInnis is a graduate of Saint Francis Xavier University with a BSc. in Geology.

Peter K. Megaw (Age 54)

Dr. Megaw was added to the board of directors in January 2006. His initial involvement in Mexican geology was through his MS research at the University of Texas at Austin, and later his Ph.D. work at the University of Arizona. The latter was an in-depth exploration-focused geological/geochemical study of the Santa Eulalia Ag-Pb-Zn District, Chihuahua and Carbonate Replacement Deposits (CRDs) in general. Peter has become a well-known individual in the Mexican mining industry. He has given seminars on the legal, logistical, and geological realities of mining exploration in Mexico to over 25 major and junior companies over the last 15 years. Peter's primary exploration foci are CRDs, Vein Deposits and Porphyry Copper Deposits. He specializes in property evaluation and acquisition for clients through collaboration with his associates in Cascabel. Dr. Megaw has been president of IMDEX/Cascabel

and co-founder of Cascabel since their inception in 1988. Dr. Megaw is also co-founder and principal of Minera Coralillo S.A. de C.V., the vendor of the Guigui Property and Co-founder and principal of Minera Bugambilias S.A. de C.V., the vendor of the Don Fippi Property. He is also a director of Candente Resources.

Dr. Megaw will devote approximately 10% of his time towards the Company's affairs. He has not entered into a non-competition or non-disclosure agreement with the Company.

David G.S. Pearce (Age 52)

Since 1982, Mr. Pearce has been President of Mega Capital Corp., an investment holding company with real estate and equity holdings in the United States and Canada. Mr. Pearce co-founded, jointly with Robert C. Thornton, Mega Entertainment Corp., a subsidiary of Mega Capital Corp., which had video retail operations in 29 locations and was sold to Rogers Cable in June 1994. Mr. Pearce has also been President of Palmer Beach Properties Inc. since January 1990, which is an investment company with real estate, retail and equity holdings in Canada. Since June 1995, Mr. Pearce has been President of both Function Gate Hardware Ltd., which owns and operates a home hardware store in Whistler, British Columbia, and Function Gate Holdings Ltd., a real estate development company operating in Whistler, British Columbia. He is also a director of Max Resource Corp.

Mr. Pearce has been a director of Kruger Capital Corp., a public company listed on the Exchange and involved in ownership and financing of commercial real estate since December 1992.

Mr. Pearce devotes approximately 10% of his time towards the Company's affairs. He has not entered into a non-competition or non-disclosure agreement with the Company.

Eric H. Carlson (Age 48)

Mr. Carlson has over 17 years of real estate investment, development, and management experience. Mr. Carlson has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Anthem Properties Corp. (Anthem) since July 1994. Anthem is an investment group that specializes in the acquisition and management of Class B retail, multi-family residential and office properties in high growth markets in Canada and the United States. Mr. Carlson has also been President and a director of Kruger Capital Corp. since December 1992. Mr. Carlson is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of British Columbia.

Mr. Carlson devotes approximately 10% of his time towards the Company's affairs. He has not entered into a non-competition or non-disclosure agreement with the Company.

R. Michael Jones (Age 43)

Mr. Jones graduated from the University of Toronto in 1985 with a Bachelor of Applied Sciences Degree in Geological Engineering. He is a professional engineer licensed in Ontario, Canada. He has worked in the mining industry since 1985 and is currently the President of Platinum Group Metals Ltd., a Director of West Timmins Gold Inc. and a director of Jerico Exploration. His experience includes exploration and mining development and production in public companies since 1985.

Mr. Jones devotes approximately 20% of his time towards the Company's affairs. He has not entered into a non-competition or non-disclosure agreement with the Company.

Jonathan Rubenstein (58)

Mr. Rubenstein was appointed to the Board February 26, 2007. In 2001 Mr. Rubenstein was one of the founders of Canico Resources Corp., where he served as a Director and as Vice President & Corporate Secretary as the company acquired, explored and developed its Onça Puma nickel deposit in Brazil. Mr. Rubenstein was instrumental in the negotiations for the 2005 acquisition of Canico by CVRD of Brazil for \$941 million. As Vice President, Corporate Affairs for Sutton Resources, he also played a key role in negotiating the \$525 million takeover of that company by Barrick Gold Corporation in 1999. He had practiced law until 1993 and has been a mining executive since that time. He is currently a director of Cumberland Resources, Redcorp Ventures and Aurelian Resources.

Gordon K. Neal (Age 52)

Mr. Neal was the founder of Neal McInerney Investor Relations, which grew to be the second largest Investor Relations firm in Canada with international offices serving a Financial Post 500 and Forbes 100 client base. During

his time as President of this firm he marketed more than \$4 billion of debt and equity to institutional investors in Canada, the United States and Europe. Mr. Neal is currently a director of Zappa Resources and has been a consultant to TVX Gold, Glamis Gold, Santa Elina Gold and Hillsborough Resources.

Frank R. Hallam (Age 46)

Mr. Hallam is a former auditor with Coopers and Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers). He has extensive experience at the senior management level with several publicly-listed resource companies. Mr. Hallam is the former President, CEO and director of New Millennium Metals Corp. In addition to serving as Chief Financial Officer and director of the Company, Mr. Hallam serves as the Chief Financial Officer and director of Platinum Group Metals Ltd., is the Chief Financial Officer and a Director of West Timmins Gold Inc., is the Chief Financial Officer of Callinan Mines Ltd. and a director of Jerico Exploration.

Mr. Hallam devotes approximately 20% of his time towards the Company's affairs. He has not entered into a non-competition or non-disclosure agreement with the Company.

Jody Harris (Age 38)

Ms. Harris was appointed Corporate Secretary on May 8, 2007. Ms. Harris has extensive background in the mining industry in corporate administrative services.

Compensation

The directors of the Company have not historically received any cash compensation for services rendered in their capacity as directors of the Company though such payments are expected to commence in Fiscal 2007. Certain information about payments to particular officers and directors is set out in the following table:

Name and Principal Position	Year Ended	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation			
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other Annual Compensation (\$)	Awards Securities Under Options /SARs ⁽¹⁾ Granted (#)	Restricted Shares or Restricted Share Units (\$)	Payouts LTIP ⁽²⁾ Payouts (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)
Daniel MacInnis ⁽³⁾ Director, President and CEO	2006	\$139,500 ⁽¹⁷⁾	Nil	Nil	290,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2005	\$119,000	\$30,000	Nil	360,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
Peter Megaw Director	2006	Nil	Nil	Nil ⁽¹⁸⁾	200,000 ⁽¹²⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil

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	2005	Nil	Nil	\$5,000	50,000 ⁽⁵⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2004	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2003	Nil	50,248 ⁽²⁴⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2002	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
David G.S. Pearce	2006	Nil	Nil	Nil	125,000 ⁽¹¹⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
Director;	2005	Nil	Nil	Nil	75,000 ⁽⁵⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
former	2004	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
President and								
CEO	2003	Nil	Nil	Nil	125,000 ⁽⁷⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2002	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Eric H. Carlson	2006	Nil	Nil	Nil	125,000 ⁽¹¹⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
Director;								
former CFO	2005	Nil	Nil	Nil	75,000 ⁽⁵⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2004	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2003	Nil	Nil	Nil	125,000 ⁽⁷⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2002	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
R. Michael Jones	2006	Nil	Nil	\$2,580 ⁽¹⁹⁾	125,000 ⁽¹¹⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2005	Nil	\$5,000	Nil	100,000 ⁽⁶⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
Director	2004	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2003	Nil	Nil	\$1,362	225,000 ⁽⁸⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2002	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jonathan Rubenstein ⁽²²⁾	2006	Nil	Nil	Nil	200,000 ⁽²³⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
Director								
Gordon Neal ⁽¹⁴⁾	2006	Nil	\$30,000	\$113,520	205,000 ⁽¹⁵⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2005	Nil	\$10,000	\$85,950	190,000 ⁽¹⁶⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
VP Corporate								
Development	2004	Nil	Nil	\$5,850	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Frank Hallam	2006	Nil	Nil	Nil	175,000 ⁽¹³⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
CFO	2005	Nil	\$5,000	Nil	100,000 ⁽⁵⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2004	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		\$1,600	Nil		75,000 ⁽⁹⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2003	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
			Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
	2002							
Jody Harris ⁽²⁰⁾	2006	Nil	Nil	Nil	50,000 ⁽²¹⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
Corporate Secretary								

Notes:

(1)

SAR or stock appreciation right means a right granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries as compensation for employment services or office to receive cash or an issue or transfer of securities based wholly or in part on changes in the trading price of publicly traded securities of the Company. No SARs have been issued by the Company.

(2)

LTIP or long term incentive plan means any plan that provides compensation intended to motivate performance over a period greater than one financial year, but does not include option or stock appreciation right plans or plans for compensation through shares or units that are subject to restrictions on resale.

(3)

Daniel MacInnis became the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company on February 1, 2005.

(4)

Of these options, 250,000 are exercisable at a price of \$1.06 each until February 1, 2010 and 110,000 are exercisable at a price of \$1.00 each until December 1, 2010.

(5)

These options are exercisable at a price of \$1.06 each until January 12, 2010.

(6)

These options are exercisable at a price of \$1.06 each until January 24, 2010.

(7)

Of these options, 75,000 are exercisable at a price of \$0.50 each until April 15, 2008 and 50,000 are exercisable at a price of \$0.70 each until May 12, 2008.

(8)

Of these options, 175,000 are exercisable at a price of \$0.50 each until April 15, 2008 and 50,000 are exercisable at a price of \$0.70 each until May 12, 2008.

(9)

These options are exercisable at a price of \$0.70 each until May 12, 2008.

(10)

Of these options, 100,000 are exercisable at a price of \$3.00 each until February 6, 2011, 90,000 are exercisable at a price of \$2.46 each until July 19, 2011 and 100,000 are exercisable at a price of \$5.36 until December 14, 2011.

(11)

Each director received 75,000 options exercisable at a price of \$3.00 each until February 6, 2011 and 50,000 exercisable at a price of \$5.36 each until December 14, 2011.

(12)

Of these options, 150,000 are exercisable at a price of \$3.00 each until February 6, 2011 and 50,000 exercisable at a price of \$5.36 each until December 14, 2011.

(13)

Of these options, 100,000 are exercisable at a price of \$3.00 each until February 6, 2011 and 75,000 exercisable at a price of \$5.36 each until December 14, 2011.

(14)

Gordon Neal became the Vice President, Corporate Development of the Company on December 1, 2003.

(15)

Of these options, 75,000 are exercisable at a price of \$3.00 each until February 6, 2011, 55,000 are exercisable at a price of \$2.46 each until July 19, 2011 and 75,000 are exercisable at a price of \$5.36 until December 14, 2011.

(16)

Of these options, 100,000 are exercisable at a price of \$1.06 each until January 12, 2010 and 90,000 exercisable at a price of \$0.75 each until August 5, 2010.

(17)

Dan MacInnis currently receives \$12,844 per month for services rendered in his capacity as the President of the Company.

(18)

Peter Megaw also receives fees from IMDEX, a company controlled by him, for consulting services he provides to MAG. During the year ended December 31, 2006, MAG paid IMDEX \$141,154. Dr. Megaw also is a principal of Minera Cascabel, which received fees of \$1,049,611 during the year ended December 31, 2006 as property payments from MAG and for consulting services provided to MAG. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

(19)

R. Michael Jones, a director of the company, received \$2,580 for consulting services during the year ended December 31, 2006.

(20)

Jody Harris was appointed Corporate Secretary of the Company on May 8, 2007.

(21)

These options are exercisable at a price of \$9.40 each until March 26, 2012.

(22)

Jonathan Rubenstein joined the Board of Directors effective February 22, 2007.

(23)

These options are exercisable at a price of \$8.80 each until February 23, 2012.

(24)

Peter Megaw received a performance bonus of \$50,248 in December 2003.

We do not provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for directors, senior management or employees.

Board Practices

The current directors were elected to their positions at the annual meeting of shareholders held on May 8, 2007. Each of the directors continues to serve until the next meeting of shareholders unless his office is vacated earlier in accordance with the Articles of the Company or the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia).

Our directors are appointed annually at the annual general meeting of shareholders. Our officers are appointed by the board and serve at the board's pleasure. We have not entered into service contracts with any of our directors other than Daniel MacInnis.

Effective January 25, 2005, the Company entered into an employment agreement (the *Employment Agreement*) with Daniel MacInnis, the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, pursuant to which Mr. MacInnis receives stock options and is paid a base salary of \$12,844 per month to manage the day-to-day operations

of the Company for an indefinite term. The Company may terminate the Employment Agreement on notice without cause upon payment of two months' salary and provision of benefits for the earlier of two months or until Mr. MacInnis obtains comparable benefits from another source. Mr. MacInnis may terminate the Employment Agreement at any time by providing 90 days' written notice to the Company.

In May, 2007, the Board of Directors has also appointed a governance and nominating committee composed of Eric Carlson, R. Michael Jones and Jonathan Rubenstein, each of whom are non-executive directors.

In May, 2007, the Company established a Disclosure Committee to oversee the implementation of its Disclosure Policy and to monitor the policy's effectiveness. The members of the Disclosure Committee are Daniel MacInnis, Chief Executive Officer, Frank Hallam, Chief Financial Officer, and R. Michael Jones, an independent Director of the Company.

The Audit Committee, comprised of David Pearce, Eric Carlson and R. Michael Jones, meets at least once per quarter. The audit committee also meets periodically with management and the independent auditors to review financial reporting and control matters and to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. It is responsible for reviewing with the independent auditor all financial statements of the Company to be submitted to an annual general meeting of our shareholders, prior to their consideration by the Board of Directors. The current Charter for the Audit Committee was adopted by the Board on May 8, 2007. It effectively provides that the Audit Committee will review and oversee the financial reporting and accounting process of the Company, the system of internal control and management of financial risks, the external audit process, and the Company's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of business conduct. In performing its duties, the Audit Committee will maintain effective working relationships with the Board, management, and the external auditors and monitor the independence of those auditors. The Audit Committee will consist of a minimum of three independent directors who are financially literate. The duties of the Audit Committee include reviewing all of the Company's interim and annual financial statements and related management discussion and analysis and press releases, recommending the external auditor for appointment by the Company's shareholders, reviewing the external

auditor's audit scope and approach, establishing whistle blower procedures and reviewing all related party transactions.

The Board of Directors also appointed a compensation committee composed of Eric Carlson, R. Michael Jones and Jonathan Rubenstein each of whom are non-executive directors whose recommendations are followed with regard to executive compensation. The Compensation Committee, was established for the purpose of approving or providing the Board with recommendations relating to compensation of executive officers, succession plans for executive officers, human resources policies for executive officers, and administration of the Corporation's compensation and benefits plans. The Compensation Committee will consist of a minimum of three independent directors who will meet at least once per year. The duties of the Compensation Committee include reviewing and recommending compensation and benefits, including incentive stock options, for all directors and executive officers of the Company and providing the related public disclosure.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we had a total of three (3) full-time and one (1) part-time employees/contract employees/consultants located in the Vancouver office. None of the employees are unionized.

Share Ownership

Name and Title	Share Ownership ⁽¹⁾	% Share Ownership
Daniel T. MacInnis <i>Director, President and Chief Executive Officer</i>	720,000	1.89%
Peter K. Megaw <i>Director</i>	968,121	2.55%
David G.S. Pearce <i>Director and Audit Committee Member</i>	775,000	2.04%
Eric H. Carlson <i>Director and Audit Committee Member</i>	1,010,400	2.66%
R. Michael Jones <i>Director and Audit Committee Member</i>	428,602	1.13%
Jonathan Rubenstein <i>Director</i>	200,000	0.53%
Gordon Neal <i>Vice President, Corporate Development</i>	393,300	1.05%
Frank Hallam <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	275,000	0.73%
Jody Harris <i>Corporate Secretary</i>	50,000	0.13%

All Directors and Senior Management as a group	4,820,423	12.71%
-------------------------------------------------------	------------------	---------------

(1)

As of May 31, 2007, direct and indirect Common Share ownership including options described in the table below.

Stock Options

At the Company's annual general meeting held on May 8, 2007, shareholders adopted the Company's Stock Option Plan (2007) (the "Stock Option Plan"). The effective date of the Stock Option Plan is March 30, 2007, being the date the Board approved the Stock Option Plan, and it will terminate March 30, 2017. The following is a summary of the Stock Option Plan.

The maximum number of Common Shares to be reserved for issuance under the Stock Option Plan will not exceed 10% of the number of Common Shares of the Company issued and outstanding on the applicable date of grant, provided that the maximum number of options which may be granted to US persons in accordance with section 422 of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, is limited to 700,000. The Stock Option Plan will be administered by a stock option committee (the Committee) of the Company's Board consisting of not less than two of its members. The Stock Option Plan provides that options may be granted to any employee, officer, director or consultant of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company. The options issued pursuant to the Stock Option Plan will be exercisable at a price not less than the market value of the Company's Common Shares at the time the option is granted. Options under the Stock Option Plan will be granted for a term not to exceed five years from the date of their grant, provided that if the Company is then a Tier 1 company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, the term of the option will be not more than 10 years. Options granted under the Stock Option Plan will be subject to such vesting schedule as the Committee may determine. In the event that an option is to be terminated prior to expiry of its term due to certain corporate events, all options then outstanding shall become immediately exercisable for 10 days after notice thereof, notwithstanding the original vesting schedule. Options will also be non-assignable and non-transferable, provided that they will be exercisable by an optionee's legal heirs, personal representatives or guardians for up to six months following the death or termination of an optionee due to disability, or up to six months following the death of an employee if the employee dies within 6 months of termination due to disability. All such options will continue to vest in accordance with their original vesting schedule.

The following options of the Company are presently outstanding:

Name	Position with the Company	Number of Common Shares under Option	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Daniel T. MacInnis	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	100,000	\$5.36	Dec 14/11
		90,000	\$2.46	July 19/11
		100,000	\$3.00	Feb 6/11
		110,000	\$1.00	Dec 1/10
		<u>250,000</u>	\$1.06	Feb 1/10
		650,000		
Peter Megaw	Director and Consultant	50,000	\$5.36	Dec 14/11
		150,000	\$3.00	Feb 6/11
		<u>50,000</u>	\$1.06	Jan 12/10
		250,000		
David G.S. Pearce	Director and Audit Committee Member	50,000	\$5.36	Dec 14/11

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		75,000 \$3.00	Feb 6/11
		75,000 \$1.06	Jan 12/10
		\$0.70	May 12/08
		<u>50,000</u>	
		250,000	
Eric H. Carlson	Director and Audit Committee Member	50,000 \$5.36	Dec 14/11
		75,000 \$3.00	Feb 6/11
		75,000 \$1.06	Jan 12/10
		75,000 \$0.50	April 22/08
		<u>50,000</u> \$0.70	May 12/08
		325,000	
R. Michael Jones	Director and Audit Committee	50,000 \$5.36	Dec 14/11
		75,000 \$3.00	Feb 6/11
		100,000 \$1.06	Jan 21/10
		148,500 \$0.50	April 22/08
		<u>50,000</u>	May 12/08
		423,500 \$0.70	
Jonathan Rubenstein	Director	200,000 \$8.80	Feb 23/12
Gordon Neal	Consultant	75,000 \$5.36	Dec 14/11
		55,000 \$2.46	July 19/11
		75,000 \$3.00	Feb 6/11
		53,000 \$0.75	Aug 5/10
		<u>100,000</u> \$1.06	Jan 12/10
		358,000	
Frank Hallam	Chief Financial Officer	75,000 \$5.36	Dec 14/11
		100,000 \$3.00	Feb 6/11
		\$1.06	Jan 12/10
		<u>100,000</u>	
		275,000	

Jody Harris	Corporate Secretary	50,000	\$9.40	Mar 26/12
Grace To	Consultant	20,000	\$7.56	Jan 23/12
		10,000	\$4.04	Mar 28/11
		75,000	\$1.06	Jan 12/10
		50,000	\$0.70	May 12/08
		<u>75,000</u>	\$0.50	Apr 22/08
		230,000		
Marshal House	Consultant	15,000	\$5.36	Dec 14/11
		20,000	\$4.04	Mar 28/11
		30,000	\$1.06	Jan 12/10
		<u>20,000</u>	\$0.70	May 12/08
		85,000		
John Foulkes	Consultant	15,000	\$5.36	Dec 14/11
		10,000	\$4.04	Mar 28/11
		15,000	\$1.14	Oct 3/10
		<u>15,000</u>	\$1.06	Jan 12/10
		55,000		
Carrie Cojocari	Consultant	7,500	\$5.36	Dec 14/11
		10,000	\$4.04	Mar 28/11
		15,000	\$1.14	Oct 3/10
		<u>5,000</u>	\$1.06	Jan 12/10
		37,500		
Sarah Burns	Consultant	2,500	\$5.36	Dec 14/11

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			10,000 \$4.04	Mar 28/11
			<u>7,500</u> \$1.14	Oct 3/10
			20,000	
Kenneth Kuiper	Consultant		12,500 \$5.36	Dec 14/11
			<u>10,000</u> \$4.04	Mar 28/11
			22,500	
Rubilyn Lapiz	Employee		7,500 \$5.36	Dec 14/11
			<u>15,000</u> \$3.56	Mar 20/11
			22,500	
Paz Pino	Consultant		5,000 \$5.36	Dec 14/11
			<u>6,500</u> \$4.04	Mar 28/11
			12,000	
Darin Wagner	Consultant		20,000 \$5.36	Dec 14/11
			<u>10,000</u> \$4.04	Mar 28/11
			30,000	
Carl A Kuehn	Consultant		50,000 \$4.04	Mar 28/11
Porfirio Padilla	Consultant		50,000 \$4.04	Mar 28/11
Jim McGlasson	Consultant		50,000 \$2.00	June 15/11
Gabriel Arredondo	Consultant		25,000 \$3.12	Sept 1/11
Clancy Wendt	Consultant		15,000 \$7.56	Jan 23/12
Contact Financial	Consultants		50,000 \$7.56	Jan 23/12

ITEM 7.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth, as at April 30, 2007, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our Common Shares by each shareholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding Common Shares including the executive officers and directors. Unless otherwise indicated by footnote, we believe that the beneficial owners of the Common Shares listed below, based on information furnished by such owners, have sole investment and voting power with respect to such Common Shares, subject to community property laws where applicable. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. The shareholders below have identical voting rights to the other shareholders.

Title of Class	Identity of Holder	Date	Number of Common Shares	Percentage of Beneficially Owned
Common Shares	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

United States Shareholders

As of March 26, 2007 we had 51 registered shareholders with addresses in the United States representing 9.74% of the then issued and outstanding Common Shares. In addition, residents of the United States may beneficially own Common Shares registered in the names of non-residents of the United States.

Related Party Transactions

None of our directors or senior officers, and no associates or affiliates of any of them is or has been materially indebted to us or our subsidiaries at any time. None of our experts or counsel was employed on a contingent basis or owns any Common Shares, which is material to such person.

George Young received 250,000 Common Shares of the Company, R. Michael Jones received 50,000 Common Shares of the Company and Platinum Group Metals Ltd. (PTM), a company with a common director and common officer at that time (at the time of writing the companies now share two common directors and one common officer), received 200,000 Common Shares as finders fees in connection with the Company's acquisition of Lagartos, which Common Shares were also held in escrow under an agreement dated April 8, 2003. These Common Shares were released from escrow as to 10% on April 21, 2003 and 15% each six months thereafter so that all such Common Shares were released by April 21, 2006. The Company priced these Common Shares at \$0.50 per share.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, Dan MacInnis, the Company's president received \$139,500 in compensation for management services (2005 - \$149,900).

For the year ended December 31, 2006 a company controlled by an officer of the Company, Gordon Neal, Vice President Corporate Development, received \$113,520 in compensation for consulting services (2005 - \$125,950).

The Company is party to a Field Services Agreement, whereby it has contracted exploration services in Mexico with Cascabel (owned 33.3% by Peter Megaw) and IMDEX Inc. (Imdex). As of January 2006, these companies have a common director with the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2006 the Company accrued or paid Cascabel and IMDEX consulting, administration and travel fees totalling \$141,154 and exploration costs totaling \$1,049,611 under the Field Services Agreement.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company entered into an office services agreement with Platinum Group Metals Ltd. (PTM), a company with a common director and common officer at that time (at the time of writing the companies now share two common directors and one common officer). During the year ended December 31, 2006 the Company accrued or paid PTM \$138,081 under the common service agreement (2005 - \$133,329).

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company entered into an office lease agreement with Anthem Works Ltd. (Anthem), a company with a common director. During the period ended December 31, 2006 the Company accrued or paid Anthem \$62,333 under the office lease agreement (2005 - \$62,333).

These transactions were incurred in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount which was the consideration established and agreed to by the noted parties.

R. Michael Jones, a director of the company, received \$2,580 for consulting services for the year ended December 31, 2006. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees.

Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not Applicable.

ITEM 8.**FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Financial Statements**

Our audited consolidated financial statements which comprises our consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated statements of operations, of shareholders' equity and of cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006 and the notes to those statements and the report of independent registered chartered accountants thereon, are included under Item 17 of this Form 20-F.

Dividend Policy

The Company has not declared any dividends and does not anticipate that it will do so in the foreseeable future. The present policy of the Company is to retain future earnings for use in its operations and the expansion of its business.

Significant Changes

There have been no significant changes since December 31, 2006.

ITEM 9.**THE OFFER AND LISTING****Markets and Price History**

Our Common Shares have been listed and posted for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (symbol: MAG) since April 19, 2000. Since then, the high-low stock range has been between \$0.04 and \$10.00. The closing price of our Common Shares on May 31, 2007 was \$10.35.

The annual high-low ranges for our Common Shares on the Exchange since 2002 are set out below, as well as the quarterly high-low range for the last two financial years.

Year	High	Low
2006	\$6.90	\$1.34
2005	\$1.53	\$0.62
2004	\$2.45	\$0.54
2003	\$2.65	\$0.48
2002	\$0.17	\$0.04
2006	High	Low
1st Quarter	\$4.49	\$1.34

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2nd Quarter	\$4.48	\$1.59
3rd Quarter	\$3.64	\$2.11
4th Quarter	\$6.90	\$2.73
2005	High	Low
1st Quarter	\$1.10	\$0.88
2nd Quarter	\$1.29	\$0.73
3rd Quarter	\$1.25	\$0.62
4th Quarter	\$1.53	\$0.91

The monthly high-low ranges for our Common Shares on the Exchange since November 2006 is set out below.

Month	High	Low
May	\$12.44	\$9.00
April	\$9.77	\$7.77
March	\$10.00	\$8.35
February	\$9.00	\$7.80
January	\$8.10	\$5.51
December	\$6.90	\$4.29

At March 26, 2007, we had 41,036,394 Common Shares issued and outstanding and held by 136 owners of record.

In January 2007, the Company applied for listing on a US stock exchange. At the date of this Annual Report, the application is in process.

ITEM 10.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Share capital

Not Applicable.

Memorandum and Articles of Association

Our Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation were filed with the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Registrar of Companies in the Province of British Columbia, Canada on April 21, 1999 under the name 583882 B.C. Ltd. with the Certificate of Incorporation No. 583882. We were incorporated to conduct all lawful business pursuant to the laws of British Columbia and our Certificate of Incorporation and Articles do not describe a business object or purpose.

At the Company's annual meeting of shareholders held on June 15, 2005, the Company obtained the approval of its shareholders to adopt new articles (the "New Articles") for the Company. The new Articles became effective July 27, 2005. Generally, the New Articles may be amended by a special resolution of the shareholders approved by not less than 66 2/3% of the votes cast and by filing thereafter with the Registrar of Companies for the Province of British Columbia. The New Articles have been added to this Annual Report as Exhibit 1(c).

As at May 31, 2007 our authorized and issued capital is as follows:

Authorized:	Unlimited number of Common Shares without par value Unlimited number of preferred shares without par value
Issued:	41,352,896 Common Shares, of which Nil are held in escrow. No preferred shares are outstanding

Common Shares

All issued and outstanding Common Shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Each holder of record of Common Shares is entitled to one vote for each Common Share so held on all matters requiring a vote of shareholders, including the election of directors. The holders of Common Shares will be entitled to dividends on a pro-rata basis, if, as and when declared by the board of directors. There are no preferences, conversion rights, pre-emptive rights, subscription rights, redemption provisions, sinking fund provisions, liability for future capital calls, or restrictions on transfers attached to the Common Shares and no provisions discriminating against any existing or prospective shareholder as a result of that person owning a substantial number of Common Shares. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution, or winding up, the holders of Common Shares are entitled to participate in our assets available for distribution after satisfaction of the claims of creditors. Provisions as to the creation, modification, amendment or variation of such rights or such provisions are contained in the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) and the Notice of Articles and Articles of the Company do not contain any additional provisions which are more stringent than those contained in the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). Generally, such variations require a resolution

of the shareholders approved by not less than 66 2/3% of the votes cast and by filing thereafter with Registrar of Companies in the Province of British Columbia.

The *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) does not impose any limitations on the rights to own securities of the Company.

There are no provisions in the Company's articles, charter or by-laws that would have an effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company and that would operate only with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring involving the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

There are no bylaw provisions governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed. However, the *Securities Act* (British Columbia) requires such disclosure by a shareholder holding more than 10% of the issued voting securities of the Company.

Powers and Duties of Directors

The directors shall manage or supervise the management of our affairs and business and shall have authority to exercise all such powers that are not required to be exercised by our shareholders in a general meeting.

Questions to be determined at a directors meeting shall be determined by a majority vote. The Chairman has no additional power for voting, and directors are not required to hold our Common Shares and there is no mandatory retirement age.

A director's term of office expires immediately prior to the next annual general meeting. In general, a director who is, in any way, directly interested in an existing or proposed contract or transaction with us, whereby a duty or interest might be created to conflict with his duty or interest as a director, shall declare the nature and extent of his interest in such contract or transaction or the conflict or potential conflict with his duty and interest as a director. Generally, such director shall not vote in respect of any such contract or transaction and if he shall do so, his vote shall not be counted, but he shall be counted in the quorum present at the meeting at which such vote is taken. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, directors shall have the right to vote on determining the remuneration of the directors.

The directors may from time to time on our behalf (a) borrow money in such manner and amount from such sources and upon such terms and conditions as they think fit; (b) issue bonds, debentures and other debt obligation; or (c) mortgage, charge or give other security on the whole or any part of our property and assets.

Shareholders

An annual general meeting shall be held once in every calendar year and within 15 months of the last annual general meeting at such time and place as may be determined by the directors. A quorum at an annual general meeting and special meeting shall be two shareholders or two proxyholders representing shareholders, or a combination thereof, holding not less than 5% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares entitled to be voted at the meeting. We believe there is no limitation imposed by the laws of British Columbia or by the Notice of Articles or our other constituent documents on the right of a non-resident to hold or vote the Common Shares.

Material Contracts

During the two prior financial years, we have entered into the following material contracts, which may be inspected at the head office of the Company, Suite 328 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2B5, during normal business hours:

1.

Don Fippi Agreement dated November 18, 2002 as amended April 20, 2005 among the Company, Lagartos and Bugambillas. See Item 4 - Information on the Company Business Overview The Don Fippi Property.

2.

Guigui Agreement dated November 18, 2002 as amended April 20, 2005 among the Company, Lagartos and Coralillo. See Item 4 - Information on the Company Business Overview The Guigui Property.

3.

Agreement effective July 1, 2005 among the Company and Industrias Peñoles, S.A. de C.V. See Item 4 - Information on the Company Business Overview The Juanicipio Property.

4.

Stock Options dated August 5, 2005, with Gordon Neal. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

5.

Stock Options dated October 3, 2005, with John Foulkes, Carrie Cojocari, and Sarah Burns. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

6.

Service Agreement dated September 14, 2005 with Contact Financial Corporation for Investor Relations Services. See exhibit 4 (v).

7.

Stock Options dated December 1, 2005 with Dan MacInnis. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

8.

Stock Options dated December 12, 2005 with Erin Airton. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

9.

Stock Options dated January 10, 2006 with Ken Kuiper. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

10.

Stock Options dated February 6, 2006 with Frank Hallam, Eric Carlson, David Pearce, Dan MacInnis, Peter Megaw, Gordon Neal, and R. Michael Jones. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

11.

Stock Options dated March 20, 2006 with Rubi Lapiz. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

12.

Stock Options dated March 28, 2006 with Grace To, John Foulkes, Marshall House, Carrie Cojocari, Tyler Malden, Sarah Burns, Paz Pino, Erin Airton, Darin Wagner, Tony Kuehn, Porfirio Padilla, and Ken Kuiper. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

13.

Stock Options dated June 15, 2006 with Jim McGlasson. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

14.

Stock Options dated July 19, 2006 with Dan MacInnis and Gordon Neal. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

15.

Stock Options dated September 1, 2006 with Gabriel Gomes. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

16.

Amended Sierra de Ramirez Agreement on September 4, 2006 among the Company and Minera Rio Tinto, S.A. de C.V. See Item 4 - Information on the Company Business Overview Sierra de Ramirez.

17.

Stock Options dated December 14, 2006 with Frank Hallam, Eric Carlson, David Pearce, Dan MacInnis, Peter Megaw, Gordon Neal, R. Michael Jones, John Foulkes, Marshall House, Carrie Cojocari, Sarah Burns, Paz Pino, Erin Airton, Darin Wagner, Rubilyn Lapiz and Ken Kuiper. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

18.

Stock Options dated January 23, 2007 with Grace To, Clancy Wendt and Contact Financial. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

19.

Stock Options dated February 23, 2007 with Jonathan Rubenstein. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

20.

Field Services Agreement dated March 1, 2007 Cascabel (owned 33.3% by Peter Megaw) and IMDEX Inc. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions and Exhibit 4 (w).

21.

Stock Options dated March 26, 2007 with Jody Harris. See Item 6 - Directors, Senior Management and Employees Stock Options.

Exchange Controls

The Company does not believe there are any decrees or regulations under the laws of British Columbia or Canada applicable to it restricting the import or export of capital or affecting the remittance of dividends or other payments to non-resident holders of our Common Shares, other than for the withholding of taxes. There are no restrictions under our Notice of Articles or Articles that limits the right of non-Canadian owners to hold or vote our Common Shares or to receive dividends thereon. We are organized under the laws of British Columbia. There is uncertainty as to whether the Courts of British Columbia would (i) enforce judgments of United States Courts obtained against us or our directors and officers predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or (ii) entertain original actions brought in British Columbia Courts against us or such persons predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States.

There is no limitation imposed by the laws of Canada or our Notice of Articles or Articles on the right of a non-Canadian to hold or vote the Common Shares, other than as provided in the *Investment Act (Canada)* (the *Investment Act*). The following discussion summarizes the principal features of the *Investment Act* for a non-Canadian who proposes to acquire the Common Shares.

The Investment Act generally requires non-Canadian persons or entities acquiring control (as defined in the Investment Act) of a corporation carrying on business in Canada to either notify, or file an application for review with, Investment Canada, the federal agency created by the Investment Act. The Investment Act is applicable to, and Investment Canada may review, transactions which result in the direct or indirect acquisition of control of a Canadian business where the gross value of corporate assets, calculated in the manner prescribed, exceeds certain thresholds (generally \$5,000,000 in the case of direct acquisitions and \$50,000,000 in the case of indirect acquisitions), such thresholds being favourably varied by the Minister each year for WTO investors (as that term is defined in the Investment Act, including the United States), except where the activity of the business is related to uranium production, financial services, transportation or culture. No change of voting control will be deemed to have occurred, for the purposes of the Investment Act, if less than one-third of the voting control of a Canadian corporation is acquired by an investor.

If an investment is reviewable under the Investment Act, an application for review in the form prescribed is normally required to be filed with Investment Canada prior to the investment taking place, and the investment may not be implemented until the review has been completed and the Minister responsible for Investment Canada is satisfied that the investment is likely to be of net benefit to Canada. If the Minister is not satisfied that the investment is likely to be of net benefit to Canada, the non-Canadian applicant must not implement the investment, or if the investment has been implemented, may be required to divest itself of control of the business that is the subject of the investment.

Currently 20% of our operations are in Canadian dollars.

Material Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a summary of the material Canadian federal income tax considerations, as of the date hereof, generally applicable to holders of our Common Shares who deal at arm's length with us, who at all relevant times for purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the Canadian Tax Act) and any applicable tax treaty or convention, are not resident or deemed to be resident in Canada, and to whom such Common Shares are capital property. Generally, our Common Shares will be considered to be capital property to a holder thereof provided that the holder does not use such Common Shares in the course of carrying on a business and has not acquired them in one or more transactions considered to be an adventure in the nature of trade. All holders of our Common Shares should consult their own tax advisors as to whether, as a matter of fact, they hold our Common Shares as capital property for the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act. This summary does not apply to a non-resident insurer.

This discussion is based on the current provisions of the Canadian Tax Act and the regulations thereunder, the current provisions of the Canada-United States Income Tax Convention (1980) (the Tax Treaty) and current published administrative practices of the Canada Revenue Agency. This discussion takes into account specific proposals to amend the Canadian Tax Act and the regulations thereunder publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof (the Proposed Amendments) and assumes that all Proposed Amendments will be enacted in their present form. No assurances can be given that the Proposed Amendments will be enacted in the form proposed, if at all.

Except for the foregoing, this discussion does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law, whether by legislative, administrative or judicial decision or action, nor does it take into account provincial, territorial or foreign income tax legislation or considerations, which may differ from the Canadian federal income tax considerations described herein.

THIS SUMMARY IS OF A GENERAL NATURE ONLY. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE CANADIAN INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO ANY PARTICULAR HOLDER OF OUR COMMON SHARES. EACH HOLDER OF OUR COMMON SHARES IS THEREFORE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR OWN PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

A holder of our Common Shares will not be subject to tax under the Canadian Tax Act on the sale or other disposition of the Common Shares, provided the Common Shares are not taxable Canadian property to the holder. Generally, our Common Shares will not be taxable Canadian property to a holder at a particular time provided that the Common Shares are listed on a prescribed stock exchange and the holder, together with persons with whom the holder does not deal at arm's length, has not owned (or had under option) 25% or more of the issued shares of any class or series of our capital stock at any time within sixty months preceding the particular time.

Dividends paid or deemed to be paid on our Common Shares are subject to non-resident withholding tax under the Canadian Tax Act at the rate of 25%, although such rate may be reduced under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty or convention. For example, under the Tax Treaty, the rate is reduced to 5% in respect of dividends paid to a company that is the beneficial owner thereof, that is resident in the United States for purposes of the Tax Treaty and that owns at least 10% of our voting stock. In all other cases, the rate is reduced to 15% in respect of dividends paid to the beneficial owner thereof that is resident in the United States for purposes of the Tax Treaty.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a general discussion of the material United States Federal income tax law for U.S. holders that hold such Common Shares as a capital asset, as defined under United States Federal income tax law and is limited to discussion of U.S. Holders that own less than 10% of the Common Shares. This discussion does not address all potentially relevant Federal income tax matters and it does not address consequences peculiar to persons subject to special provisions of Federal income tax law, such as those described below as excluded from the definition of a U.S. Holder. In addition, this discussion does not cover any state, local or foreign tax consequences.

The following discussion is based upon the sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the Code), Treasury Regulations, published Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rulings, published administrative positions of the IRS and court decisions that are currently applicable, any or all of which could be materially and adversely changed, possibly on a retroactive basis, at any time. In addition, this discussion does not consider the potential effects, both adverse and beneficial, of any future legislation which, if enacted, could be applied, possibly on a retroactive basis, at any time.

THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND IT IS NOT INTENDED TO BE, NOR SHOULD IT BE CONSTRUED TO BE, LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO ANY HOLDER OR PROSPECTIVE HOLDER OF COMMON SHARES OF THE COMPANY AND NO OPINION OR REPRESENTATION WITH RESPECT TO THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO ANY SUCH HOLDER OR PROSPECTIVE HOLDER IS MADE. IT WAS NOT WRITTEN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED, BY ANY PERSON FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF ANY PENALTIES WITH RESPECT TO TAXES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON SUCH PERSON. ACCORDINGLY, HOLDERS AND PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS OF COMMON SHARES OF THE COMPANY ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS ABOUT THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF COMMON SHARES OF THE COMPANY.

U.S. Holders

As used herein, a U.S. Holder is a holder of Common Shares of the Company who or which is a citizen or individual resident (or is treated as a citizen or individual resident) of the United States for federal income tax purposes, a corporation or partnership created or organized (or treated as created or organized for federal income tax purposes) in the United States, including only the States and District of Columbia, or under the law of the United States or any State or Territory or any political subdivision thereof, or a trust or estate the income of which is includable in its gross income for federal income tax purposes without regard to its source, if, (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (ii) one or more United States trustees have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. Holder does not include persons subject to special provisions of Federal income tax law, such as tax-exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment

companies, broker-dealers and Holders who acquired their stock through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation.

Distributions on Common Shares of the Company

U.S. Holders, who do not fall under any of the provisions contained within the Other Considerations for U.S. Holders section, and receiving dividend distributions (including constructive dividends) with respect to Common Shares of the Company are required to include in gross income for United States Federal income tax purposes the gross amount of such distributions to the extent that the Company has current or accumulated earnings and profits, without reduction for any Canadian income tax withheld from such distributions. Such Canadian tax withheld may be credited, subject to certain limitations, against the U.S. Holder's United States Federal income tax liability or, alternatively, may be deducted in computing the U.S. Holder's United States Federal taxable income by those who

itemize deductions. (See more detailed discussion at Foreign Tax Credit below). To the extent that distributions exceed current or accumulated earnings and profits of the Company, they will be treated first as a return of capital up to the U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the Common Shares and thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of the Common Shares. Preferential tax rates for long-term capital gains are applicable to a U.S. Holder which is an individual, estate or trust. There are currently no preferential tax rates for long-term capital gains for a U.S. Holder which is a corporation.

Dividends paid on the Common Shares of the Company will not generally be eligible for the dividends received deduction provided to corporations receiving dividends from certain United States corporations. A U.S. Holder which is a corporation may, under certain circumstances, be entitled to a 70% deduction of the United States source portion of dividends received from the Company (unless the Company qualifies as a foreign personal holding company or a passive foreign investment company, as defined below) if such U.S. Holder owns shares representing at least 10% of the voting power and value of the Company. Because the Company expects that it will be classified as a passive foreign investment company as described below, this deduction will not be available to a U.S. Holder which is a corporation. Since the Company believes it has been a Passive Foreign Investment Company in the preceding fiscal year and expects to be characterized as a Passive Foreign Investment Company in the current fiscal year, the Company will not be treated as a qualified foreign corporation for purposes of determining whether dividends paid to noncorporate U.S. Holders will be taxed at a maximum U.S. federal rate of 15%. The dividend rules are complex, and each U.S. Holder should consult with his or her own tax advisors regarding the dividend rules as they apply to each U.S. Holder.

Foreign Tax Credit

A U.S. Holder, who does not fall under any of the provisions contained within the Other Considerations for U.S. Holders section, and who pays (or has withheld from distributions) Canadian income tax with respect to the ownership of Common Shares of the Company may be entitled, at the option of the U.S. Holder, to either a deduction or a tax credit for such foreign tax paid or withheld. Generally, it will be more advantageous to claim a credit because a credit reduces United States Federal income taxes on a dollar-for-dollar basis, while a deduction merely reduces the taxpayer's income subject to tax. This election is made on a year-by-year basis and applies to all foreign taxes paid by (or withheld from) the U.S. Holder during that year. There are significant and complex limitations which apply to the credit, among which is the general limitation that the credit cannot exceed the proportionate share of the U.S. Holder's United States income tax liability that the U.S. Holder's foreign source taxable income bears to his or its world-wide taxable income. In the determination of the application of this limitation, the various items of income and deduction must be classified into foreign and domestic (U.S.) sources. Complex rules govern this classification process. In addition, this limitation is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income such as passive income, high withholding tax interest, financial services income, shipping income, and certain other classifications of income. Dividends distributed by the Company will generally constitute foreign source passive income or, in the case of U.S. Holders, financial services income for these purposes. The availability of the foreign tax credit and the application of the limitations on the credit are fact specific and holders and prospective holders of Common Shares of the Company are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding their individual circumstances.

Disposition of Common Shares of the Company

A U.S. Holder, who does not fall under any of the provisions contained within the Other Considerations for U.S. Holders section, and will recognize gain or loss upon the sale of Common Shares of the Company equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of cash plus the fair market value of any property received, and the Holder's tax basis in the Common Shares of the Company. This gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if the Common Shares are

a capital asset in the hands of the U.S. Holder unless the Company were to become a controlled foreign corporation. For the effect on the Company of becoming a controlled corporation, see Controlled Foreign Company Status below. Any capital gain will be a short-term or long-term capital gain or loss depending upon the holding period of the U.S. Holder. Gains and losses are netted and combined according to special rules in arriving at the overall capital gain or loss for a particular tax year. Deductions for net capital losses are subject to significant limitations. For U.S. Holders which are individuals, any unused portion of such net capital loss may be carried over to be used in later tax years until such net capital loss is thereby exhausted. For U.S. Holders which are corporations (other than corporations subject to Subchapter S of the Code), an unused net capital loss may be carried back three years from the loss year and carried forward five years from the loss year to be offset against capital gains until such net capital loss is thereby exhausted.

Other Considerations for U.S. Holders

In the following circumstances, the above sections of this discussion may not describe the United States Federal income tax consequences resulting from the holding and disposition of Common Shares of the Company:

Passive Foreign Investment Company

As a foreign corporation with U.S. shareholders, the corporation could be treated as a passive foreign investment corporation (PFIC). Section 1297 of the Code defines a PFIC as a corporation that is not formed in the United States and, for any taxable year, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income is passive income, which includes but is not limited to interest, dividends and certain rents and royalties or (ii) at least 50% of its assets held during the year produce or are held for the production of passive income. The 50% test is based upon the average value of the corporation's assets (or, the adjusted tax basis of its assets, if the company is not publicly traded and is a controlled foreign corporation or makes an election). **The Company believes that it has been a PFIC for each fiscal year since its incorporation, and expects to be characterized as a PFIC this fiscal year.**

A U.S. Holder who holds stock in a PFIC is subject to U.S. federal income taxation of that foreign corporation under one of two alternative tax methods at the election of each such U.S. Holder.

As a PFIC, each U.S. Holder must determine under which of the alternative tax methods it wishes to be taxed. Under one method, a U.S. Holder who elects in a timely manner to treat the Company as a Qualified Electing Fund (QEF), as defined in the Code, (an Electing U.S. Holder) will be subject, under Section 1293 of the Code, to current federal income tax for any taxable year in which the Company qualifies as a PFIC on his pro-rata share of the Company's (i) net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), which will be taxed as long-term capital gain to the Electing U.S. Holder and (ii) ordinary earnings (the excess of earnings and profits over net capital gain), which will be taxed as ordinary income to the Electing U.S. Holder, in each case, for the U.S. Holder's taxable year in which (or with which) the Company taxable year ends, regardless of whether such amounts are actually distributed.

A QEF election also allows the Electing U.S. Holder to (i) generally treat any gain realized on the disposition of his Common Shares (or deemed to be realized on the pledge of his Common Shares) as capital gain; (ii) treat his share of the Company's net capital gain, if any, as long-term capital gain instead of ordinary income, and (iii) either avoid interest charges resulting from PFIC status altogether (see discussion of interest charge below), or make an annual election, subject to certain limitations, to defer payment of current taxes on his share of the Company's annual realized net capital gain and ordinary earnings subject, however, to an interest charge. If the Electing U.S. Holder is not a corporation, such an interest charge would be treated as non-deductible personal interest.

The procedure a U.S. Holder must comply with in making a timely QEF election will depend on whether the year of the election is the first year in the U.S. Holder's holding period in which the Company is a PFIC. If the U.S. Holder makes a QEF election in such first year, (sometimes referred to as a Pedigreed QEF Election), then the U.S. Holder may make the QEF election by simply filing the appropriate documents at the time the U.S. Holder files its tax return for such first year. If, however, the Company qualified as a PFIC in a prior year, then in addition to filing documents, the U.S. Holder may also elect to recognize as an excess distribution (i) under the rules of Section 1291 (discussed below), any gain that he would otherwise recognize if the U.S. Holder sold his stock on the application date or (ii) if the Company is a controlled foreign corporation (CFC), the Holder's pro rata share of the corporation's earnings and profits. (But see Elimination of Overlap Between Subpart F Rules and PFIC Provisions). Either the deemed sale election or the deemed dividend election will result in the U.S. Holder being deemed to have made a timely QEF

election.

With respect to a situation in which a Pedigreed QEF election is made, if the Company no longer qualifies as a PFIC in a subsequent year, normal Code rules and not the PFIC rules will apply.

If a U.S. Holder has not made a QEF Election at any time (a Non-electing U.S. Holder), then special taxation rules under Section 1291 of the Code will apply to (i) gains realized on the disposition (or deemed to be realized by reason of a pledge) of his Common Shares and (ii) certain excess distributions , as specially defined, by the Company.

A Non-electing U.S. Holder generally would be required to pro-rate all gains realized on the disposition of his Common Shares and all excess distributions over the entire holding period for the Common Shares. All gains or excess distributions allocated to prior years of the U.S. Holder (other than years prior to the first taxable year of the

Company during such U.S. Holder's holding period and beginning after January 1, 1987 for which it was a PFIC) would be taxed at the highest tax rate for each such prior year applicable to ordinary income. The Non-electing U.S. Holder also would be liable for interest on the foregoing tax liability for each such prior year calculated as if such liability had been due with respect to each such prior year. A Non-electing U.S. Holder that is not a corporation must treat this interest charge as personal interest which, as discussed above, is wholly non-deductible. The balance of the gain or the excess distribution will be treated as ordinary income in the year of the disposition or distribution, and no interest charge will be incurred with respect to such balance.

If the Company is a PFIC for any taxable year during which a Non-electing U.S. Holder holds Common Shares, then the Company will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to such Common Shares, even if it is no longer by definition a PFIC. A Non-electing U.S. Holder may terminate this deemed PFIC status by electing to recognize gain (which will be taxed under the rules discussed above for Non-Electing U.S. Holders) as if such Common Shares had been sold on the last day of the last taxable year for which it was a PFIC.

Under Section 1291(f) of the Code, the Department of the Treasury has issued proposed regulations that would treat as taxable certain transfers of PFIC stock by Non-electing U.S. Holders that are generally not otherwise taxed, such as gifts, exchanges pursuant to corporate reorganizations, and transfers at death.

If a U.S. Holder makes a QEF Election that is not a Pedigreed Election (i.e., it is made after the first year during which the Company is a PFIC and the U.S. Holder holds shares of the Company) (a Non-Pedigreed Election), the QEF rules apply prospectively but do not apply to years prior to the year in which the QEF first becomes effective. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the specific consequences of making a Non-Pedigreed QEF Election.

Certain special, generally adverse, rules will apply with respect to the Common Shares while the Company is a PFIC whether or not it is treated as a QEF. For example under Section 1298(b)(6) of the Code, a U.S. Holder who uses PFIC stock as security for a loan (including a margin loan) will, except as may be provided in regulations, be treated as having made a taxable disposition of such stock.

The foregoing discussion is based on currently effective provisions of the Code, existing and proposed regulations thereunder, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Any such change could affect the validity of this discussion. In addition, the implementation of certain aspects of the PFIC rules requires the issuance of regulations which in many instances have not been promulgated and which may have retroactive effect. There can be no assurance that any of these proposals will be enacted or promulgated, and if so, the form they will take or the effect that they may have on this discussion. **Accordingly, and due to the complexity of the PFIC rules, U.S. Holders of the Company are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the impact of these rules on their investment in the Company.**

Mark-to-Market Election for PFIC Stock

A U.S. Holder of a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to the stock of the PFIC if such stock is marketable as defined below. This provision is designed to provide a current inclusion provision for persons that are Non-Electing Holders. Under the election, any excess of the fair market value of the PFIC stock at the close of the tax year over the Holder's adjusted basis in the stock is included in the Holder's income. The Holder may deduct the lesser of any excess of the adjusted basis of the PFIC stock over its fair market value at the close of the tax year, or the unreversed inclusions with respect to the PFIC stock (the net mark-to-market gains on the stock that the Holder included in income in prior tax years).

For purposes of the election, PFIC stock is marketable if it is regularly traded on (1) a national securities exchange that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), (2) the national market system established under Section 11A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or (3) an exchange or market that the IRS determines has rules sufficient to ensure that the market price represents legitimate and sound fair market value.

A Holder's adjusted basis of PFIC stock is increased by the income recognized under the mark-to-market election and decreased by the deductions allowed under the election. If a U.S. Holder owns PFIC stock indirectly through a foreign entity, the basis adjustments apply to the basis of the PFIC stock in the hands of the foreign entity for the purpose of applying the PFIC rules to the tax treatment of the U.S. owner. Similar basis adjustments are made to the basis of the property through which the U.S. persons hold the PFIC stock.

Income recognized under the mark-to-market election and gain on the sale of PFIC stock with respect to which an election is made is treated as ordinary income. Deductions allowed under the election and loss on the sale of PFIC with respect to which an election is made, to the extent that the amount of loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included, are treated as ordinary losses. The U.S. or foreign source of any income or losses is determined as if the amount were a gain or loss from the sale of stock in the PFIC.

If PFIC stock is owned by a CFC (discussed below), the CFC is treated as a U.S. person that may make the mark-to-market election. Amounts includable in the CFC's income under the election are treated as foreign personal holding company income, and deductions are allocable to foreign personal holding company income.

The rules of Code Section 1291 applicable to nonqualified funds generally do not apply to a U.S. Holder for tax years for which a mark-to-market election is in effect. If Code Section 1291 is applied and a mark-to-market election was in effect for any prior tax year, the U.S. Holder's holding period for the PFIC stock is treated as beginning immediately after the last tax year of the election. However, if a taxpayer makes a mark-to-market election for PFIC stock that is a nonqualified fund after the beginning of a taxpayer's holding period for such stock, a coordination rule applies to ensure that the taxpayer does not avoid the interest charge with respect to amounts attributable to periods before the election.

Controlled Foreign Company Status

If more than 50% of the voting power of all classes of stock or the total value of the stock of the Company is owned, directly or indirectly, by U.S. Holders, each of whom own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company, the Company would be treated as a controlled foreign corporation or CFC under Subpart F of the Code. This classification would bring into effect many complex results including the required inclusion by such 10% U.S. Holders in income of their pro rata shares of Subpart F income (as defined by the Code) of the Company and the Company's earnings invested in U.S. property (as defined by the Code). In addition, under Section 1248 of the Code, gain from the sale or exchange of Common Shares of the Company by such a 10% U.S. Holder of Company at any time during the five year period ending with the sale or exchange is treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of earnings and profits of the Company attributable to the stock sold or exchanged. Because of the complexity of Subpart F, and because the Company may never be a CFC, a more detailed review of these rules is beyond of the scope of this discussion.

Elimination of Overlap between Subpart F Rules and PFIC Provisions

A PFIC that is also a CFC will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to certain 10% U.S. Holders. For the exception to apply, (i) the corporation must be a CFC within the meaning of section 957(a) of the Code and (ii) the U.S. Holder must be subject to the current inclusion rules of Subpart F with respect to such corporation (i.e., the U.S. Holder is a United States Shareholder, see Controlled Foreign Corporation, above). The exception only applies to that portion of a U.S. Holder's holding period beginning after December 31, 1997. For that portion of a United States Holder before January 1, 1998, the ordinary PFIC and QEF rules continue to apply.

As a result of this provision, if the Company were ever to become a CFC, U.S. Holders who are currently taxed on their pro rata shares of Subpart F income of a PFIC which is also a CFC will not be subject to the PFIC provisions with respect to the same stock if they have previously made a Pedigreed QEF Election. The PFIC provisions will however continue to apply to PFIC/CFC U.S. Holders for any periods in which they are not subject to Subpart F and to U.S. Holders that did not make a Pedigreed QEF Election unless the U.S. Holder elects to recognize gain on the PFIC shares held in the Company as if those shares had been sold.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

U.S. Holders may be subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding, currently at up to a 28% rate, on dividends or other distributions on the Common Shares of the Company.

Backup withholding will generally not apply, however, to a U.S. Holder who:

- furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that he, she or it is not subject to backup withholding on the substitute Form W-9 (or substitute form); or

 - is otherwise exempt from backup withholding.
-

Non-U.S. Holders generally will not be subject to U.S. information reporting or backup withholding. However, such holders may be required to provide certification of non-U.S. status (generally, on IRS Form W-8BEN) in connection with payments received in the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld from a payment to a holder under the backup withholding rules may be credited against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, and a holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS in a timely manner and furnishing any required information.

Dividend and Paying Agents

Not Applicable.

Statement by Experts

Not Applicable.

Documents on Display

Documents concerning the Company which are referred to in this document may be inspected at the offices of MAG Silver Corp., Suite 328, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2B5.

Subsidiary Information

A list of subsidiaries of the Company is identified in Item 4 above and in note 9 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 17.

ITEM 11.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 12.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13.

DEFAULTS, DIVIDENDS ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 14.

MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 15T.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2006, the Company, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in U.S. Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(c)). The Company's management necessarily applied its judgment in assessing such controls and procedures, which by their nature can provide only a reasonable assurance regarding management's control objectives. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of such date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level for gathering,

analyzing and disclosing the information the Company is required to disclose in the reports it files under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

In addition, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have determined that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that are filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company is currently considered a non-accelerated filer pursuant to Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. Therefore, the Company is not currently required to make statements regarding the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. However, the Company and its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, recognize that the Company will likely be required to comply with disclosure report requirements of Section 404 beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that could significantly affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting during 2006.

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. 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. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

ITEM 16A.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that the Company has at least one audit committee financial expert serving on its audit committee. The Company's audit committee financial expert as defined by Item 16A to Form 20-F is Eric H. Carlson, a Chartered Accountant. Mr. Carlson is independent as that term is defined by Section 803 of the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) Company Guide, in accordance with Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

ITEM 16B.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Company has adopted a code of ethics applicable to principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and directors and officers. The code is included as an exhibit to this Annual Report and has been posted on the Company's website at www.magsilver.com. The Company undertakes to provide a copy of such code to any person without charge on request to the Secretary of the Company at Suite 328, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2B5 Telephone: (604) 630-1399, Facsimile (604)484-4710 or email info@magsilver.com.

ITEM 16C.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The aggregate fees for professional services rendered by the independent registered accountants, Deloitte & Touche LLP, for the Company and for the years ending December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 totalled \$77,200 and \$72,000, respectively, as detailed in the following table. All funds are in Canadian dollars:

	Year ended December 31, 2006	Year ended December 31, 2005
Audit Fees	\$75,200	\$70,000
Audit Related Fees	\$Nil	\$Nil
Tax Fees	\$2,000	\$2,000
All Other Fees	\$Nil	\$Nil
TOTAL	\$77,200	\$72,000

The nature of the services provided by Deloitte & Touche LLP under each of the categories indicated in the table is described below.

Audit Fees

Audit fees are those incurred for professional services rendered by Deloitte & Touche LLP for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit-Related Fees

Audit-related fees are those incurred for assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the annual statements that are not reported under "Audit Fees" above.

Tax Fees

Tax fees are those incurred for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning professional services. These services consisted of: tax compliance including the review of tax returns, and tax planning and advisory services relating to common forms of domestic and international taxation (i.e. income tax, capital tax, goods and services tax, payroll tax and value added tax).

All Other Fees

Fees disclosed in the table above under the item "all other fees" were incurred for services other than the audit fees, audit-related fees and tax fees described above.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

It is within the mandate of the Company's Audit Committee to approve all audit and non-audit related fees. The Audit Committee has pre-approved specifically identified audit and non-audit related services, including tax compliance and review of tax returns, as submitted to the Audit Committee from time to time. The Audit Committee is in the process of developing a pre-approval policy for non-audit related services.

ITEM 16D.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E.

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following Financial Statements are filed as part of this Annual Report, together with the Reports of the Independent Auditors:

(1)

Report of Independent Registered Chartered Accountants

(2)

Consolidated Balance Sheets as at December 31, 2006 and 2005

(3)

Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006 and for the cumulative period from April 21, 1999 to December 31, 2006

(4)

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006 and for the cumulative period from April 21, 1999 to December 31, 2006

(5)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006 and for the cumulative period from April 21, 1999 to December 31, 2006

(6)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders of

MAG Silver Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of MAG Silver Corp. (an exploration stage company) as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006 and the cumulative period from April 21, 1999 to December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). These 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. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006 and the cumulative period from April 21, 1999 to December 31, 2006 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Independent Registered Chartered Accountants

February 23, 2007

Comments by auditors on Canada - United States of America reporting differences

The standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) require the addition of an explanatory paragraph when the financial statements are affected by conditions and events that cast substantial doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, such as those described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. Although we conducted our audits in accordance with both Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), our report to the Shareholders dated February 23, 2007 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards which do not permit a reference to such conditions and events in the auditors' report when these are adequately disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

The standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) when there are changes in accounting principles that have a material effect on the comparability of the Company's consolidated financial statements, such as the change described in Note 12 (b) to the consolidated financial statements. Our report to the shareholders, dated February 23, 2007, is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards which do not require a reference to such changes in accounting principles in the auditors' report when the change is properly accounted for and adequately disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Independent Registered Chartered Accountants

February 23, 2007

MAG SILVER CORP.**(An exploration stage company)****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,506,930	\$ 7,560,193
Amounts receivable (Note 11)	273,035	105,071
Interest receivable	115,227	26,412
Prepaid expenses	40,965	22,237
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,936,157	7,713,913
EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLDS (Note 3)	31,332	39,914
MINERAL RIGHTS (Note 7)	5,504,137	4,858,108
DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Note 7)	9,458,932	5,463,471
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 18,930,558	\$ 18,075,406
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 350,368	\$ 393,621
TOTAL LIABILITIES	350,368	393,621
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 4)		
Authorized - 1,000,000,000 Common Shares, without par value		
Issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006		
- 37,928,610 Common Shares (December 31, 2005 - 36,191,648)	23,433,942	20,812,185
Contributed surplus (Note 5)	3,059,194	915,979

Deficit	(7,912,946)	(4,046,379)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	18,580,190	17,681,785
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 18,930,558	\$ 18,075,406

CONTINUING OPERATIONS
(Note 1)

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

R. Michael Jones

Director

Daniel MacInnis

Director

MAG SILVER CORP.**(An exploration stage
company)****Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	Year ended December 31, 2006	Year ended December 31, 2005	Year ended December 31, 2004	Cumulative amount from April 21, 1999 to December 31, 2006
EXPENSES				
Accounting and audit	\$ 211,168	\$ 127,959	\$ 126,837	\$ 657,250
Amortization	16,820	18,357	11,563	48,601
Bank charges and interest	2,214	1,827	3,021	23,347
Filing and transfer agent fees	48,782	42,254	41,163	227,368
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	12,479	(29,506)	48,349	76,809
Legal	89,810	167,005	71,493	521,960
Management and consulting fees	485,993	415,117	173,444	1,258,466
Property investigation expense	-	4,851	-	4,851
Shareholder relations	288,687	109,803	81,277	541,126
Stock compensation expense	2,341,159	611,353	-	3,027,820
Telephone and office	365,880	252,257	190,910	913,482
Travel	212,168	169,993	52,839	565,732
Write-off of advances	-	-	-	252,420
Write-off of computer software	-	-	-	2,673
	4,075,160	1,891,270	800,896	8,121,905
LOSS BEFORE THE FOLLOWING INTEREST INCOME	(4,075,160)	(1,891,270)	(800,896)	(8,121,905)
	208,593	80,432	66,999	457,087

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NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	\$ (3,866,567)	\$ (1,810,838)	\$ (733,897)	\$ (7,664,818)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.03)	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING	37,055,631	28,353,901	24,578,037	

MAG SILVER CORP.**(An exploration stage company)****Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity**

	Common Shares		Shares	Special		Contributed	Deficit	Total
	without par value		allotted	warrants		Surplus	accumulated	shareholders'
	Shares	Amount	but	Number	Amount		during the	Equity
			not issued				exploration	
							stage	
Issued for cash	1,500,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,279)	(4,279)
Balance, October 31, 1999	1,500,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	(4,279)	145,721
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,787)	(3,787)
Balance, December 31, 1999	1,500,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	(8,066)	141,934
Issued for cash	1,500,000	240,222	-	-	-	-	-	240,222
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,641)	(5,641)
Balance, December 31, 2000	3,000,000	390,222	-	-	-	-	(13,707)	376,515
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(279,639)	(279,639)
Balance, December 31, 2001	3,000,000	390,222	-	-	-	-	(293,346)	96,876
Issued for cash			-	2,400,000	375,000	-		375,000

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Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(122,631)	(122,631)
Balance, December 31, 2002	3,000,000	390,222	-	2,400,000	375,000	-	(415,977)	349,245
Issued for cash	11,500,000	5,109,766	-	-	-	-	-	5,109,766
Conversion of special warrants	2,400,000	375,000	-	(2,400,000)	(375,000)	-	-	-
Agent's administration shares	10,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Finders' fee shares	500,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Issued to obtain mineral property option rights	200,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Issued on acquisition of Lexington	200,000	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	180,000
Warrants exercised	5,183,995	3,068,996	-	-	-	-	-	3,068,996
Stock options exercised	100,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	26,000
Stock options granted to consultants	-	-	-	-	-	75,308	-	75,308
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(837,539)	(837,539)
Balance, December 31, 2003	23,093,995	9,504,984	-	-	-	75,308	(1,253,516)	8,326,776
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policy (Note 2 (j))	-	-	-	-	-	248,128	(248,128)	-

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Issued to obtain mineral property									
option rights	1,358,793	1,578,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578,752
Warrants exercised	1,236,750	480,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	480,562
Stock options exercised	140,000	68,070	-	-	-	(17,270)	-	-	50,800
Shares allotted to acquire mineral property									
option rights	-	-	9,467	-	-	-	-	-	9,467
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(733,897)	-	(733,897)
Balance, December 31, 2004	25,829,538	11,632,368	9,467	-	-	306,166	(2,235,541)	-	9,712,460
Issued for cash (Note 4 (a))	7,201,176	6,771,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,771,672
Issued to obtain mineral property									
option rights	1,654,679	1,337,289	(9,467)	-	-	-	-	-	1,327,822
Warrants exercised	1,400,755	1,046,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,046,566
Stock options exercised	105,500	24,290	-	-	-	(1,540)	-	-	22,750
Stock options granted	-	-	-	-	-	611,353	-	-	611,353
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,810,838)	-	(1,810,838)
Balance, December 31, 2005	36,191,648	\$20,812,185	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 915,979	\$(4,046,379)	-	\$17,681,785
Issued for cash (Note 4 (a))	245,716	577,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	577,433
Issued to obtain mineral property									
option rights	85,043	204,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,431
Warrants exercised	944,503	1,275,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,275,079
Stock options exercised	461,700	564,814	-	-	-	(197,944)	-	-	366,870
Stock options granted	-	-	-	-	-	2,341,159	-	-	2,341,159

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Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(3,866,567)	(3,866,567)	
Balance, December 31, 2006	37,928,610	\$23,433,942	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$3,059,194	\$(7,912,946)	\$18,580,190

MAG SILVER CORP.**(An exploration stage
company)****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Year ended December 31, 2006	Year ended December 31, 2005	Year ended December 31, 2004	Cumulative amount from April 21, 1999 to December 31, 2006
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss for the period	\$(3,866,567)	\$(1,810,838)	\$ (733,897)	\$(7,664,818)
Items not involving cash:				
Write-off of computer software	-	-	-	2,673
Write-off of advances	-	-	-	252,420
Amortization	16,820	18,357	11,563	48,601
Non-cash compensation expense	2,341,159	611,353	-	3,027,820
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Accounts receivable	(167,963)	418,077	(261,275)	(273,034)
Interest receivable	(88,815)	(4,218)	41,933	(115,227)
Prepaid expenses	(18,729)	(9,387)	(4,100)	(40,966)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(43,253)	329,412	(146,181)	350,368
	(1,827,348)	(447,244)	(1,091,957)	(4,412,163)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	(8,238)	(16,868)	(18,592)	(82,606)
Advances to Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de C.V.	-	-	-	(113,139)
Acquisition of Minera Los Lagartos, S.A.	-	-	-	(7,500)

de C.V.				
Acquisition of Lexington Capital Group				
Inc.	-	-	-	(350,000)
Mineral rights	(441,598)	(253,736)	(373,653)	(1,349,869)
Deferred exploration costs	(3,995,461)	(1,429,307)	(1,976,622)	(9,492,089)
Other	-	-	-	(252,420)
	(4,445,297)	(1,699,911)	(2,368,867)	(11,647,623)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Issue of share capital	2,219,382	7,840,988	531,362	19,191,716
Issue of special warrants	-	-	-	375,000
	2,219,382	7,840,988	531,362	19,566,716
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(4,053,263)	5,693,833	(2,929,462)	3,506,930
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	7,560,193	1,866,360	4,795,822	-
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD (Note 2 (d))	\$ 3,506,930	\$ 7,560,193	\$ 1,866,360	\$ 3,506,930
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,500
Non-cash investing and financing activities:				
Issue of shares in connection with acquisition of Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de C.V.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000
Issue of shares in exchange for mineral property option rights	\$ 204,431	\$ 1,337,289	\$ 1,578,752	\$ 3,220,472
Issue of shares in connection with acquisition of Lexington Capital Group Inc.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 180,000

1.

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated under the Company Act (British Columbia) on April 21, 1999 and its shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange on April 21, 2000.

The Company is an exploration company conducting work on mineral properties it has staked or acquired by way of option agreement principally in Mexico. The Company has not yet determined whether the properties on which it is conducting exploration contain any ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company defers all acquisition, exploration and development costs related to the properties on which it is conducting exploration. The recoverability of these amounts is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of the interests, and future profitable production, or alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on a profitable basis.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has incurred losses from inception and does not currently have the financial resources to sustain operations in the long-term. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability in the future to achieve profitable operations and, in the meantime, to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities when they become due. External financing, predominantly by the issuance of equity to the public, will be sought to finance the operations of the Company.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

2.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP) and include the following significant policies outlined below.

(a)

Principles of consolidation

The financial statements of entities which are controlled by the Company through voting equity interests, referred to as subsidiaries, are consolidated. Entities which are jointly controlled, referred to as joint ventures, are proportionately consolidated. Variable interest entities (VIEs), which include, but are not limited to, special purpose entities, trusts, partnerships, and other legal structures, as defined by the Accounting Standards Board in Accounting Guideline (AcG) 15, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (AcG 15), are entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or there is not sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. VIEs are subject to consolidation by the primary beneficiary who will absorb the majority of the entities expected losses and/or expected residual returns. The Company does not believe that it has any VIEs subject to consolidation. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. The principal subsidiary at December 31, 2006 is Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de C.V. which holds several properties in Mexico.

(b)

Measurement uncertainty

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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reported period. Significant estimates used in preparation of these financial statements include estimates of

2.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(b)

Measurement uncertainty (Continued)

the net realizable value of mineral properties and deferred exploration costs, asset retirement obligations, stock based compensation, income tax provisions and contingencies. Actual results may differ from those estimated.

(c)

Asset retirement obligations

The Company records the present value of asset retirement obligations including reclamation costs when the obligation is incurred and it is recorded as a liability with a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the related mining assets. The carrying value is amortized over the life of the related mining asset on a units-of-production basis commencing with initial commercialization of the asset. The liability is accreted to the actual liability on settlement through charges each period in the statement of operations.

(d)

Financial instruments

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, interest receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities reflected in the balance sheet approximate their respective fair values.

Price risk is the risk that the value of the Company's financial instruments will vary because of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. Certain of the Company's accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are denominated in Mexican pesos. The Company does not use any derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

*(e)**Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term money market instruments which are readily convertible into cash and have original maturities of 90 days or less.

Details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2004
Cash	\$ 406,930	\$ 6,210,193	\$ 66,360
Short-term deposits	3,100,000	1,350,000	1,800,000
	\$ 3,506,930	\$ 7,560,193	\$ 1,866,360

*(f)**Mineral rights and deferred exploration costs*

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its activities and accordingly follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition, exploration and development of its mining rights and crediting all revenues received against the cost of the related interests. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a units-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. The carrying values related to abandoned interests are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment.

Mineral rights include costs to acquire options to acquire interests in unproven mineral properties.

Deferred exploration costs include direct exploration costs incurred by the Company in its effort to determine the existence of economically mineable ore including the cost of feasibility studies.

2.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f)

Mineral rights and deferred exploration costs (continued)

Management reviews the carrying value of mineral rights and deferred exploration costs at least quarterly for evidence of impairment. This review is generally made with reference to the timing of exploration work, work programs proposed, exploration results achieved by the Company and by others in the related area of interest, and an assessment of the likely results to be achieved from performance of further exploration. When the results of this review indicate that a condition of impairment exists, the Company estimates the net recoverable amount of the deferred exploration costs and related mining rights by reference to the potential for success of further exploration activity and/or the likely proceeds to be received from sale or assignment of the rights. When the carrying values of mining rights or deferred exploration costs are estimated to exceed their net recoverable amounts, a provision is made for the decline in value.

(g)

Equipment and leaseholds

Equipment and leaseholds are recorded at cost and are amortized on the declining balance basis at the following annual rates:

Computer equipment and software

30%

Field equipment

30%

The leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis to amortize the costs over the three year term of the related lease.

(h)

Income taxes

Future income taxes relate to the expected future tax consequences of differences between the carrying amount of balance sheet items and their corresponding tax values. Future tax assets, if any, are recognized only to the extent that, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that the future income tax assets will be realized. Future income tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment or substantive enactment.

(i)

Foreign exchange translation

The accounts of the Company's foreign operations are considered to be integrated with the operations of the Company and are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

- monetary assets and liabilities at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date;

- non-monetary assets and liabilities at historical rates; and

- income and expenses at the average rate in effect during the year.

The resulting translation adjustment is included as a component of foreign exchange (gain) loss on the statement of operations.

2.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j)

Stock-based compensation

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted the amended recommendations of the CICA Handbook Section 3870, *Stock-based Compensation and Other Stock-based Payments*. Under the amended standards of this Section, the fair value of all stock-based awards granted are estimated using the Black-Scholes model and are recorded in operations over their vesting periods. The compensation cost related to stock options granted after January 1, 2004 is recorded in operations.

Previously, the Company provided note disclosure of pro forma net earnings and pro forma earnings per share as if the fair value based method had been used to account for share purchase options granted to employees, directors and officers after January 1, 2002. The amended recommendations have been applied retroactively from January 1, 2002 without restatement of prior periods. As a result, as of January 1, 2004, the deficit was increased by \$248,128, and contributed surplus was increased by \$248,128.

The total compensation expense recognized in the statement of operations for share purchase options granted during 2006 amount to \$2,341,159 (2005 - \$611,353). Please refer to Note 4 (b) for a summary of stock options granted in the current year and the related valuation assumptions.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, no stock options were issued, resulting in no stock-based compensation expense.

(k)

Earnings (loss) per common share

Basic earnings (loss) per share calculations are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

The Company uses the treasury stock method for the calculation of diluted earnings per share. Diluted earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the year. Common equivalent shares consist of the incremental common shares upon the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, but are excluded from the computation if their effect is anti-dilutive.

Potentially dilutive securities totalling 5,993,287 for the period ended December 31, 2006 (3,352,800 and 2,640,487 shares arising from outstanding and exercisable stock options and share purchase warrants, respectively) and 5,739,490 shares for the year ended December 31, 2005 (2,154,500 and 3,584,990 shares arising from outstanding exercisable stock options and share purchase warrants, respectively) were not included as their effect would be anti-dilutive.

(1)

Comparative figures

Certain of the prior years comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the classifications used in 2006.

3.

FIXED ASSETS AND LEASEHOLDS

		December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Net book value
Computer equipment and software	\$ 30,127	\$ 15,750	\$ 14,377	\$ 12,300
Field equipment	34,806	21,601	13,205	18,864
Leasehold improvements	15,000	11,250	3,750	8,750
	\$ 79,933	\$ 48,601	\$ 31,332	\$ 39,914

4.

SHARE CAPITAL

(a)

Issued and outstanding

At December 31, 2006 there were 37,928,610 shares outstanding.

During the year ended December 31, 2006 the Company issued 85,043 common shares in connection with the acquisition of mineral properties at a fair value of \$204,431. During the year 944,503 share purchase warrants were exercised for proceeds of \$1,275,079 and 461,700 stock options were exercised for cash proceeds of \$366,870.

On March 2, 2006 the Company closed a private placement subscribed to by Industrias Peñoles S.A. de C.V. (Peñoles) which consisted of 245,716 common shares of MAG Silver Corp. at \$2.35. This equates to an investment of

\$577,433 (US\$500,000). See Note 7 (a)(v).

On December 22, 2005, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$6,494,749 from the sale of 6,494,749 units at a price of \$1.00 per unit in a brokered, non-brokered financing. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one share at a price of \$1.35 per share for a period of 18 months until June 21, 2007. The Agents were granted warrants to purchase up to 295,190 shares of the Company at a price of \$1.35 in partial payment of services rendered in connection with their portion of the financing. The commission paid to the Agents was \$295,190, equal to 7% of the gross proceeds of the Offering, comprising of \$210,340 in cash and \$84,850 in units of the offering. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Corporate finance fees, legal fees, TSX fees and related expenditures totalled \$113,802. The net proceeds to the Company from the financing were \$6,170,607.

On June 29, 2005, the Company issued 750,000 shares with a value of \$607,500 to the former option holder of the Don Fippi property to complete the acquisition of the property. See Note 7 (b).

On June 29, 2005, the Company issued 750,000 shares with a value of \$607,500 to the former option holder of the Guigui property to complete the acquisition of the property. See Note 7 (c).

4.

SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)*(a)**Issued and outstanding (continued)*

On May 2, 2005 the Company closed the private placement subscribed to by Industrias Peñoles S.A. de C.V. (Peñoles) which consisted of 621,577 common shares of MAG Silver Corp. at \$0.967. This equates to an investment of \$601,065 (US\$500,000). See Note 7 (a)(v).

*(b)**Stock options*

The Company has entered into Incentive Stock Option Agreements (Agreements) with directors, officers and employees. The maximum number of stock options which may be granted is limited to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares.

The following table summarizes options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2006:

Exercise price	Number outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2006	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price
\$ 0.50	394,500	1.29	\$ 0.50
0.70	220,000	1.36	0.70
0.75	53,000	3.60	0.75
1.00	110,000	0.25	1.00

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1.02	25,000	3.95		1.02
1.06	878,000	3.05		1.06
1.14	37,500	3.76		1.14
1.55	10,800	4.03		1.55
3.00	650,000	4.10		3.00
3.56	15,000	4.22		3.56
4.04	199,000	4.25		4.04
2.00	50,000	4.46		2.00
2.46	145,000	4.56		2.46
3.12	25,000	4.67		3.12
5.36	540,000	4.95		5.36
	3,352,800	3.35	\$	2.31

At the date the Agreements are entered into, the exercise price of each option is set at the fair value of the common shares at the date of grant. The following table summarizes the Company's options:

	Period ended December 31, 2006	Weighted average exercise price	Year ended December 31, 2005	Weighted average exercise price
Balance outstanding, beginning of year	2,154,500	\$ 0.84	1,030,000	\$ 0.54
Activity during the year				
Options granted	1,670,000	3.81	1,240,000	1.03
Options cancelled	(10,000)	4.04	(10,000)	1.06
Options exercised	(461,700)	0.79	(105,500)	0.22
Balance outstanding, end of year	3,352,800	\$ 2.31	2,154,500	\$ 0.84

4.

SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)*(b)**Stock options (continued)*

During the current year the Company granted 1,670,000 stock options, and later cancelled 10,000 of these, (December 31, 2005 - 1,240,000 and later cancelled 10,000 of these). The Company has recorded \$2,341,159 (2005 - \$611,353) of compensation expense relating to stock options vested to employees and consultants in the year ended December 31, 2006.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, stock-based compensation expense was determined using an option pricing model assuming no dividends are to be paid, a weighted average volatility of the Company's share price of 86%, an annual risk free interest rate of 4.04% and expected lives of three years.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, stock-based compensation expense was determined using an option pricing model assuming no dividends are to be paid, a weighted average volatility of the Company's share price of 80%, an annual risk free interest rate of 3.5% and expected lives of three years.

*(c)**Share purchase warrants*

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at December 31, 2004	2,429,255	0.75
Issued in connection with issuance of common shares	3,584,990	1.35
Exercised and converted into common shares	(1,400,755)	0.75

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Expired	(1,028,500)		0.75
Balance at December 31, 2005	3,584,990		1.35
Exercised and converted into common shares	(944,503)		1.35
Balance at December 31, 2006	2,640,487	\$	1.35

The following table summarizes information about the warrants outstanding at December 31, 2006:

Exercise price	Warrants outstanding	Expiry date
\$ 1.35	2,640,487	June 21, 2007

(d)

Shares held in escrow

At the end of the year there are no shares held in escrow. All remaining escrow shares have been released during the year ended December 31, 2006. At April 22, 2006, the final 45,000 of the of the originally escrowed common shares issued in connection with the finders fee and 225,000 of the original 1,500,000 common shares issued to directors and officers of the company were released.

5.**CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS**

The following table summarizes the Company's Contributed Surplus:

	Contributed Surplus
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$306,166
Stock options granted during the year	611,353
Stock options exercised during the year	(1,540)
Balance at December 31, 2005	915,979
Stock options granted during the year	2,341,159
Stock options exercised during the year	(197,944)
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$3,059,194

6.**INCOME TAXES**

The provision for income taxes reported differs from the amounts computed by applying the cumulative Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to the pre-tax loss due to the following:

	2006	2005	2004
Statutory tax rates	34.12%	34.87%	35.60%
Recovery of income taxes computed at statutory rates	\$ 1,319,273	\$ 631,439	\$ 261,267

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Non-deductible expenses	(804,815)	(215,930)	(4,116)
Lower effective tax rate on loss in foreign jurisdictions	(7,443)	(6,363)	(1,973)
Future tax benefits not recognized in the period that the loss arose	(507,015)	(409,146)	(255,178)
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The approximate tax effect of each type of temporary difference that gives rise to the Company's future income tax assets are as follows:

	2006	2005
Canadian operating loss carryforwards	\$ 1,442,594	\$ 1,023,908
Mexican operating loss carryforwards	2,632,441	1,669,599
Canadian capital losses carried forward	39,125	41,649
Share issuance costs and other	131,638	192,478
Total future income tax assets	4,245,798	2,927,634
Less valuation allowance	(1,528,129)	(1,130,648)
Net future income tax assets	2,717,669	1,796,986
Future income tax liability		
Excess of book value of mineral rights and deferred exploration costs over tax values	(2,717,669)	(1,796,986)
	\$ -	\$ -
Net future income tax assets		

At December 31, 2006, the Company has Canadian non-capital loss carryforwards aggregating \$4,654,000, expiring between 2006 and 2026, available to offset future taxable income and capital loss carryforwards of \$252,000 which are available only to offset future capital gains for tax purposes and may be carried forward indefinitely.

6.

INCOME TAXES (Continued)

At December 31, 2006, the Company has Mexican tax loss carryforwards aggregating \$9,077,382, expiring between 2012 and 2016, available to offset future taxable income.

7.

MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS

	Year ended December 31, 2006							
	Juanicipio	Don Fippi	Guigui	Lagartos	Sierra de Ramirez	Adargas	Cinco de Mayo	Sello
Acquisition costs of mineral rights								
Bal., beginning of year	\$ 919,458	\$ 1,422,672	\$ 1,571,172	\$ 39,629	\$ 329,854	\$ 289,387	\$ 285,936	\$ -
Incurred during year	-	-	-	134,747	197,791	142,674	142,674	28,143
Balance, end of year	\$ 919,458	\$ 1,422,672	\$ 1,571,172	\$ 174,376	\$ 527,645	\$ 432,061	\$ 428,610	\$ 28,143
Deferred exploration costs								\$ -
Camp costs	\$ 9,087	\$ 110,259	\$ 608	\$ 62,956	\$ 3,117	\$ -	\$ 53,276	\$ -
Drilling	-	280,584	-	1,103,093	-	-	659,666	-
Geochemical	238	28,674	-	56,070	-	-	57,520	-
Geological	79,538	326,220	13,110	227,574	29,970	1,455	160,039	-
Geophysical	-	6,442	81,314	64,480	721	-	89,561	-

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Gov't fees and licenses	9,547	23,950	8,689	263,296	17,273	1,173	34,967
Travel	13,725	34,052	410	6,321	838	986	10,413
Transport and shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site administration	8,089	31,775	6,967	14,380	8,675	3,385	12,245
	120,224	841,956	111,099	1,798,169	60,594	6,999	1,077,687
Bal., beginning of year	2,026,094	1,240,889	1,265,194	399,192	88,536	307,779	135,787
	\$ 2,146,318	\$ 2,082,845	\$ 1,376,293	\$ 2,197,361	\$ 149,130	\$ 314,778	\$ 1,213,474
Recoveries during year	(21,267)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,125,051	\$ 2,082,845	\$ 1,376,293	\$ 2,197,361	\$ 149,130	\$ 314,778	\$ 1,213,474

Year ended December 31, 2005

	Juanicipio	Don Fippi	Guigui	Lagartos	Sierra de Ramirez	Adargas	Cinco de Mayo	Total
Acquisition costs of mineral rights								
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 912,657	\$ 801,068	\$ 962,281	\$ 39,629	\$ 171,175	\$ 198,613	\$ 191,127	\$ 3,276,550
Incurred during year	6,801	621,604	608,891	-	158,679	90,774	94,810	1,581,558
Balance, end of year	\$ 919,458	\$ 1,422,672	\$ 1,571,172	\$ 39,629	\$ 329,854	\$ 289,387	\$ 285,937	\$ 4,858,108
Deferred exploration costs								
Camp costs	\$ 10,855	\$ 63,793	\$ 12,865	\$ 16,009	\$ 2,630	\$ 2,672	\$ 9,637	\$ 118,461
Drilling	5,521	119,296	243,972	4,056	-	-	-	372,845
Geochemical	650	2,228	3,724	21,728	-	-	10,039	38,369
Geological	43,462	166,045	59,028	66,586	11,820	19,382	72,605	438,928
	133,397	49,121	46,607	56,725	12,185	1,079	25,072	324,186

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Maps, fees and licenses								
Travel	6,217	18,989	5,332	3,108	-	-	1,182	34,829
Transport and shipping	6,701	4,509	779	6,466	-	-	71	18,526
Site administration	43,682	21,834	10,704	3,537	663	1,178	1,566	83,163
	250,486	445,815	383,011	178,215	27,299	24,310	120,172	1,429,307
Balance, beginning of year	1,775,609	795,074	882,183	220,977	61,238	283,468	15,615	4,034,164
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,026,095	\$ 1,240,889	\$ 1,265,194	\$ 399,192	\$ 88,537	\$ 307,778	\$ 135,787	\$ 5,463,471

(a)

Juanicipio Property

The Company, through its subsidiary, Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de C.V. (*Lagartos*), holds a 100% interest in an exploration concession on the Juanicipio property, located in the Fresnillo District, Zacatecas, Mexico.

On April 4, 2005 the Company announced the signing of a binding letter of agreement for the establishment of an exploration Joint Venture covering its wholly-owned 7,679 hectare Juanicipio Property in Zacatecas, Mexico with Industrias Peñoles, S.A. de C.V. (*Peñoles*). A formal agreement was later signed with an anniversary date of July 1, 2005.

7.

MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Continued)

(a)

Juanicipio Property

The principal features of the agreement are:

(i)

Peñoles can earn a 56% interest in Juanicipio upon completion of a US\$5,000,000 exploration program on or before the end of year 4 of the agreement. To December 31, 2006 Peñoles has spent approximately US\$3,360,000 and completed 18,320 metres of diamond drilling.

(ii)

Peñoles was obligated to incur exploration expenditures of at least US\$750,000 in year one, including a minimum of 3,000 metres of diamond drilling and Peñoles completed the obligation.

(iii)

A flexible and staged exploration program is included in the contract. Exploration work will be supervised by a technical committee comprised of three representatives from Peñoles and two from MAG Silver. Peñoles and MAG Silver are obliged to share their information in the district. Part of the geological and exploration work will be conducted by MAG consultants and in-house personnel.

(iv)

Exploration results from Juanicipio will be published as appropriate on an ongoing basis, with both companies to agree on the content.

(v)

On signing of the agreement Peñoles subscribed for a required US\$500,000 private placement for a total of 621,577 shares of the Company at a price of C\$0.967 per share. Later, on March 2, 2006, Peñoles subscribed for a second required US\$500,000 private placement for a total of 245,716 MAG shares, at a price of C\$2.35 per share.

(vi)

Peñoles was obligated to incur further exploration expenditures of at least US\$1,000,000 in year two and Peñoles has completed the obligation.

(b)

Don Fippi Property

Under the terms of a 2003 option agreement, the Company had the right to acquire a 100% interest in mining concessions located in the Batopilas, Chihuahua district of Mexico, subject to a royalty of 4.5% of the Net Smelter returns obtained from the property. Under the terms of the agreement the Company was required to incur exploration expenditures of US\$4,000,000 to April 2008 (of which approximately US\$590,000 was incurred) and make scheduled payments consisting of US\$550,000 in cash (of which US\$100,000 was paid) and 2,100,000 common shares of the Company (of which 676,178 were issued).

In 2005, the Company negotiated a termination and sale agreement whereby the Company issued the underlying agreement holders a one time final payment of 750,000 common shares in exchange for a 100% interest in the property. The purchase eliminated all remaining work commitments and the remaining payments of US\$450,000 in cash and 673,822 in shares under the terms of the original option agreement. The property will remain subject to royalties and certain other terms of the original option agreement. To December 31, 2006 the Company has incurred \$2,082,845 in exploration costs on the property.

7.

MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Continued)

(c)

Guigui Property

Under the terms of a 2003 option agreement, the Company had the right to acquire a 100% interest in mining concessions located in the Santa Eulalia (Guigui), Chihuahua district of Mexico, subject to a royalty of 2.5% of the Net Smelter returns obtained from the property. Under the terms of the agreement the Company was required to incur exploration expenditures of US\$2,500,000 to April 2007 (of which approximately US\$660,000 was incurred) and make scheduled payments consisting of US\$550,000 in cash (of which US\$100,000 was paid) and 2,100,000 common shares of the Company (of which 745,997 were issued).

In 2005, the Company negotiated a termination and sale agreement whereby the Company issued the underlying agreement holders a one time final payment of 750,000 common shares in exchange for a 100% interest in the property. The purchase eliminated all remaining work commitments and the remaining payments of US\$450,000 in cash and 604,003 in shares under the terms of the original option agreement. The property will remain subject to royalties and certain other terms of the original option agreement. To December 31, 2006 the Company has incurred \$1,376,293 in exploration costs on the property.

(d)

Lagartos Property

The Company has acquired an exploration concession on mining claims (Lagartos) on the Fresnillo trend to the northwest and southeast of the Juanicipio property. This exploration concession enables the Company to explore the mining claim covered by the concession to December 2009, subject to the Company paying any applicable annual tax or other regulatory charges.

(e)

Sierra de Ramirez Property

On December 14, 2003 the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain mining concessions located in the Sierra de Ramirez district in Durango, Mexico. Under the terms of the option agreement, the Company was obligated to:

(i)

make scheduled payments totalling US\$1,505,000 plus applicable value added tax (of which US\$330,000 has been paid or accrued) by December 14, 2008;

(ii)

incur exploration expenditures totalling US\$250,000 by July 26, 2009 (of which US\$138,700 has been incurred to December 31, 2006); and

(iii)

issue a finder's fee of 25,000 common shares of the Company in three tranches (of which all are now issued).

7.

MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Continued)

(e)

Sierra de Ramirez Property

During the period ended December 31, 2006, the Company and Minera Rio Tinto, S.A. de C.V. amended terms of the above referenced option agreement. Under the amended terms, the Company will issue Minera Rio Tinto, S.A. de C.V. 20,000 common shares of the Company (issued) and make scheduled cash payments totalling US\$1,300,000 to December 14, 2010, with a final payment of US\$650,000 of which up to US\$500,000 may be paid in the common shares of the Company. Under the amended terms all exploration work commitments were also eliminated.

(f)

Adargas Property

On February 14, 2004 the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Adargas property (the Adargas Property), subject to a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company was obligated to:

(i)

make scheduled payments totalling US\$1,000,000 plus applicable value added tax (of which US\$225,000 has been paid) by July 26, 2009;

(ii)

issue 75,000 common shares of the Company (all have been issued); and

(iii)

incur exploration expenditures totalling US\$1,000,000 by July 26, 2009 (of which US\$257,900 has been incurred to December 31, 2006).

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company and Minera Cascabel, S.A. de C.V. amended terms of the above referenced option agreement. Under the amended terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totalling US\$775,000 due on or before July 26, 2009, may be paid in shares at a deemed price per share equal to the average trading price of MAG for 30 calendar days prior to the date of payment. To that end MAG paid cash of US\$62,500 and issued 30,840 shares (2005 - US\$37,500 and issued 59,830 shares) for the property payment due July 26, 2006.

(g)

Cinco de Mayo Property

On February 26, 2004 the Company has entered into an option agreement acquire a 100% interest in the Cinco de Mayo property (the Cinco de Mayo Property), subject to a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company was obligated to:

(i)

make scheduled payments totalling US\$1,000,000 plus applicable value added tax (of which US\$225,000 has been paid) by July 26, 2009;

(ii)

issue 75,000 common shares of the Company (all have been issued); and

(iii)

incur exploration expenditures totalling US\$1,000,000 by July 26, 2009 (of which US\$1,058,000 has been incurred to December 31, 2006).

7.

MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Continued)

(g)

Cinco de Mayo Property (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company and Minera Cascabel, S.A. de C.V. amended the terms of the above referenced option agreement. Under the amended terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totalling US\$775,000 (US\$225,000 paid) due on or before July 26, 2009, may be paid in shares at a deemed price per share equal to the average trading price of MAG for 30 calendar days prior to the date of payment. To that end MAG paid cash of US\$62,500 and issued 30,840 shares (2005 - US\$37,500 and issued 59,830 shares) for the property payment due July 26, 2006.

8.

SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one segment being the exploration of mineral properties in Mexico. Substantially all of the Company's long term assets are located in Mexico and the Company's executive and head office is located in Canada.

9.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2006 the Company's president received \$139,500 in compensation for management services (2005 - \$149,900).

For the year ended December 31, 2006 a company controlled by an officer of the Company received \$113,520 in compensation for consulting services (2005 - \$125,950).

The Company is party to a Field Services Agreement, whereby it has contracted exploration services in Mexico with MINERA CASCABEL S.A. de C.V. (Cascabel) and IMDEX Inc. (Imdex). As of January 2006, these companies have a common director with the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2006 the Company accrued or paid Cascabel and IMDEX consulting, administration and travel fees totaling \$141,154 and exploration costs totaling \$1,049,611 under the Field Services Agreement.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company entered into an office services agreement with Platinum Group Metals Ltd. (PTM), a company with a common director and common officer at that time (at the time of writing the companies now share two common directors and one common officer). During the year ended December 31, 2006 the Company accrued or paid PTM \$138,081 under the common service agreement (2005 - \$133,329).

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company entered into an office lease agreement with Anthem Works Ltd. (Anthem), a company with a common director. During the period ended December 31, 2006 the Company accrued or paid Anthem \$62,333 under the office lease agreement (2005 - \$62,333).

These transactions were incurred in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount which was the consideration established and agreed to by the noted parties.

10.**CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

The Company's minimum payments under its office lease agreement which was entered into during the year ended December 31, 2004, is as follows:

2007	46,750
2008	-
	\$ 46,750

11.**AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

	Dec. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2005
Goods and services tax recoverable	\$ 19,949	\$ 26,706
Mexican value added tax ("IVA") recoverable	251,919	75,499
Other	1,167	2,866
	\$ 273,035	\$ 105,071

12.**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY****ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP, which differs in certain respects from US GAAP. The material differences between Canadian and US GAAP affecting the Company's financial statements are summarized as follows:

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Total assets under Canadian GAAP	\$ 18,930,558	\$ 18,075,406
Cumulative amortization of mineral rights (a)	(601,000)	(601,000)
Decrease in mineral properties due to expensing of exploration costs (a)	(9,458,932)	(5,463,461)
Total assets under US GAAP	\$ 8,870,626	\$ 12,010,945
Total liabilities under Canadian and US GAAP	\$ 350,368	\$ 393,621
Shareholders' equity under Canadian GAAP	18,580,190	17,681,785
Cumulative amortization of mineral rights (a)	(601,000)	(601,000)
Cumulative mineral properties adjustment (a)	(9,458,932)	(5,463,471)
Shareholders' equity under US GAAP	8,520,258	11,617,314
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity under US GAAP	\$ 8,870,626	\$ 12,010,935

12.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)**Consolidated Statement of Operations and Deficit**

	Year ended December 31, 2006	Year ended December 31, 2005	Year ended December 31, 2004	Cumulative amount from April 21, 1999 to December 31, 2006
Net loss under Canadian GAAP	\$(3,866,567)	\$(1,810,838)	\$ (733,897)	\$ (7,664,818)
Deferred exploration costs (a)	(3,995,461)	(1,429,307)	(1,976,622)	(9,458,932)
Amortization of mineral rights (a)	-	-	-	(601,000)
Compensation expense (b)	-	-	-	(600,000)
Stock-based compensation for employees and directors (b)	-	482,659	-	482,659
Net loss under US GAAP	\$(7,862,028)	\$(2,757,486)	\$(2,710,519)	\$(17,842,091)
Basic and diluted loss per share under US GAAP	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.11)	

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Year ended December 31, 2006	Year ended December 31, 2005	Year ended December 31, 2004	Cumulative amount from April 21, 1999 to December 31, 2006
Operating activities				
Operating activities under Canadian GAAP	\$ (1,827,348)	\$ (447,244)	\$ (1,091,957)	\$ (4,412,163)

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Write-off of deferred exploration				
costs (a)	(3,995,461)	(1,429,307)	(1,976,622)	(9,458,932)
Operating activities under US GAAP	\$ (5,822,809)	\$ (1,876,551)	\$ (3,068,579)	\$(13,871,095)
Investing activities				
Investing activities under				
Canadian GAAP	\$ (4,445,297)	\$ (1,699,911)	\$ (2,368,867)	\$(11,647,623)
Reclassification of deferred				
exploration costs (a)	3,995,461	1,429,307	1,976,622	9,458,932
Investing activities under US GAAP	\$ (449,836)	\$ (270,604)	\$ (392,245)	\$ (2,188,691)
Financing activity				
Financing activity under				
Canadian and US GAAP	\$ 2,219,382	\$ 7,840,988	\$ 531,362	\$ 19,566,716

12.**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)***(a)**Exploration expenditures and costs of acquired mineral rights*

Canadian GAAP allows exploration costs to be capitalized during the search for a commercially mineable body of ore. Under US GAAP, exploration expenditures can only be deferred subsequent to the establishment of economically exploitable reserves. For US GAAP purposes the Company therefore expensed its exploration expenditures.

Previously, under US GAAP, the cost of acquisition of mineral property rights were generally classified as intangible assets and were amortized over their useful life, which in the case of a mineral right on a property without proven and probable reserves, was the lesser of the period to expiry of the right and the estimated period required to develop or further explore the mineral assets. Under Canadian GAAP, costs of acquiring mineral rights are generally considered as tangible property. As a result, for US GAAP purposes, the Company had previously amortized the cost of the mining rights acquired in prior years on a straight line basis over the period that further exploration was expected to occur on the properties which varied from 15 months to 31 months. In 2004 the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the U.S. concluded that mineral rights have the characteristics of tangible assets and issued EITF 04-02, *Whether Mineral Rights are Tangible or Intangible Assets*. The effect of this new standard is that mineral rights are no longer required to be amortized to the extent they are considered tangible assets until such date as they are commercially exploited. The Company adopted this standard effective January 1, 2004 on a prospective basis and is therefore no longer amortizing the cost of acquiring mineral property rights.

*(b)**Accounting for stock-based compensation*

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123 (R)), which requires the recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards. SFAS 123 (R) requires the Company to measure the cost of services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. The cost of such award will be recognized over the period during which services are provided in exchange for the award, generally the vesting period. The

Company adopted SFAS 123 (R) using the modified prospective transition method. Under this method, compensation expense recognition provisions are applicable to new awards and to any awards modified, repurchased or cancelled after the adoption date. Additionally, for any unvested awards outstanding at the adoption date, compensation cost is recognized over the remaining service period. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Prior periods are not restated for comparative purposes.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company recognized \$2,341,159 in stock-based compensation expense or \$0.01 per share.

The following weighted average assumptions were used in valuing stock options granted during the year:

	Dec. 31, 2006
Risk-free interest rate	4.04
Expected life of options	3.00
Annualized volatility	85.92
Dividend rate	0.00%

12.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

(b)

Accounting for stock-based compensation (continued)

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123 (R), the Company recognized stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25) Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and applied the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation as if the Company had applied the fair value method to measuring stock-based compensation expense. If the Company had accounted for stock-based compensation in accordance with the fair value method as prescribed by SFAS 123, net loss per share for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 would have been:

	Year ended December 31, 2005	Year ended December 31, 2004
Net loss, as originally reported	\$(2,757,486)	\$(2,710,519)
Adjustments:		
Additional stock-based employee compensation expense under fair value based method for all awards	(482,659)	-
Net loss, adjusted	\$(3,240,145)	\$(2,710,519)
Basic and diluted net income per share, as reported	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.11)
Basic and diluted net loss per share, adjusted	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.11)

(c)

Accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activities

In June 1998, the FASB issued SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, which standardizes the accounting for derivative instruments. SFAS No. 133 is effective for all fiscal quarters of all fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1999. The Company does not engage in hedging activities or invest in derivative instruments. Therefore, adoption of SFAS No. 133 has no significant financial impact.

(d)

Recent accounting pronouncements

In March 2004, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) issued EITF 04-3, *Mining Assets: Impairment and Business Combinations*. EITF 04-3 requires mining companies to consider cash flows related to the economic value of mining assets (including mineral properties and rights) beyond those assets proven and probable reserves, as well as anticipated market price fluctuations, when assigning value in a business combination in accordance with SFAS 141 and when testing the mining assets for impairment in accordance with SFAS 144. The consensus is effective for fiscal periods beginning after March 31, 2004. The adoption of EITF 04-3 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On March 30, 2005, the FASB ratified the consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) of the FASB Issue 04-6 that stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are variable production costs that should be included in the costs of the inventory produced during the period that the stripping costs are incurred. This consensus is effective for the first reporting period in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005, with early adoption permitted. The consensus can be adopted either prospectively through a cumulative-effect adjustment or retrospectively by restating prior period financial statements. The Company will apply this consensus on its results of operations, financial position and cash flows if and when commercial production commences.

12.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)*(d)**Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)*

In September 2005, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 04-13, *Accounting for Purchases and Sales of Inventory with the Same Counterparty* (EITF 04-13). The EITF concluded that entities that enter into inventory purchase and sales transactions with the same counterparty, in contemplation of one another, should combine the transactions and treat them as non-monetary exchanges involving inventory. The consensus is effective for new inventory arrangements entered into, or modifications or renewals of existing inventory arrangements occurring, in interim or annual reporting periods beginning after March 15, 2006. The adoption of EITF 04-13 did not have any impact on the Company's operating results or financial positions.

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instrument* (SFAS 155), an amendment of SFAS 140 and SFAS 133. SFAS 155 permits the Company to elect to measure any hybrid financial instrument at fair value (with changes in fair value recognized in earnings) if the hybrid instrument contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise be required to be bifurcated and accounted for separately under SFAS 133. The election to measure the hybrid instrument at fair value is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irreversible. This Statement will be effective for all instruments acquired, issued, or subject to a remeasurement event occurring after the beginning of the Company's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The Company expects that the adoption of SFAS 155 will have no impact on its operating results or financial position.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). This interpretation clarifies the recognition threshold and measurement of a tax position taken on a tax return, and requires expanded disclosure with respect to the uncertainty in income taxes. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that adoption of FIN 48 will have on its financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). This statement defines fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but rather eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. SFAS 157 is

effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company expects that adoption of SFAS 157 will not have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operation.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 87, 88, 106 and 132R (SFAS 158). This Statement requires an employer to recognize in its statement of financial position an asset of a plan's over funded status or a liability for a plan's under funded status, measure a plan's assets and its obligations that determine its funded status as of the end of the employer's fiscal year (with limited exceptions), and recognize changes in the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan in the year in which the changes occur. The Company expects that adoption of SFAS 158 will have no impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 permits existing public companies to record the cumulative effect of initially applying this approach in the fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006 by recording necessary

12.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

(d)

Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

correcting adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of that year with the offsetting adjustment recorded to the opening balance of retained earnings. The Company expects that adoption of SAB 108 will not have a material impact on its financial condition and results of operations.

13.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2006:

(a)

The Company issued 247,500 common shares at \$1.35 on the exercise of warrants for proceeds of \$334,125; and issued 26,000 common shares at an average price of \$0.84 on the exercise of options for proceeds of \$21,760;

(b)

On January 23, 2007 the Company granted 85,000 stock options to consultants of the Company at a price of \$7.56 per share for a term of five years.

(c)

On February 14, 2007 the Company closed a brokered private placement for 2,550,000 units at \$7.25 a unit for gross proceeds of \$18,487,500. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase

warrant, with each whole warrant exercisable for one common share at a price of \$10.00 for a period of 12 months until February 14, 2008. The Company paid 6.0% cash commission to the underwriters on this placement aggregating \$1,109,250. Legal costs and syndicate expenses have been estimated at \$95,000 as an additional cost to the Company.

(d)

On February 14, 2007 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for 195,000 units, while a further 15,000 units were closed February 15, 2007 for a total of 210,000 at \$7.25 a unit for gross proceeds of \$1,522,500. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant exercisable for one common share at a price of \$10.00 for a period of 12 months until February 14 and 15, 2008. The Company paid a 6.0% finder's fee on this placement comprised of \$91,350 in cash.

ITEM 18.**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Company has elected to provide financial statements pursuant to Item 17 - Financial Statements.

ITEM 19.**EXHIBITS**

The following Exhibits are filed with this Annual Report:

<u>Exhibit Reference #</u>	<u>Name</u>
1 (a)	*Memorandum
1 (b)	*Articles
1 (c)	<u>New Articles of the Company effective July 27, 2005</u>
4 (a)	*Sponsorship and Agency Agreement among the Company, Raymond James Ltd. and Pacific International Securities Inc.
4 (b)	*Lagartos Agreement dated August 8, 2002 among the Company, Cesar Augusto Porfirio Padilla Lara, Dr. Peter Megaw and Dr. Carl Kuehn and stock purchase agreement dated January 15, 2003 between the Company and each of Cesar Augusto Porfirio Padilla Lara, Dr. Peter Megaw and Dr. Carl Kuehn
4 (c)	*Juanicipio Agreement dated July 18, 2002 as amended December 19, 2002 between Lagartos and Sutti
4 (d)	*Don Fippi Agreement dated November 18, 2002 among the Company, Lagartos and Bugambilias
4 (e)	*Guigui Agreement dated November 18, 2002 among the Company, Lagartos and Coralillo
4 (f)	*Stock Purchase Agreement dated May 29, 2003 with Strategic Investments Resources Ltd.
4 (g)	*Escrow Agreement dated November 9, 1999 among certain shareholders and Pacific Corporate Trust Company
4 (h)	*Escrow Agreement dated April 8, 2003 among certain shareholders and Pacific Corporate Trust Company
4 (i)	*Incentive Stock Option Agreements dated November 9, 1999 between the Company and each of: Dave Pearce, Eric H. Carlson, James Speakman and Robert C. Thornton
4 (j)	

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*Stock Options dated April 15, 2003, May 22, 2003 and July 9, 2003 with George Young, R. Michael Jones, David Pearce, Eric Carlson, Gregory Dennie, Frank Hallam, Grace To, Marshall House, John Foulkes and Carrie Cojocari

- 4 (k) *Indemnity Agreements dated November 9, 1999 between the Company and each of Dave Pearce, Eric H. Carlson, James Speakman and Robert C. Thornton
 - 4 (l) *Indemnity Agreements dated April 15, 2003 between the Company and each of George Young and R. Michael Jones
 - 4 (m) ***Sierra de Ramirez Agreement dated December 14, 2003 among the Company, Lagartos and Rio Tinto
 - 4(n) ***Adargas Agreement dated February 26, 2004 among the Company, Lagartos and Cascabel
 - 4(o) ***Cinco de Mayo Agreement dated April 5, 2004 among the Company, Lagartos and Cascabel
 - 4(p) ****Agreement dated March 17, 2005 among the Company, Lagartos and Peñoles
 - 4(q) ***Stock Option Plan
 - 4(r) Stock Option Plan (2007)
 - 4 (s) Juanicipio Agreement effective July 1, 2005 between the Company and Peñoles
-

- 4 (t) Employment Agreement between the Company and Daniel MacInnis, signed January 25th, 2005
- 4 (u) Employment Agreement between the Company and Gordon Neal, signed October 11th, 2005
- 4 (v) Service Agreement dated September 14, 2005 with Contact Financial for Investor Relations Services
- 4 (w) Field Services Agreement dated March 1, 2007 Cascabel and IMDEX Inc
- 8 List of Subsidiaries
- 11(a) Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
- 15(a) *The Geology and Exploration Potential of the Juanicipio Property, Fresnillo District, Zacatecas, Mexico dated November 19, 2002 prepared for the Company by Clancy J. Wendt, P.G., of Pincock, Allen and Holt, of Lakewood, Colorado
- 15(b) *The Geology and Exploration Potential of the Don Fippi Property, Batopilas District, Chihuahua, Mexico dated November 19, 2002 prepared for the Company by Clancy J. Wendt, P.G., of Pincock, Allen and Holt, of Lakewood, Colorado
- 15(c) *The Geology and Exploration Potential of the Guigui Silver, Lead, Zinc Project, Santa Eulalia District, Chihuahua, Mexico dated November 19, 2002 prepared for the Company by Clancy J. Wendt, P.G., of Pincock, Allen and Holt, of Lakewood, Colorado
- 15(d) Audit Committee Charter
- 15(e) Compensation Committee Charter
- 15(f) Governance and Nomination Committee Charter
- 15(g) Timely Disclosure, Confidentiality and Insider Trading Policy
- 31.1 Certification of Daniel T. MacInnis, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Frank Hallam, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Daniel T. MacInnis, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of Frank Hallam, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Indicates an exhibit incorporated by reference from the Registration Statement on Form-20F previously submitted by the Company on October 23, 2003.

** Indicates an exhibit incorporated by reference from the Annual Report on Form 20-F previously submitted by the Company on February 12, 2004.

*** Indicates an exhibit incorporated by reference from the Annual Report on Form 20-F previously submitted by the Company on April 29, 2004.

**** Indicates an exhibit incorporated by reference from the Annual Report on Form 20-F previously submitted by the Company on June 29, 2005.

SIGNATURES

The Registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

Dated:

June 15, 2007

MAG Silver Corp.,
a British Columbia Company

Daniel MacInnis

Daniel T. MacInnis

President and Director