



MAG SILVER CORP.

(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the six month period ended June 30, 2005

Filed: August 22, 2005

A copy of this report will be provided to any shareholder who requests it

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**The attached interim financial statements have not
been reviewed by the Company's auditor**

MAG SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	<u>June 30, 2005</u>	<u>Audited</u> <u>Dec. 31, 2004</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,727,794	\$ 1,866,360
Accounts receivable (Note 10)	409,964	520,776
Interest receivable	5,000	22,194
Prepaid expenses	1,836	12,850
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,144,594	2,422,180
FIXED ASSETS AND LEASEHOLDS (Note 3)	49,194	41,403
MINERAL RIGHTS (Note 6)	4,534,894	3,276,550
DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Note 6)	4,512,222	4,034,164
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 12,240,904	\$ 9,774,297

LIABILITIES

CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 153,650	\$ 61,837
TOTAL LIABILITIES	153,650	61,837

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share capital (Note 4)		
Authorized - unlimited common shares, without par value		
Issued and outstanding at March 31, 2005		
- 25,914,611 common shares (December 31, 2004 - 25,829,538)	14,519,909	11,615,098
Common shares allotted - not issued (Note 6 (d))	-	9,467
Contributed surplus	797,436	323,436
Deficit	(3,230,091)	(2,235,541)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	12,087,254	9,712,460
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 12,240,904	\$ 9,774,297

CONTINUING OPERATIONS (Note 1)

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"Dan MacInnis"
President & CEO

"R. Michael Jones"
Director

MAG SILVER CORP.

(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For the three month period ended June 30, 2005	For the three month period ended June 30, 2004	For the six month period ended June 30, 2005	For the six month period ended June 30, 2004
EXPENSES				
Accounting and audit	\$ 24,835	\$ 35,706	\$ 39,835	\$ 57,706
Amortization	4,639	2,579	9,077	5,157
Annual general meeting	27,505	39,974	38,162	39,974
Bank charges and interest	427	1,129	838	1,776
Filing and transfer agent fees	14,840	19,025	25,903	29,230
Foreign exchange	(19,135)	(40,433)	(20,696)	(60,569)
Legal	46,573	38,609	98,162	60,626
Management and consulting fees	69,470	49,611	148,085	90,157
Shareholder relations	11,626	35,399	52,158	58,265
Stock compensation expense	0	0	474,000	0
Telephone and office	50,508	46,249	107,711	77,838
Travel	25,227	36,965	55,558	44,180
	<hr/> 256,515	<hr/> 264,813	<hr/> 1,028,793	<hr/> 404,340
LOSS BEFORE THE FOLLOWING	(256,515)	(264,813)	(1,028,793)	(404,340)
INTEREST INCOME	12,042	16,756	34,243	43,151
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	<hr/> \$ (244,473)	<hr/> \$ (248,057)	<hr/> \$ (994,550)	<hr/> \$ (361,189)
BASIC AND DILUTED				
LOSS PER SHARE	<hr/> \$ (0.01)	<hr/> \$ (0.01)	<hr/> \$ (0.04)	<hr/> \$ (0.02)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER				
OF SHARES OUTSTANDING	<hr/> 26,732,536	<hr/> 23,825,401	<hr/> 26,732,536	<hr/> 23,825,401

MAG SILVER CORP.

(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

	Common shares without par value		Shares allotted but not issued	Special warrants Number	Special warrants Amount	Contributed Surplus	Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	Total shareholders' equity
	Shares	Amount						
Balance, December 31, 2002	3,000,000	390,222	-	2,400,000	375,000	-	(415,977)	349,245
Issued for cash (Note 4 (a))	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 (Note 4 (a))	10,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Finders' fee shares (Note 7 (a))	500,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Issued to obtain mineral property option rights	200,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Issued on acquisition of Lexington (Note 7 (b))	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 (h))	-	-	-	-	-	248,128	(248,128)	-
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	50,800	-	-	-	-	-	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	11,615,098	9,467	-	-	323,436	\$(2,235,541)	\$ 9,712,460
Issued for cash	621,577	601,065	-	-	-	-	-	601,065
Issued to obtain mineral property option rights	1,522,573	1,237,180	(9,467)	-	-	-	-	1,227,713
Warrants exercised	1,400,755	1,046,566	-	-	-	-	-	1,046,566
Stock options exercised	100,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Stock options granted to consultants	-	-	-	-	-	474,000	-	474,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(994,550)	(994,550)
Balance, June 30, 2005	29,474,443	\$ 14,519,909	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 797,436	\$ (3,230,091)	\$ 12,087,254

MAG SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the three month period ended June 30, 2005	For the three month period ended June 30, 2004	For the six month period ended June 30, 2005	For the six month period ended June 30, 2004
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss for the period	\$ (244,473)	\$ (248,057)	\$ (994,550)	\$ (361,189)
Items not involving cash:				
Amortization	4,639	2,579	9,077	5,157
Non-cash compensation expense	-	-	474,000	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Accounts receivable	(74,509)	(95,268)	110,812	(185,950)
Interest receivable	20,019	63,105	17,194	51,826
Prepaid expenses	5,507	14,039	11,014	7,167
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	125,404	340,495	91,813	193,528
	(163,413)	76,893	(280,640)	(289,461)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	(2,025)	-	(16,868)	-
Mineral rights	(30,631)	(108,164)	(30,631)	(109,702)
Deferred exploration costs	(333,185)	(877,783)	(478,058)	(1,358,834)
	(365,841)	(985,947)	(525,557)	(1,468,536)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Issue of share capital	1,620,756	103,000	1,667,631	328,163
Issue of special warrants	-	-	-	-
Deferred financing costs	-	-	-	-
	1,620,756	103,000	1,667,631	328,163
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	1,091,502	(806,054)	861,434	(1,429,834)
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,636,292	4,172,042	1,866,360	4,795,822
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD (Note 2 (d))	\$ 2,727,794	\$ 3,365,988	\$ 2,727,794	\$ 3,365,988
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash investing and financing activities:				
Issue of shares in connection with acquisition of Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de C.V. (Note 7 (a))	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Issue of shares in exchange for mineral property option rights	\$ 1,215,000	\$ 880,467	\$ 1,227,713	\$ 880,467
Issue of shares in connection with acquisition of Lexington Capital Group Inc. (Note 7 (b))	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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

On January 15, 2003, the Company completed its acquisition of Minera Los Lagartos, SA de CV (Note 7 (a)) and on July 16, 2003, its acquisition of Lexington Capital Corp. (Note 7 (b)). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) *Use of estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities 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. Actual results may differ from those estimated.

(c) *Financial instruments*

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, interest receivable and accounts payable 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 and 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.

(d) *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:

	<u>June 30, 2005</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2004</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2003</u>
Cash	\$ 527,794	\$ 66,360	\$ 495,822
Short-term deposits	2,200,000	1,800,000	4,300,000
	<u>\$ 2,727,794</u>	<u>\$ 1,866,360</u>	<u>\$ 4,795,822</u>

(e) *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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) *Mineral rights and deferred exploration costs (continued)*

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.

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 the value.

(f) *Fixed assets and leaseholds*

Fixed assets are recorded at cost and are amortized on the declining balance basis at the following annual rates:

Computer equipment	30%
Computer software	30%
Field equipment	20%

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) *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.

(h) *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 in 2004 amount to \$Nil. Had the same basis been applied to share purchase options granted in 2003 and 2002, net earnings would have been as follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Net loss	\$ 837,539	\$ 122,631
Additional compensation expense	<u>248,128</u>	<u>-</u>
Pro forma net loss	<u>\$ 1,085,667</u>	<u>\$ 122,631</u>
Pro forma basic and diluted loss per share	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>	<u>\$ (0.08)</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2003, 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 63%, an annual risk free interest rate of 3.76% and expected lives of five years. The weighted average fair value of share purchase options granted in 2003 was \$0.25 per share.

No stock options were issued in the years ended December 31, 2004.

Please refer to note 4. (b) for current periods granting of stock options.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(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.
- 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.

(j) *Earnings (loss) per common share*

Basic earnings (loss) per share calculations are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, after excluding the shares held in escrow for which the conditions for their release were not satisfied (Note 4 (d)).

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.

(k) *Asset retirement obligations*

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted CICA Handbook Section 3110, "Asset Retirement Obligations." Under this new standard, the present value of future mine closure obligations is determined when the obligation is incurred and 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.

The retroactive adoption of this new standard had no material effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

3. FIXED ASSETS AND LEASEHOLDS

	June 30, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Computer equipment and software	\$ 21,889	\$ 6,852	\$ 15,037	\$ 10,698
Field equipment	34,806	11,899	22,907	16,955
Leasehold improvements	15,000	3,750	11,250	13,750
	<u>\$ 71,695</u>	<u>\$ 22,501</u>	<u>\$ 49,194</u>	<u>\$ 41,403</u>

4. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) *Issued and outstanding*

On April 15, 2003, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$5,750,000 from the sale of 11,500,000 units at a price of \$0.50 per unit. 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 \$0.75 per share for a period of two years from the closing. The Agents were granted warrants to purchase up to 1,150,000 shares of the Company at the same price in partial payment of services rendered in connection with the financing. The commission paid to the Agents was \$460,000, equal to 8% of the gross proceeds of the Offering, and they were also issued 10,000 shares of the Company (the "Administration Shares") as an administration fee in relation to the Offering, valued at \$5,000. Corporate finance fees, legal fees and related expenditures totalled \$175,234, of which \$7,500 was incurred to December 31, 2002. The net proceeds to the Company from the financing were \$5,109,766.

The prospectus issued in respect of the financing also qualified 2,400,000 common shares and non-transferable share purchase warrants to purchase up to 1,950,000 common shares of the Company issuable upon the exercise of special warrants issued by the Company in September and December, 2002, which shares and warrants have now been issued (Note 5). The prospectus also qualified 500,000 finders' fee shares issued in relation to property acquisitions, of which 200,000 common shares have been issued and 300,000 have been issued in escrow. These shares are to be released from escrow as follows: 10% on completion of the Company's Qualifying Transaction, which took place on April 15, 2003, and the balance to be released in equal tranches of 15% every six months, for a three year period.

On May 2, 2005 the Company closed the private placement subscribed to by Peñoles which consisted of 621,577 common shares of MAG Silver Corp. at \$0.967. This equates to an investment of C\$601,065 (US\$500,000). The TSX Venture exchange has approved this transaction.

4. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

(b) *Stock options*

The Company has entered into Incentive Stock Option Agreements (“Agreements”) with directors, officers and employees.

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 June 30, 2005	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Year ended December 31, 2004	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance outstanding, beginning of year	1,030,000	\$ 0.54	1,170,000	\$ 0.52
Activity during the year				
Options granted	970,000	1.06	-	-
Options cancelled	(10,000)	1.06	-	-
Options exercised	(100,000)	0.20	(140,000)	0.36
Balance outstanding, end of period	1,890,000	\$ 0.82	1,030,000	\$ 0.54

The following table summarizes options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2005:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding and Exercisable at June 30, 2005	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 0.50	575,000	2.78	0.50
0.70	355,000	2.86	0.70
1.06	960,000	4.67	1.06
	1,890,000	3.76	\$ 0.82

During the current period the Company granted 970,000 stock options, and later cancelled 10,000 of these. During the year ended December 31, 2004 no stock options were granted. The Company has recorded \$474,000 (2004 - \$nil) of compensation expense relating to stock options granted to employees and consultants in the period ended June 30, 2005.

For the period ended June 30, 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 67%, an annual risk free interest rate of 3.0% and expected lives of three years.

4. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

(c) Share purchase warrants

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2002	-	\$ -
Issued on conversion of Special Warrants	1,500,000	0.20
Issued on conversion of Special Warrants	450,000	0.40
Issued in connection with issuance of common shares	5,750,000	0.75
Issued to agents in connection with issuance of common shares	1,150,000	0.50
Exercised and converted into common shares	(5,183,995)	0.59
Balance at December 31, 2003	3,666,005	0.63
Exercised and converted into common shares	(1,236,750)	0.39
Balance at December 31, 2004	2,429,255	0.75
Exercised and converted into common shares	1,400,755	0.75
Expired	1,028,500	0.75
Balance at June 30, 2005	-	\$ -

(d) Shares held in escrow

On June 30, 2005, 540,005 of the Company's common shares are held in escrow and are scheduled to be released in increments of 270,003 shares on October 21, 2005 and 270,002 shares on April 21, 2006.

5. 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:

	2004	2003	2002
Statutory tax rates	35.60%	37.60%	39.60%
Recovery of income taxes computed at statutory rates	\$ 261,267	\$ 314,915	\$ 48,561
Non-taxable portion of capital loss	-	-	(700)
Non-deductible expenses	(4,116)	(28,316)	-
Lower effective tax rate on loss in Foreign jurisdictions	(1,973)	(1,603)	-
Future tax benefits not recognized in the period that the loss arose	(255,178)	(284,996)	(47,861)
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

5. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

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

	2004	2003
Canadian operating loss carryforwards	\$ 651,097	\$ 323,750
Mexican operating loss carryforwards	1,223,600	607,574
Canadian capital losses carried forward	44,100	44,100
Share issuance costs	136,750	182,300
Total future income tax assets	2,055,547	1,157,724
Less valuation allowance	(831,947)	(550,150)
Net future income tax assets	1,223,600	607,574
Future income tax liability		
Excess book value of mineral rights and deferred exploration costs over tax values	(1,223,600)	(607,574)
Net future income tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

At December 31, 2004, the Company has non-capital loss carry-forwards aggregating \$6,185,000, expiring between 2006 and 2014, available for tax purposes 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. MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS

	Six Month Period ended June 30, 2005							Total
	Juanicipio	Don Fippi	Guigui	Lagartos	Sierra de Ramirez	Adargas	Cinco de Mayo	
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 period	-	620,213	607,500	-	30,631	-	-	1,258,344
Balance, end of period	\$ 912,657	\$ 1,421,281	\$ 1,569,781	\$ 39,629	\$ 201,806	\$ 198,613	\$ 191,127	\$ 4,534,894
Deferred exploration costs								
Camp costs	\$ 5,172	\$ 8,221	\$ 7,525	\$ -	\$ 899	\$ 1,741	\$ 1,140	\$ 24,698
Drilling	-	-	82,647	4,039	-	-	-	86,686
Geochemical	647	841	-	12,030	-	8,128	-	21,646
Geological	15,639	77,498	29,624	14,603	4,620	-	3,563	145,547
Maps, fees and licenses	80,815	9,139	23,180	12,053	4,349	459	10,173	140,168
Travel	1,747	8,943	2,563	-	-	-	-	13,253
Transport and shipping	6,673	2,097	596	6,439	-	-	-	15,805
Site administration	15,698	6,793	6,121	-	448	1,081	114	30,255
	126,391	113,532	152,256	49,164	10,316	11,409	14,990	478,058
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 period	\$ 1,902,000	\$ 908,606	\$ 1,034,439	\$ 270,141	\$ 71,554	\$ 294,877	\$ 30,605	\$ 4,512,222

6. MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Continued)

	Three Month Period ended June 30, 2005							Total
	Juanicipio	Don Fippi	Guigui	Lagartos	Sierra de Ramirez	Adargas	Cinco de Mayo	
Acquisition costs of mineral rights								
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 912,657	\$ 813,781	\$ 962,281	\$ 39,629	\$ 171,175	\$ 198,613	\$ 191,127	\$ 3,289,263
Incurring during period	-	607,500	607,500	-	30,631	-	-	1,245,631
Balance, end of period	\$ 912,657	\$ 1,421,281	\$ 1,569,781	\$ 39,629	\$ 201,806	\$ 198,613	\$ 191,127	\$ 4,534,894
Deferred exploration costs								
Camp costs	\$ 5,172	\$ 8,221	\$ 7,525	\$ -	\$ 899	\$ 1,741	\$ 1,140	\$ 24,698
Drilling	-	-	82,647	4,039	-	-	-	86,686
Geochemical	647	841	-	6,937	-	8,128	-	16,553
Geological	15,639	76,092	29,624	8,223	4,057	-	3,563	137,198
Maps, fees and licenses	1,584	179	455	5,611	607	8	503	8,947
Travel	1,747	8,733	2,563	-	-	-	-	13,043
Transport and shipping	6,673	2,097	596	6,439	-	-	-	15,805
Site administration	15,698	6,793	6,121	-	448	1,081	114	30,255
	47,160	102,956	129,531	31,249	6,011	10,958	5,320	333,185
Balance, beginning of period	1,854,840	805,650	904,908	238,892	65,543	283,919	25,285	4,179,037
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,902,000	\$ 908,606	\$ 1,034,439	\$ 270,141	\$ 71,554	\$ 294,877	\$ 30,605	\$ 4,512,222

(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. This exploration concession enables Lagartos to explore the mining claim covered by the concession for the period to August 8, 2005.

Previously, as a condition to acquiring the concession, Lagartos was obligated to make payments totalling US\$2,500,000 over a period of four years.

As a result of the Company’s acquisition of Lexington Capital Group Inc. (Note 9 (b)), this obligation, as well as any future royalty payments, were removed.

On April 4, 2005 the Company announced the signing of a binding letter agreement for the establishment of an exploration Joint Venture covering MAG’s wholly-owned 8,302 hectare Juanicipio Property in Zacatecas, Mexico with Industrias Peñoles.

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.
- ii) During the first year, Peñoles shall incur an obligatory work commitment expenditure of at least US\$750,000. Year 1 expenditures must include a minimum of 3,000 metres of diamond drilling.

6. MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Continued)

(a) *Juanicipio Property (continued)*

- iii) A flexible and staged exploration program is included in the contract. Exploration work will be supervised by a technical committee comprised of 3 representatives from Peñoles and 2 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) Peñoles subscribed for US\$500,000 for a total of 621,577 MAG shares, at a price of \$0.967 on signing and is obligated to purchase an additional US\$500,000 in MAG shares, at a market based price, if the contract continues into the second year.

(b) *Don Fippi Property*

Lagartos entered into an agreement which gave it the right to explore and acquire a 100% interest in mining concessions located in the Batopilas, Chihuahua district of Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement, Lagartos was obligated to:

- i) make scheduled payments totalling US\$550,000 plus applicable value added tax (of which US\$100,000 has been paid) by April 21, 2007;
- ii) incur exploration expenditures totalling US\$4,000,000 by April 21, 2008; and
- iii) issue an aggregate of 2,100,000 common shares of the Company, of which 676,178 common shares have been issued to March 31, 2005.

During the second quarter of 2005 MAG has entered a buyout agreement of the original agreement. Under the terms of the buyout agreement MAG will issue the underlying agreement holders a total of 750,000 common shares of MAG Silver Corporation for the Don Fippi property. This purchase gives MAG Silver Corporation an undivided 100% interest in the property. With this purchase MAG Silver eliminates exposure to further cash payments of US\$450,000, work expenditure commitments of approximately US\$3.41M, and issues 673,822 shares less than that anticipated under the original option agreement. The properties will remain subject to royalties and other terms of the original option agreement.

6. MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Continued)

(c) *Guigui Property*

Lagartos entered into an agreement which gave it the right to explore and acquire a 100% interest in mining concessions located in the Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua district of Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement, Lagartos was obligated to:

- i) make scheduled payments totalling US\$550,000 plus applicable value added tax (of which US\$100,000 has been paid) by April 21, 2007;
- ii) incur exploration expenditures totalling US\$2,500,000 by April 21, 2007; and
- iii) issue an aggregate of 2,100,000 common shares of the Company, of which 745,997 common shares have been issued to March 31, 2005.

During the second quarter of 2005 MAG has entered a buyout agreement of the original agreement. Under the terms of the buyout agreement MAG will issue the underlying agreement holders a total of 750,000 common shares of MAG Silver Corporation for the Gugui property. This purchase gives MAG Silver Corporation an undivided 100% interest in the property. With this purchase MAG Silver eliminates exposure to further cash payments of US\$450,000, work expenditure commitments of approximately US\$1.84M, and issues 604,003 shares less than that anticipated under the original option agreement. The properties will remain subject to royalties and other terms of the original option agreement.

(d) *Sierra Ramirez Property*

Lagartos has entered into an agreement which gives it the right to explore and acquire a 100% interest in mining concessions located in the Sierra Ramirez district in Durango, Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement, Lagartos is obligated to:

- i) make scheduled payments totalling US\$1,505,000 plus applicable value added tax (of which US\$130,000 has been paid) by July 26, 2009;
- ii) incur exploration expenditures totalling US\$750,000 by July 26, 2009; and
- iii) issue a finder's fee of 25,000 common shares of the Company, of which the Company has issued 9,191 common shares pursuant to the agreement approved by the TSX Venture exchange. (See subsequent events section)

(e) *Lagartos Property*

Lagartos has acquired an exploration concession on mining claims on the Fresnillo trend to the northwest and southeast of the Juanicipio property. This exploration concession enables Lagartos to explore the mining claim covered by the concession to December 2009.

6. MINERAL RIGHTS AND DEFERRED EXPLORATION COSTS (Continued)

(f) *Adargas Property*

Lagartos has entered into an agreement which gives it the right to explore and 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, Lagartos is obligated to:

- i) make scheduled payments totalling US\$1,000,000 plus applicable value added tax (of which US\$25,000 has been paid) by July 26, 2009; (See subsequent events section)
- 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.

(g) *Cinco de Mayo Property*

Lagartos has entered into an agreement which gives it the right to explore and 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, Lagartos is obligated to:

- i) make scheduled payments totalling US\$1,000,000 plus applicable value added tax (of which US\$25,000 has been paid) by July 26, 2009; (See subsequent events section)
- 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.

7. ACQUISITIONS

(a) *Minera Los Lagartos, S.A. de C.V. (“Lagartos”)*

The Company announced on November 25, 2002 that it was proceeding with the acquisition of a 99% interest in the issued and outstanding common shares of Lagartos. This acquisition was completed by the Company on January 15, 2003. The remaining 1% of Lagartos is held, in trust for the Company, by a director and officer of the Company. Upon acquisition by the Company, Lagartos held the interests in the Juanicipio concessions and the options to acquire interests in the Don Fippi and Guigui concessions.

The acquisition of Lagartos has been accounted for using the purchase method and the results of operations of Lagartos have been included in the Company’s results of operations from January 15, 2003.

7. ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

The total purchase price of Lagartos and its allocation to the fair value of net assets acquired is as follows:

Cash advanced to Lagartos in respect of option on Juanicipio property (US\$50,000) paid in 2002	\$ 78,750
Cash paid for the 100% interest in the common shares of Lagartos (US\$5,000)	7,500
Finders' fee	250,000
Advances to Lagartos prior to acquisition	113,139
	<hr/> \$ 449,389

The fair value of net assets acquired	
Mineral rights	\$ 449,389
	<hr/>

The Company issued 500,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.50 per share in connection with the completion of the transaction as a finders' fee to two officers and a company with directors and officers in common.

There were no other significant assets or liabilities acquired in this transaction. As such, the total of the acquisition of Lagartos has been allocated to acquired mineral rights being the right or the underlying right to explore a mining property.

(b) *Lexington Capital Group Inc. ("Lexington")*

On July 16, 2003, the Company completed the acquisition of Lexington whose main asset is its indirect interest in the Juanicipio I claim that encompasses the Company's Juanicipio Project near Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company paid the vendor US\$250,000 (Cdn\$350,000) and 200,000 common shares of the Company. This acquisition reduced the future required option payments and work commitments described in Note 7 (a). This also eliminated a net smelter return royalty obligation.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method. The allocation of the purchase price was as follows:

Cash	\$ 350,000
200,000 common shares	180,000
	<hr/> \$ 530,000

Fair value of net assets acquired:

Cash	\$ 4,219
Current liabilities	(13,196)
Mineral property interests	538,977
	<hr/> \$ 530,000

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the period ended June 30, 2005 the Company's president received \$55,750 in compensation for management services (2004 - \$48,600).

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. During the period ended June 30, 2005 the Company accrued or paid PTM \$66,754 under the common service agreement (2004 - \$76,293).

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 June 30, 2005 the Company accrued or paid Anthem \$31,166 under the office lease agreement (2004 - \$Nil).

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.

9. 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:

2005	\$	31,167
2006		62,333
2007		46,750
	\$	<u>140,250</u>

10. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	<u>June 30, 2005</u>	<u>Dec. 31 2004</u>
Goods and Services Tax recoverable	11,477	12,269
Mexican Value Added Tax (EVA) recoverable	398,487	508,507
	<u>\$ 409,964</u>	<u>\$ 520,776</u>

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2005:

- (a) MAG Silver Corp. and Minera Los Lagartos (MAG's Mexican affiliate), S.A. de C.V. and Minera Cascabel S.A. de C.V. amended terms of an option agreement dated February 26, 2004 whereby MAG has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Adargas property in Mexico. Under the terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totaling US\$ 975,000 (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 has issued 59,830 shares for the property payment due July 26, 2005;
-

- (b) MAG Silver Corp. and Minera Los Lagartos (MAG's Mexican affiliate), S.A. de C.V. and Minera Cascabel S.A. de C.V. amended terms of an option agreement dated February 26, 2004 whereby MAG has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Cinco de Mayo property in Mexico. Under the terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totaling US\$ 975,000 (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 has issued 59,830 shares for the property payment due July 26, 2005;
 - (c) Issued 12,446 common shares at \$0.70 as a finders fee to the finder of the Sierra Ramirez property pursuant to the agreement approved by the TSX Venture exchange;
-



MAG SILVER CORP.

(An exploration stage company)

Supplementary Information and MD&A
For the period ended
June 30, 2005

Filed: August 22, 2005

A copy of this report will be provided to any shareholder who requests it.

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Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS OF MAG SILVER CORP.

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 consequent upon the completion of its Qualifying Transaction. The principal business of the Company is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

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 TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV: MGA) on April 19, 2000. Concurrent with the Company's name change to MAG Silver Corp. on April 22, 2003, the trading symbol was changed to "MAG".

On April 15, 2003, concurrent with the completion of its Qualifying Transaction, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$5,750,000 from the sale of 11,500,000 units at a price of \$0.50 per unit. Since that time the company has received approximately \$4,595,000 from the exercise of warrants from this financing, as well as warrants from previous financings. The Company remains in strong financial condition as a result of the April 15, 2003 financing and the exercise of share purchase warrants during and subsequent to the Company's March 31, 2005 period end. The Company has generally followed its budgeted use of proceeds shown in the Company's Prospectus dated March 31, 2003, but due to the extra money received, the Company acquired other mineral properties, and increased some mineral exploration activities.

The most significant recent event for MAG Silver is the establishment of an exploration partnership with Industrias Peñoles, S.A. de C.V. on our Juanicipio Property in Zacatecas State. This was the culmination of extensive negotiations carried out over the last several months, fuelled by MAG's 2003 & 2004 exploration successes at Juanicipio and Peñoles exploration successes where their claims abut Juanicipio. Most notably, Peñoles have recently announced the discovery of new silver-rich vein systems in this area.

Peñoles can earn a 56% interest in Juanicipio by spending \$5,000,000 US over 4 years. This begins with a \$750,000 US expenditure commitment in year one (2005) including a minimum of 3,000 meters of drilling. Peñoles agreed to take a share position in MAG with a U.S.\$500,000 share subscription. On May 2, 2005 the TSX Venture exchange approved the Peñoles private placement which consisted of 621,577 common shares at \$0.967. Peñoles is obligated to purchase an additional US\$500,000 in MAG shares, at a market based price, if the contract continues into the second year.

Drilling last year at Lagartos, Guigui and Adargas was successful in moving these projects from conceptual exploration plays to new mineral and or epithermal system discoveries highly deserving of further follow up. Further drilling is expected in 2005 at Lagartos and Guigui.

Batopilas continues to expose realistic drill targets and we expect to drill at Batopilas in the second half of 2005.

Land positions in a number of areas have been increased and exploration programs continue on all of our land holdings to move these projects towards the drill phase.

2. DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

a) Results of Operations

During the period ended June 30, 2005 the Company earned interest income of \$34,243 (2004 - \$43,151) on short-term investments and cash on hand. Cash at June 30, 2005 amounted to \$2,727,794 (2004 - \$3,365,988).

Interest earned during the period of \$34,243 (2004 - \$43,151) was applied as a reduction to general and administrative expenses of \$1,028,793 (2004 - \$404,340), resulting in an operating loss for the period of (\$994,550) (2004 - (\$361,189)).

General and administrative expenses in 2005 increased when compared to 2004 as the Company hired a full time President and VP of Corporate Development and has become more active.

Travel and accommodation expenses for the period totaled \$55,558 as compared with \$44,180 in 2004 as management have traveled to Mexico several times during the period, as well as attended trade shows. Stock compensation expense, a non-cash item, amounted to \$474,000 this period (2004 - \$Nil). Management and consulting fees in the period of \$148,085 were higher than the \$90,157 incurred in 2004 as more management personnel have been hired. Consulting and management fees have been paid to several individuals including one director. (See related party transactions).

Services provided by the company's president, the company's lawyer, and its consulting geologists include project management, investor relations, legal, geological and administrative services. During the period ended June 30, 2005 legal fees amounted to \$98,162 (2004 - \$60,626), filing and transfer agent fees totaled \$25,903 (2004 - \$29,230), shareholder relations totaled \$52,158 (2004 - \$58,265) while accounting and audit expenses totaled \$39,835 (2004 - \$57,706). Accounting and audit expenses incurred include the Company's United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Registration Form 20F filing in 2004. Bank charges and interest totaled \$838 (2004 - \$1,776). Other smaller expense items account for the balance of general and administrative costs for the period. The Company now occupies office space and receives administrative services on a contract basis.

The following tables set forth selected financial data from the Company's Audited Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

	Year ended Dec. 31, 2004	Year ended Dec. 31, 2003	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2002
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Income (Loss)	(\$733,897)	(\$837,539)	(\$122,631)
Net Income (Loss) per Share	(\$0.03)	(\$0.06)	(\$0.08)
Total Assets	\$9,774,297	\$8,534,794	\$408,125
Long Term Debt	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dividends	Nil	Nil	Nil

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial information for each of the last eight (8) quarters.

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

Quarter Ending	Revenue	Net Earnings (Loss)	Net Loss per share
June 30, 2005	Nil	(256,515)	(0.01)
March 31, 2005	Nil	(750,077)	(0.03)
December 31, 2004	Nil	(243,843)	(0.01)
September 30, 2004	Nil	(112,109)	(0.005)
June 30, 2004	Nil	(264,813)	(0.01)
March 31, 2004	Nil	(113,132)	(0.00)
December 31, 2003	Nil	(302,473)	(0.01)
September 30, 2003	Nil	(260,541)	(0.01)

During the quarter ended June 30, 2005 the Company was focused on negotiations regarding the Peñoles option to participate in the Company's Juanicipio property, as well as on the drilling program at the Guigui property. The Company conducted minor exploration work in Mexico on its other properties and assessed past results in preparation for other 2005 drilling programs.

The Company has not declared nor paid dividends on its common shares. The Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares, as it anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

b) Trend Information

Other than the obligations under the Company's property option agreements set out in "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 December 31, 2005. It is unlikely that the Company will generate sufficient operating cash flow to meet these ongoing obligations in the foreseeable future. Accordingly the Company will likely need to raise additional capital by issuance of equity in the future. 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 writing 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 mineral properties may have a favourable effect on the Company's liquidity, and conversely, the failure to find one may have a negative effect.

c) Risk Factors

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

The following is a brief discussion of those distinctive or special characteristics of the Company's operations and industry that may have a material impact on, or constitute risk factors in respect of, the Company's future financial performance.

The Company, and thus the securities of the Company, should be considered a highly speculative investment and investors should carefully consider all of the information disclosed in this Annual Report prior to making an investment in the Company. In addition to the other information presented in this Annual Report, the following risk factors should be given special consideration when evaluating an investment in the Company's securities.

General

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits, which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production.

The Company's business is subject to exploration and development risks

All of the Company's properties are in the exploration stage of development and no known reserves have been discovered on such properties. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company or its joint venture partners in the exploration of its properties described herein will result in discoveries of precious metals in commercial quantities or that any of the Company's properties will be developed. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of precious metals and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of precious metals will in fact be realized or that any identified resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) resource which can be legally and economically exploited. Estimates of reserves, mineral deposits and production costs can also 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.

Political and economic instability may affect the Company's business

The Company's activities in Canada and Mexico are subject to risks common to operations in the mining industry in general, as well as certain political and economic uncertainties related specifically to operating in Mexico. The Company's operations in general may also be affected in varying degrees by political and economic instability, terrorism, crime, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates and inflation.

The Company is subject to the risk of fluctuations in the relative values of the Canadian dollar as compared to the Mexican Peso

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

The Company may be adversely or favorably affected by foreign currency fluctuations. The Company is primarily funded through equity investments into the Company denominated in Canadian Dollars. 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 U.S. dollars over the next three years. Exploration and development programs to be conducted by the Company in Mexico will also be funded in Mexican Pesos or in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and both the U.S. dollar and Mexican Peso may have an adverse or favorable affect on the Company.

The Company's properties are subject to title risks

The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties, and properties that it has the right to acquire or earn an interest in, are in good standing. However, the Company's properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. These defects could adversely affect the Company's title to such properties or delay or increase the cost of the development of such properties.

The Company's properties may also be subject to aboriginal or other historical rights that may be claimed on Crown properties or other types of tenure with respect to which mineral rights have been conferred. The Company is not aware of any aboriginal land claims having been asserted or any legal actions relating to native issues having been instituted with respect to any of the mineral properties in which the Company has an interest. The Company is aware of the mutual benefits afforded by co-operative relationships with indigenous people in conducting exploration activity and is supportive of measures established to achieve such co-operation.

Environmental Risk

Environmental legislation on a global basis is evolving in a manner that will ensure stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessment of proposed development and a higher level of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes to environmental legislation in Canada or Mexico will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators. Furthermore, future compliance with environmental reclamation, closure and other requirements may involve significant costs and other liabilities. In particular, the Company's operations and exploration activities are subject to Canadian and Mexican national and provincial laws and regulations governing protection of the environment. Such laws are continually changing and, in general, are becoming more restrictive.

The mineral exploration industry is extremely competitive

The resource industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself.

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable new producing properties or prospects for exploration in the future. Competition could also affect the Company's ability to raise financing to fund the exploration and development of its properties or to hire qualified personnel.

Metal prices affect the success of the Company's business

The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of mineral resources are developed, a profitable market will exist for the sale of such product. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any minerals discovered. No assurance may be given that metal prices will remain stable. Significant price fluctuations over short periods of time may be generated by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including domestic and international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods. The effect of these factors on the price of minerals and therefore the economic viability of any of the Company's exploration projects cannot accurately be predicted. As the Company is in the exploration stage, the above factors have had no material impact on present operations or income.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

d) Exploration Programs and Expenditures

During the period ended June 30, 2005 the Company incurred \$1,258,344 (\$30,631 in cash; \$1,227,713 in shares comprised of 13,382 common shares @ \$0.95; and 1,500,000 common shares @ \$0.81), (2004 - \$990,169 (\$109,702 in cash and \$880,467 in shares, being 628,905 common shares @ \$1.40)) in property acquisition costs. Exploration expenditures in cash for the period amounted to \$478,058 (2004 - \$1,358,834).

During 2004 four drilling programs were conducted. The drilling program at Juanicipio had a total cost of \$630,277. Other exploration programs were conducted at Lagartos (\$203,016), Guigui (\$323,727) and Adargas (\$283,468) The Company also incurred \$459,281 for mine rehabilitation and drill program preparations at the Don Fippi property. In total the Company incurred \$857,768 on rotary diamond drilling during the 2004 year.

During 2003 a total of 6,147 metres were drilled on seven different holes at the Juanicipio property. The company had originally budgeted to drill 4,500 metres at a cost of \$200 per metre, totaling \$900,000, but increased this amount to approximately 6,200 metres at an actual cost of \$1,132,731, due to the nature, extent and grade of the mineralization encountered and in order to better delineate the mineralization discovered. Another consideration was the fact that actual cost was below budget on a per metre basis, approximately \$184 per metre, compared to \$200 per metre budgeted.

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

Results from the 7 holes drilled on the Juanicipio property have been encouraging and continue to confirm the Company's concepts and exploration models, adding great confidence for future exploration of structures throughout the property.

Phase 1 drilling at Juanicipio targeted six major surface-mapped structures coincident with strong NSAMT geophysical anomalies along the projection of veins being mined in the adjoining Fresnillo Mine area. Drilling results from the last 2 holes showed that silver dominant mineralization lies well above the base-metal rich "root zone" mineralization that appears to cause the deep NSAMT anomalies.

Phase 2 exploration activities took place in the spring and summer of 2004, following the completion and evaluation of Phase 1 drilling, at the Company's 100% controlled Juanicipio project. Exploration work included detailed surface mapping and sampling to locate vein segments where mineralization may widen along the 2 to 5 kilometre lateral continuations of the drilled structures. The Company ran approximately 6 kilometers of new NSAMT geophysics along wider vein segments to help define targets in the silver dominant zones prior to drilling 2 holes. Hole # 8 was drilled to a depth of 700m and hole # 9 was drilled to a to a depth of 748m. A detailed structural analysis of the property was performed by Dr. Tony Starling of Telluris Consulting. The Company also ran a detailed Short Wave Infra Red (SWIR) survey on surface alteration outcrops and core to characterize the mineralogy of the "advanced argillic" alteration, and reprocessed the satellite imagery. Environmental rehabilitation of drilling areas was also completed.

On April 4, 2005 the Company announced the signing of a binding letter agreement for the establishment of an exploration Joint Venture covering MAG's wholly-owned 8,302 hectare Juanicipio Property in Zacatecas, Mexico with Industrias Peñoles.

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.
- ii) During the first year, Peñoles shall incur an obligatory work commitment expenditure of US\$750,000. Year 1 expenditures must include a minimum of 3,000 metres of diamond drilling.
- iii) A flexible and staged exploration program is included in the contract. Exploration work will be supervised by a technical committee comprised of 3 representatives from Peñoles and 2 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.

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

- v) Peñoles will subscribe for US\$500,000 in MAG shares, at a market based price on signing and an additional US\$500,000 in MAG shares, at a market based price, if the contract continues into the second year. On May 2, 2005 the Company closed the private placement subscribed to by Peñoles which consisted of 621,577 common shares of MAG Silver Corp. at \$0.967. This equates to an investment of C\$601,065 (US\$500,000). The TSX Venture exchange has approved this transaction.

The Company drilled two holes at the adjoining Lagartos property. Hole #10 was drilled to a depth of 764m and hole #11 to a depth of 774m to test its theory of the projected extension of the regional "Fresnillo Trend". During 2003 the Company staked these claims to approximately 120,000 hectares of open ground northwest and southeast of its Juanicipio I claim. The drilling took place after the property was mapped and sampled throughout the 5 claims. The Company ran approximately 30 kilometers of new NSAMT geophysics over the projected extension of the regional "Fresnillo Trend". A detailed structural analysis of the property was performed by Dr. Tony Starling of Telluris Consulting. The Company also ran a detailed Short Wave Infra Red (SWIR) survey on surface alteration outcrops and core to characterize the mineralogy of the "advanced argillic" alteration, and reprocessed the satellite imagery. Environmental rehabilitation of drilling areas was also completed.

The Company has completed aerial photography of the historic Batopilas District and has carried out rehabilitation of some of the principal underground workings in its Don Fippi property that contains the historic Batopilas District. During the period the Company incurred \$113,532 (2004 - \$343,409) with a total of \$908,606 to date in geological costs on this rehabilitation. Batopilas produced 250 million ounces of silver from very high-grade native-silver ore bodies prior to being shut down by the Mexican Revolution in 1913. The Company has performed initial geologic mapping and sampling of the district. The Company has rehabilitated roughly 600 meters of the 2.5 kilometer long Porfirio Diaz Tunnel and the 400 meter Santo Domingo Tunnel. A detailed structural analysis of the property was performed as well as NSAMT and UTM geophysics. Drill targets have been identified and the drill permitting process has been completed.

Drilling began on October 20, 2003 on the Company's 4,553-hectare Guigui Project in the Santa Eulalia District in Chihuahua, Mexico. The Santa Eulalia District hosts a carbonate replacement silver deposit that has produced over 450 million ounces of silver from nearly 50 million tonnes of ores averaging 350 g/T (11.3 Oz/T) silver, 8.2% lead and 7.8% zinc. Despite nearly 300 years of continuous mining of interconnected high-grade deposits, these have never been traced back to the style of near-source intrusion-related mineralization typical of these deposits worldwide. MAG and others have performed geological and geochemical zoning studies and gravity, magnetic, CSAMT and NSAMT geophysical surveys to define the near-source mineralization targets on the property. The planned 3,500-metre drill program on Guigui consisted of 6 holes to test these targets, the largest of which centers on a geophysical anomaly more than 1 kilometre in diameter that MAG infers to reflect a buried intrusive body. Four holes were drilled by the end of 2003 for a total of 3,009 metres. The drill program finished in February 2004 with a total of 4,576 metres drilled over 6 different holes. The original budget was for 4 holes, but after some exploration work the Company drilled a further 2 holes in the San Antonio Graben which added over 1,000 metres more than it had originally planned. Of the final three holes which were drilled in January and February 2004, one hole was drilled in the central Guigui area while the other two were drilled in the eastern Guigui area south of the San Antonio. The Company also ran down hole UTM surveys in all 6 of the holes

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

drilled. Environmental rehabilitation of drilling areas was also completed. This along with other additional geological work carried out on the property accounted for the exploration activities to come in above the originally planned budget.

Guigui exploration is based on a geological, geochemical and geophysical model designed to find the source zones of the adjoining Santa Eulalia District near Chihuahua, Mexico. Santa Eulalia is another historic district that has produced at least 450 million ounces of silver over the last 300 years, but the Guigui area has never been explored.

During 2003 the Company announced that it had entered into agreements in principle to acquire the option to earn a 100% interest in the Adargas and Cinco de Mayo properties, two large exploration projects in the Mexican silver belt. Compilation of previous exploration results has begun for the Cinco de Mayo project to guide design of orientation geophysical surveys and biological sampling.

Phase 1 drilling at the Adargas property consisted of four holes, totaling approximately 2,000 metres. This drilling was completed in June of 2004. The cost of this drilling program totaled \$283,468 to December 31, 2004. The Company is waiting for results of a down hole BHUTM survey of both MAG and two 1997 holes drilled by a predecessor, one of which cut 20 centimetres of Zn-Pb-Ag massive sulfides developed along the same contact.

During 2004 the Company initiated the geological reconnaissance and verification of previous data, as well as laid out a biochemical sampling program at the Cinco de Mayo property.

During 2004 the Company executed an initial reconnaissance mapping and sampling of the district at the Sierra Ramirez property.

All of the costs incurred on property acquisition and exploration to date have been deferred. There were no mineral properties written down during the period or in 2003 or 2004. A complete table of mineral property costs can be found in Note 6 of the Company's Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2005.

e) Administration Expenses

General and administrative expenses for the period totaled \$1,028,793 (2004 - \$404,340), net of interest and recoveries of \$34,243 (2004 - \$43,151). Shareholder relations expense, web site hosting and maintenance, investor calls, mail outs, printing and news releases totaled \$52,158 (2004 - \$58,265). Management and consulting fees to June 30, 2005 totaled \$148,085 (2004 - \$90,157). Office and administration totaled \$107,711 (2004 - \$77,838). Stock compensation expense, a non-cash item, amounted to \$474,000 this period (2004 - \$Nil). The increase in office and administration costs is due to the Company moving into a new office with increased space and the Company having a services agreement with Platinum Group Metals Ltd. for the provision of full time office administration, effectively resulting in lower management and consulting fees, but higher administration costs.

During the period ended June 30, 2005 legal fees amounted to \$98,162 (2004 - \$60,626), and accounting and audit expenses totaled \$39,835 (2004 - \$57,706). The Company completed a United

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Registration (Form 20-F) in 2004. The company incurred approximately \$75,000 in 2004 and at least \$225,000 in total, on accounting and legal costs relating to this goal. Accounting and legal costs totaled \$198,330 (2003 - \$250,954) for the year ended December 31, 2004, which includes the \$75,000 mentioned above for the Form 20-F. Legal opinions on property acquisitions during 2004 and general services made up the balance of legal expenses for the 2004 year.

During the period ended June 30, 2005 the Company paid stock exchange, filing fees and transfer agent fees of \$25,903 (2004 - \$29,230). A foreign exchange gain of \$20,696 (2004 - \$60,569) was incurred during the same period, which is attributed to the fluctuations in the US dollar and Mexican pesos, which the Company uses to pay for acquisition and exploration expenditures through the Company’s Mexican subsidiary Minera Los Lagartos. A loss occurs when the U.S. dollar or Mexican peso weakens against the Canadian dollar, resulting in the Canadian dollar value of those currencies held to fall. Travel, lodging and related expenses for the management of the company amounted to \$55,558 (2004 - \$44,180). Such costs are incurred for corporate, property and exploration related travel and for attendance at trade shows and conferences.

f) Related Party Transactions

For the period ended June 30, 2005 the Company’s president received \$55,750 in compensation for management services (2004 - \$48,600).

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. During the period ended June 30, 2005 the Company accrued or paid PTM \$66,754 under the common service agreement (2004 - \$76,293).

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 June 30, 2005 the Company accrued or paid Anthem \$31,166 under the office lease agreement (2004 - \$Nil).

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

g) Shareholder Relations’ Expenses

Shareholder relations expense during the period totaled \$52,158 (2004 - \$58,265). The Company manages its shareholder relations as an internal function. The Company recently hired an individual as Vice-President Corporate Development. The Company attends seminars and conferences related to its business and from time to time does visit brokers, market analysts and investors who request information about the Company’s business.

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

h) Travel and Promotion Expenses

Travel and promotion expenses for the period amounted to \$55,558 (2004 - \$44,180). These activities relate to corporate business development, the supervision of ongoing exploration operations, new property investigations and meetings with potential joint venture partners and institutional and sophisticated investors.

i) Property Acquisition Expenses

Property acquisition expenditures during the period totaled \$1,258,344 (2004 - \$990,169) in cash and shares.

During the second quarter of 2005 MAG has entered a buyout agreement of the original Don Fippi agreement. Under the terms of the buyout agreement MAG will issue the underlying agreement holders a total of 750,000 common shares of MAG Silver Corporation for the Don Fippi property. This purchase gives MAG Silver Corporation an undivided 100% interest in the property. With this purchase MAG Silver eliminates exposure to further cash payments of US\$450,000, work expenditure commitments of approximately US\$3.41M, and issues 673,822 shares less than that anticipated under the original option agreement. The properties will remain subject to royalties and other terms of the original option agreement.

During the second quarter of 2005 MAG has entered a buyout agreement of the original Guigui agreement. Under the terms of the buyout agreement MAG will issue the underlying agreement holders a total of 750,000 common shares of MAG Silver Corporation for the Gugui property. This purchase gives MAG Silver Corporation an undivided 100% interest in the property. With this purchase MAG Silver eliminates exposure to further cash payments of US\$450,000, work expenditure commitments of approximately US\$1.84M, and issues 604,003 shares less than that anticipated under the original option agreement. The properties will remain subject to royalties and other terms of the original option agreement.

Subsequent to June 30, 2005 MAG Silver Corp. and Minera Los Lagartos (MAG's Mexican affiliate), S.A. de C.V. and Minera Cascabel S.A. de C.V. amended terms of an option agreement dated February 26, 2004 whereby MAG has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Adargas property in Mexico. Under the terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totaling US\$ 975,000 (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 has issued 59,830 shares for the property payment due July 26, 2005.

Subsequent to June 30, 2005 MAG Silver Corp. and Minera Los Lagartos (MAG's Mexican affiliate), S.A. de C.V. and Minera Cascabel S.A. de C.V. amended terms of an option agreement dated February 26, 2004 whereby MAG has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Cinco de Mayo property in Mexico. Under the terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totaling US\$ 975,000 (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 has issued 59,830 shares for the property payment due July 26, 2005.

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

During 2003 the Company completed the acquisition of Lexington Capital Group Inc. (“Lexington”) whose main asset is its indirect interest in the Juanicipio I claim that encompasses its Juanicipio Project near Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement MAG paid the vendor US\$250,000 and issued 200,000 shares of its common stock. In addition to consolidating its ownership of the Juanicipio I claim, this acquisition is expected to save the Company US\$1,150,000 in option payments and US\$2,500,000 in work commitments, as well as eliminate a net smelter return royalty obligation.

The sum of all payments required to perfect all of the Company’s mineral rights are greater than its currently available working capital. The Company evaluates its property interests on an ongoing basis and intends to abandon properties that fail to remain prospective. The Company is confident that it will be able to meet its earn-in obligations on those properties which management considers to be of merit.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company’s accounting policies are set out in Note 2 of its Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2005.

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 deferred all costs relating to the acquisition and exploration of its mineral properties. Any revenues received from such properties are credited against the costs of the property. 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. The Company regularly reviews the carrying values of its properties to assess their recoverability and when the carrying value of a property exceeds the estimated net recoverable amount, provision is made for impairment in value.

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 estimate of the amount of impairment to the value of any mineral property. 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 before determining whether or not impairment in value has occurred.

4. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

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.

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

Previously, the Company provided note disclosure of pro forma net loss and pro forma loss 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.

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted CICA Handbook Section 3110, "Asset Retirement Obligations." Under this new standard, the present value of future mine closure obligations is determined when the obligation is incurred and 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.

The retroactive adoption of this new standard had no material effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

5. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company issued a total of 3,644,905 (2004 – 1,335,155) common shares during the period. Of these 2,122,332 shares (2004 – 706,250) were issued for cash proceeds of \$1,667,631 (2004 - \$328,163). A further 1,522,573 shares (2004 – 628,905) were issued for mineral properties for a value of \$1,227,713 (2004 - \$880,467). Cash proceeds are to be spent on mineral property acquisitions, exploration and development as well as for general working capital purposes. The Company's primary source of capital has been from the sale of equity. At June 30, 2005 the Company had cash and cash equivalents on hand of \$2,727,794 compared to cash and cash equivalents of \$3,365,988 at June 30, 2004. The primary use of cash during the period was for acquisition and exploration expenditures, being approximately \$508,689 (2004 - \$1,468,536), management fees and expenses of \$406,708 (2004 - \$314,183) and other general and administrative expenses of \$215,225 (2004 - \$136,949). The Company had \$2,990,944 in working capital as at June 30, 2005 compared to \$3,423,776 at June 30, 2004.

Current liabilities of the Company at June 30, 2005 amounted to \$153,650 (2004 - \$401,546) mostly being attributable to accrued exploration expenses.

Although the Company does not currently have sufficient working capital to perfect all of its properties, in management's opinion, the Company is able to meet its ongoing current obligations as they become due. Based on exploration results the Company will select certain properties to complete purchase arrangements on. The Company expects to raise equity capital as it is needed. However, there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company and it may again become dependent upon the efforts and resources of its directors and officers for future working capital. Management refers the reader to the contents of the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2004, the Unaudited Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2005, as well as the subsequent events section.

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

In the normal course of business the Company enters into transactions for the purchase of supplies and services denominated in Mexican Pesos. The Company also has cash and certain liabilities denominated in United States dollars. As a result the Company is subject to foreign exchange risk from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The following Table discloses the contractual obligations of the Company for optional mineral property acquisition payments, optional exploration work and committed lease obligations for office rent and equipment:

Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations (Property expenditures in U.S. dollars, as per agreement)

Option Payments and Exploration Expenditures	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 years
Sierra Ramirez Property	\$1,600,000	\$150,000	\$525,000	\$925,000	Nil
Adargas Property	\$1,230,000	\$Nil	\$430,000	\$800,000	Nil
Cinco de Mayo Property	\$1,426,000	\$76,000	\$550,000	\$800,000	Nil
Total (US \$)	\$4,256,000	\$226,000	\$1,505,000	\$2,525,000	Nil
Office Lease (Cdn \$)	\$140,250	\$31,167	\$109,083	Nil	Nil

Other Items

The Company is unaware of any undisclosed liabilities or legal actions against the Company and the Company has no legal actions or cause against any third party at this time. The Company is unaware of any condition of default under any debt, regulatory, exchange related or other contractual obligations.

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A system of internal control is maintained by management to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and financial information is accurate and reliable. The Board of Directors approves the financial statements and ensures that management discharges its financial responsibilities. The Board's review is accomplished principally through the audit committee, which is composed of independent non-executive directors. The audit committee meets periodically with management and auditors to review financial reporting and control matters. The Board of Directors has also appointed a compensation committee composed of non-executive directors whose recommendations are followed with regard to executive compensation. From time to time the board may also form special sub-committees, which must investigate and report to the Board on specific topics.

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Period ended June 30, 2005

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2005:

- (a) MAG Silver Corp. and Minera Los Lagartos (MAG's Mexican affiliate), S.A. de C.V. and Minera Cascabel S.A. de C.V. amended terms of an option agreement dated February 26, 2004 whereby MAG has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Adargas property in Mexico. Under the terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totaling US\$ 975,000 (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 has issued 59,830 shares for the property payment due July 26, 2005;

- (b) MAG Silver Corp. and Minera Los Lagartos (MAG's Mexican affiliate), S.A. de C.V. and Minera Cascabel S.A. de C.V. amended terms of an option agreement dated February 26, 2004 whereby MAG has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Cinco de Mayo property in Mexico. Under the terms, half of each of the remaining property payments totaling US\$ 975,000 (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 has issued 59,830 shares for the property payment due July 26, 2005;

- (c) Issued 12,446 common shares at \$0.70 as a finders fee to the finder of the Sierra Ramirez property pursuant to the agreement approved by the TSX Venture exchange;