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PAN AMERICAN SILVER CORP  
Form 6-K  
May 27, 2003

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF  
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For May 23, 2003

PAN AMERICAN SILVER CORP.  
1500 - 625 HOWE STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6C 2T6

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F  Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes  No

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-\_\_\_\_\_

[PAN AMERICAN SILVER LOGO]

Pan American Silver Corp.

2003 FIRST QUARTER REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS  
for the period ended March 31, 2003

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NASDAQ STOCK EXCHANGE	PAAS
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE	PAA
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE, WARRANTS	PAA_t

May 13, 2003

FIRST QUARTER REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS ON RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

HIGHLIGHTS

- o Record quarterly silver production of 2.15 million ounces from Pan American's four wholly owned silver operations.
- o Acquisition of Corner Bay Silver completed and feasibility study review of Alamo Dorado silver project initiated.
- o Excellent silver and gold drilling results at Manantial Espejo property, Argentina.
- o La Colorada mine expansion on schedule and budget for July 2003 start-up.

FINANCIAL (ALL AMOUNTS ARE EXPRESSED IN US\$)

Pan American Silver Corp. (NASDAQ: PAAS; TSX: PAA; Warrants TSX: PAA\_t) reported a net loss for the first quarter of \$1.1 million (\$0.02 per share) compared to a net loss of \$1.3 million (\$0.03 per share) for the first quarter of 2002.

Consolidated silver production for the three months ended March 31, 2003 totalled 2.15 million ounces representing a four percent increase from the same period of the prior year. This increase was due to increased production from the Huaron mine and production from silver-rich pyrite stockpiles acquired late last year partially offset by lower production from the Quiruvilca mine. Zinc metal produced during the first quarter of 2003 amounted to 9,343 tonnes (2002 - 10,107 tonnes), lead production was 5,812 tonnes (2002 - 5,441 tonnes) and copper production was 767 tonnes (2002 - 669 tonnes).

Revenue for the first quarter of 2003 amounted to \$7.8 million (2002 - \$10.2 million). The decrease in revenue was due to the timing of concentrate

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shipments. Revenue for the first quarter of this year was generated from sales of 14,260 tonnes of zinc concentrate (2002 - 18,990 tonnes), 1,256 tonnes of lead concentrate (2002 - 4,790 tonnes) and 2,878 tonnes of copper concentrate (2002 - 2,934 tonnes). Operating costs were also lower for the first quarter of 2003 relative to 2002 because of lower shipments. The concentrate shipment delays were requested by certain purchasers to allow them to accumulate larger volumes and thereby lower unit shipping costs.

The average metal prices realized during the first quarter of 2003 were marginally higher than for the corresponding period of last year. The price received per ounce of silver averaged \$4.37 (2002 - \$4.15) and for zinc the realized price per pound was \$0.36 (2002 - \$0.36).

During the first quarter of 2003, operating activities generated cash of \$0.5 million. Investing activities consumed \$2.3 million and financing activities generated \$4.2 million. Operating cash flow resulted from an increase in cash advances received for concentrates not shipped. Investing activities consisted of spending on property plant and equipment of \$5.4 million

including \$4.2 million for the La Colorada mine expansion and \$0.5 million on infrastructure and equipment at the Huaron mine. Cash of \$3.1 million was received from the acquisition of Corner Bay Silver Inc. Proceeds of \$4 million were received from the La Colorada expansion loan and repayments of \$0.4 million were made on the Huaron loan. Total debt and capital asset lease obligations outstanding at March 31, 2003 amounted to \$9.2 million of which \$1.6 million is current.

### PERU OPERATIONS

Pan American's three Peru silver operations produced a total of 1.95 million ounces of silver in the first quarter. The Huaron mine had a good quarter, producing 1.2 million ounces of silver, 5,500 tonnes of zinc and 4,400 tonnes of lead from 158,000 tonnes of ore at a total cash cost of \$3.81 per ounce of silver produced net of by product credits. The mine's 10 percent expansion, which commenced in late 2002, is nearly complete and production for 2003 is planned at 4.9 million ounces of silver. The Quiruvilca mine produced 0.6 million ounces of silver, 3,700 tonnes of zinc and 1,300 tonnes of lead in the quarter from 121,000 tonnes of ore. Quiruvilca's operating results continue to be negatively affected by low metal prices, and expected but lower-than-normal grades in the current mining areas. Total cash costs at Quiruvilca were \$5.20 per ounce of silver produced net of by product credits. The small pyrite stockpile operation near the Huaron mine produced 0.13 million ounces of silver in the quarter at a cash cost of \$2.08 per ounce.

### MEXICO OPERATIONS

At the Company's La Colorada mine, 0.2 million ounces of silver were produced in the first quarter. Operating results continue to be treated as pre-production revenue. The mine's fully financed \$20 million expansion project remains on schedule and budget for completion in early July, with forecast production of 2.2 million ounces in 2003 at a cash cost of \$3.06 per ounce of silver. In March the Company began drawing from the \$10 million project loan from the International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, to fund remaining capital expenditures.

The highlight of the first quarter was the completion of the Company's acquisition of Corner Bay Silver and its wholly owned Alamo Dorado silver project in Sonora State. This followed approval of the transaction by shareholders in September and an agreement respecting water rights for the project from Mexican authorities in February. Pan American is now updating the

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Corner Bay feasibility study and a drilling and metallurgical testing program has been initiated in order to evaluate a mill versus heap leach process for the project. This program is expected to be complete in September and will enable project financing later in the year and, subject to financing, commencement of construction. Based on Corner Bay's original feasibility study, planned production from Alamo Dorado is 6 million ounces per year at an average cash cost of \$3.25 per equivalent ounce of silver.

### EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A 6,000 meter drilling program at the 50 percent owned Manantial Espejo property in Argentina concluded during the quarter, with excellent results. Planning is now in progress for an underground tunnelling and drilling program, to commence in late 2003. The recent drilling is expected to increase the current measured and indicated resource of 4,390,000 tonnes grading 264 g/t silver and 4.51 g/t gold and inferred resource of 1,590,000 tonnes grading 258 g/t silver and 3.65 g/t gold. In Bolivia, silver production continued from the small scale San Vicente silver

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mine under lease to a Bolivian mining company. Discussions remain underway to re-initiate work that will enable a new feasibility study and ultimately expanded mine production. Finally, in Russia, the Dukat mine continued its start-up though production statistics are not yet available.

### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Pan American is pleased to welcome several new members to its senior operating group to better manage its strong growth. John Wright, President and Chief Operating Officer, will be stepping down in mid-year for family reasons but he will remain an active Director of the company. Geoff Burns has been appointed to fulfil his functions. Mr. Burns has had a distinguished career in the mining industry. He served in a variety of financial roles including Chief Financial Officer and Controller with a major Canadian gold mining company from 1984 to 1998 and most recently he was Chief Financial Officer of a large US silver and gold producer from 1999 to 2003. Brenda Radies has joined the company as Vice President of Corporate Relations to replace Rosie Moore. Since 1993, Ms. Radies has been with one of Canada's and the world's largest gold producers, most recently as Director of Corporate Communications. Robert Pirooz has rejoined the Company as Vice President, Legal Affairs. Finally, Bill Faust, a mining engineer with broad experience in mine development and operations in North America and Mexico, joins the company as manager of the Alamo Dorado silver mine development project, a position he held with Corner Bay Silver.

### SILVER MARKETS

The most reliable annual compendium of silver statistics was published on May 8, 2003 by London-based GFMS on behalf of the Silver Institute. GFMS reported that the deficit between silver fabrication demand and conventional silver supply (mine production and scrap) remained very large at 67.4 million ounces. Industrial demand for silver increased in 2002, world silver mine production declined (and is likely to decline further in 2003), and overall silver demand fell by 3.5 percent, overwhelmingly due to a 28 percent slump in Indian jewellery and silverware demand. Chinese government sales were reported to have decreased to 51 million ounces from 68 million in 2002. Although GFMS increased its estimate of remaining Chinese silver stocks, it noted that Chinese internal demand increased sharply in 2002 almost eliminating the historic surplus of Chinese mine supply. Once this surplus is eliminated, China will be a net silver

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consumer which is expected to result in faster depletion of remaining Chinese official silver stocks. The recent weakness of the US dollar is also a positive factor in silver market fundamentals.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed)  
Ross J. Beaty  
Chairman & C.E.O

(signed)  
John Wright  
President & C.O.O.

### CAUTIONARY NOTE

Some of the statements in this news release are forward-looking statements, such as estimates of future production levels, expectations regarding mine production costs, expected trends in mineral prices and statements that describe Pan American's future plans, objectives or goals. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those contemplated by these statements depending on such factors as changes in general economic conditions and financial markets, changes in prices for silver and other metals, technological and operational hazards in Pan American's mining and mine development activities, uncertainties inherent in the calculation of mineral reserves, mineral resources and metal recoveries, the timing and availability of financing, governmental and other approvals, political unrest or instability in countries where Pan American is active, labor relations and other risk factors listed from time to time in Pan American's Form 40-F.

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### FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

		THRE 2003
-----		
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (IN THOUSANDS OF US DOLLARS)		
Net income (loss)	\$	(1,104)
Earnings (loss) per share		(0.02)
Contribution from mining operations		393
Capital spending		5,436
Exploration expense		496
Cash		12,561
Working capital	\$	3,901
CONSOLIDATED ORE MILLED & METALS RECOVERED TO CONCENTRATE		
Tonnes milled		305,669
Silver metal - ounces		2,150,052
Zinc metal - tonnes		9,343
Lead metal - tonnes		5,812
Copper metal - tonnes		767
Net smelter return per tonne milled	\$	40.42
Cost per tonne		38.44
-----		
Margin per tonne	\$	1.97

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CONSOLIDATED COST PER OUNCE OF SILVER (NET OF BY-PRODUCT CREDITS)		
Total cash cost per ounce	\$	4.13
Total production cost per ounce	\$	4.60
(In thousands of US dollars)		
Direct operating costs & value of metals lost in smelting and refining	\$	12,409
By-product credits		(4,335)
-----		
Total Cash operating costs		8,074
Depreciation, amortization & reclamation		902
-----		
Total Production costs	\$	8,977
=====		
Ounces used in cost per ounce calculations		1,953,340
AVERAGE METAL PRICES		
Silver - London Fixing	\$	4.67
Zinc - LME Cash Settlement per pound	\$	0.36
Lead - LME Cash Settlement per pound	\$	0.21
Copper - LME Cash Settlement per pound	\$	0.75
AVERAGE PRICES REALIZED		
Silver - per ounce (note)	\$	4.37
Zinc - per pound	\$	0.36
Lead - per pound	\$	0.21
Copper - per pound (note)	\$	0.67
Note - Pan American pays a refining charge for silver and copper		

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MINE OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTS

HUARON MINE

		THR
		2003
-----		
Tonnes milled		158,040
Average silver grade - grams per tonne		264
Average zinc grade - percent		4.06%
Silver - ounces		1,199,701
Zinc - tonnes		5,502
Lead - tonnes		4,416
Copper - tonnes		265
-----		
Net smelter return per tonne	\$	45.62
Cost per tonne		40.62
-----		
Margin per tonne	\$	5.00
=====		

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Total cash cost per ounce	\$	3.81
Total production cost per ounce	\$	4.35
(In thousands of US dollars)		
Direct operating costs & value of metals lost in smelting and refining	\$	7,004
By-product credits		(2,431)
-----		
Total cash operating costs		4,572
Depreciation, amortization and reclamation		647
-----		
Total production costs	\$	5,219
=====		

Ounces for cost per ounce calculations 1,199,701

QUIRUVILCA MINE

Tonnes milled		121,345
Average silver grade - grams per tonne		183
Average zinc grade - percent		3.53%
Silver - ounces		619,754
Zinc - tonnes		3,740
Lead - tonnes		1,303
Copper - tonnes		502
Net smelter return per tonne	\$	34.55
Cost per tonne		39.17
-----		
Loss per tonne	\$	(4.62)
=====		

Total cash cost per ounce	\$	5.20
Total production cost per ounce	\$	5.46

(In thousands of US dollars)		
Direct operating costs & value of metals lost in smelting and refining	\$	5,126
By-product credits		(1,903)
-----		
Total cash operating costs		3,223
Capital spending expensed and reclamation		164
-----		
Total production costs	\$	3,387
=====		

Ounces for cost per ounce calculations 619,754

LA COLORADA MINE

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Tonnes milled		14,828
Average silver grade - grams per tonne		512
Silver - ounces		196,712
Zinc - tonnes		101
Lead - tonnes		93

Net smelter return per tonne	\$	-
Cost per tonne		-

Loss per tonne	\$	-
----------------	----	---

Total cash cost per ounce	\$	-
Total production cost per ounce	\$	-

(In thousands of US dollars)

Direct operating costs & value of metals lost in smelting and refining	\$	-
By-product credits		-

Total cash operating costs		-
Depreciation, amortization and reclamation		-

Total production costs	\$	-
------------------------	----	---

Ounces for cost per ounce calculations		-
--	--	---

PYRITE STOCKPILE SALES

Tonnes sold		11,456
Average silver grade - grams per tonne		363
Silver ounces		133,885

Net smelter return per tonne	\$	30.83
Cost per tonne		0.74

Margin per tonne	\$	30.09
------------------	----	-------

Total cash cost per ounce	\$	2.08
Total production cost per ounce	\$	2.77

(In thousands of US dollars)

Value of metals lost in smelting and refining	\$	279
By-product credits		-

Total cash operating costs	\$	279
Depreciation, amortization and reclamation		92

Total production costs		371
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Ounces for cost per ounce calculations		133,885
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PAN AMERICAN SILVER CORP.  
 Consolidated Balance Sheets  
 (Unaudited - in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	MARCH 31 2003
CURRENT	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,561
Short-term investments	13
Accounts receivable	4,931
Inventories	7,593
Prepaid expenses	2,019
-----	
Total Current Assets	27,117
Mineral property, plant and equipment, net	66,110
Investment and other properties (note 4)	83,048
Direct smelting ore	4,229
Other assets	4,413
-----	
Total Assets	\$ 184,917
=====	
LIABILITIES	
Current	
Operating line of credit	\$ -
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 5)	14,501
Advances for metal shipments	6,228
Current portion of bank loans and capital lease	1,638
Current portion of severance indemnity and commitments	933
Current portion of deferred revenue	130
-----	
Total Current Liabilities	23,430
Deferred revenue	1,006
Bank loans and capital lease (note 6)	7,535
Provision for reclamation	13,051
Provision for future income tax	19,035
Severance indemnities	1,521
-----	
Total Liabilities	65,578
-----	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Share capital	
Authorized:	
100,000,000 common shares of no par value	
Issued:	
December 31, 2002 - 43,883,454 common shares	215,950
March 31, 2003 - 51,684,728 common shares	11,117
Additional paid in capital	(107,728)
Deficit	(107,728)
-----	
Total Shareholders' Equity	119,339
-----	
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 184,917
=====	

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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PAN AMERICAN SILVER CORP.  
 Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit  
 (Unaudited - in thousands of U.S. dollars,  
 except for shares and per share amounts)

	TH
	200
REVENUE	\$ 7,82
EXPENSES	
Operating	7,42
General and administration	40
Depreciation and amortization	47
Reclamation	7
Exploration	49
Interest expense	15
	-----
	9,03
	-----
Net loss from operations	(1,21)
Other income	10
	-----
Net loss for the period	(1,10)
Deficit, beginning of period	(106,62)
	-----
Deficit, end of period	\$ (107,72)
	=====
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	\$ (0.0
Weighted average shares outstanding	50,597,39

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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PAN AMERICAN SILVER CORP.  
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Direct Method  
 (Unaudited - in thousands of U.S. dollars)

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OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Sales proceeds	\$
Hedging activities	
Interest paid	
Other income and expenses	
Products and services purchased	
Exploration	
General and administration	

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Shares issued for cash	
Share issue costs	
Proceeds from line of credit	
Repayment of line of credit	
Proceeds from bank loans	
Repayment of bank loans (note 5)	

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Property, plant and equipment expenditures	
Investment and other property expenditures	
Acquisition of cash of subsidiary	
Other	

Increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period

Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$
--	----

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

Shares issued for acquisition of mineral property (note 4)	\$
Shares, warrants and stock options issued for acquisition of subsidiary (note 2)	

\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Indirect Method  
(Unaudited - in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	T
	200
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OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net loss for the period	\$ (1
Items not involving cash	
Depreciation and amortization	
Reclamation provision	
Operating cost provisions	
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items	
<hr/>	
Cash provided by operations	
<hr/>	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Shares issued for cash	
Share issue costs	
Proceeds from line of credit	
Repayment of line of credit	
Proceeds from bank loans	4
Repayment of bank loans	
<hr/>	
	4
<hr/>	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	(4
Mineral property expenditures	
Changes in non-cash working capital items	(1
Acquisition of cash of subsidiary	3
Other	
<hr/>	
	(2
<hr/>	
Increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	2
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	10
<hr/>	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 12
<hr/>	
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS	
Shares issued for acquisition of mineral property (note 4)	\$
Shares, warrants and stock options issued for acquisition of subsidiary (note 2)	64
<hr/>	
	\$ 64
<hr/>	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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PAN AMERICAN SILVER CORP.  
 Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity  
 For three months ended March 31, 2003  
 (in thousands of US dollars, except for shares)

	COMMON SHARES		ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL
	SHARES	AMOUNT	
Balance, December 31, 2001	37,628,234	\$ 130,723	\$ 1,120
Exercise of stock options	1,445,400	6,102	-
Shares issued for cash, net of share issue costs	3,450,000	15,599	-
Issued on acquisition of Manantial Espejo	231,511	1,250	-
Issued on acquisition of royalty	390,117	3,000	-
Issued as compensation payable	69,000	253	-
Issued to purchase silver stockpiles	636,942	4,000	-
Exercise of shares purchase warrants	32,250	97	-
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	-	-	(28)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2002	43,883,454	161,024	1,092
Exercise of stock options	164,615	723	-
Issued on acquisition of Corner Bay	7,636,659	54,203	-
Fair value of stock options granted	-	-	1,136
Fair value of warrants granted	-	-	8,889
Net loss for the quarter	-	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2003	51,684,728	\$ 215,950	\$ 11,117

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (As at March 31, 2003 and 2002 and for the three month periods then ended)

1. BASIS OF AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESENTATION

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are expressed in United States dollars and are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada ("Canadian GAAP"), which are more fully described in the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002 which is included in the Company's 2002 Annual Report. These statements do not include all of the disclosures required by Canadian GAAP for annual financial statements. Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. Significant differences from United States accounting principles are described in note 7.

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In management's opinion, all adjustments necessary for fair presentation have been included in these financial statements.

### 2. BUSINESS COMBINATION

On February 20, 2003, the Company acquired a 100% interest in Corner Bay Silver Inc. ("Corner Bay"). The consideration paid to the shareholders of Corner Bay was 7,636,659 common shares of the Company (a "Pan American share"), representing 0.3846 of a share of the Company for each share of Corner Bay and 3,818,329 warrants (the "Pan American warrant") to purchase common shares of the Company, representing 0.1923 of a warrant for each share of Corner Bay. The common shares issued were valued at \$54,203,000, which was derived from an issue price of Cdn\$11.30 translated at \$0.6595 for each U.S. dollar, less a deemed 5% issue expense of \$2,707,000. The share purchase warrants were assigned a value of \$8,889,000, which was derived from a warrant valued at \$2.328 per warrant. The warrants were valued using an option pricing model assuming a weighted average volatility of the Company's share price of 35 percent and a weighted average annual risk free rate of 4.16 percent.

The value of the common shares issued by the Company was estimated based on the average closing price of the Company's common shares for the period before and after the date that the terms of the transaction was agreed and announced.

Each whole Pan American warrant allows the holder to purchase a Pan American share for a price of Cdn\$12.00 for a five-year period ending February 20, 2008.

In addition, the Company agreed to grant 553,846 stock options to purchase Pan American shares. These options replace 960,000 fully vested stock options held by employees and shareholders of Corner Bay. The value of the stock options granted was determined to be \$1,136,000. The options granted have a weighted average exercise price of Cdn\$8.46 and a weighted average remaining life of 26 months.

The purchase method of accounting was applied to account for this acquisition, which results in the allocation of the consideration paid to the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, as follows:

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	As at February 20, 2003
	-----
Fair value of net assets acquired (000's)	
Current assets	\$ 3,168
Equipment	2,500
Mineral properties	78,955
Other assets	19
	-----
	83,639
Less:	
Current liabilities	859
Provision for future income tax liability	19,035
	-----
	\$ 64,748

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	=====
Consideration paid:	
Issue of 7,636,659 common shares	\$ 54,203
Issue of 3,818,329 share purchase warrants	8,889
Issue of 553,846 replacement stock options	1,136
	-----
	64,228
Add: Estimated costs of acquisition	520
	-----
	\$ 64,748
	=====

The purchase consideration of \$64,748,000 for 100% of Corner Bay exceeds the carrying value of the net assets acquired by \$54,385,000, which was applied to increase the carrying value of the mineral property. The resulting estimated future income tax liability of \$19,035,000 has also been applied to increase the carrying value of the mineral property. The most recent financial statements for Corner Bay are as at December 31, 2002. Consequently, this purchase price allocation is provisional and may change.

3. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one industry, has three reporting segments and has activities in six countries. Segmented disclosures and enterprise-wide information are as follows:

	For the three months ended March 31,		
	-----		
In thousands of U.S. dollars	Mining	Corporate Office	Exploration & Development
-----			
Revenue from external customers	\$ 7,658	\$ 163	\$ -
Net loss from operations	(544)	(213)	(347)
Segmented assets	\$ 89,738	\$ 9,311	\$ 85,855

	For the three months ended March 31,		
	-----		
In thousands of U.S. dollars	Mining	Corporate Office	Exploration & Development
-----			
Revenue from external customers	\$ 9,886	\$ 313	\$ -
Net loss from operations	(1,260)	(6)	(37)
Segmented assets	\$ 84,302	\$19,096	\$ 3,900

4. INVESTMENT AND OTHER PROPERTIES

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Acquisition costs are deferred in the accounts. Exploration expenditures on investment properties are charged to operations in the period they are incurred. During the first quarter of 2003, exploration and development expenditures were spent on the following properties:

in thousands of U.S. dollars	2003
Manantial Espejo, Argentina	\$ 310
San Vicente, Bolivia	130
Other	56
	\$ 496
	=====

During the first quarter ended March 31, 2003, the Company completed the acquisition of Corner Bay Silver Inc. (note 2) and its Alamo Dorado concessions (the "Concessions"). The Concessions were valued at \$78,671,000. Alamo Dorado expenditures for the first quarter were \$284,000 consisting of \$100,000 for mine development and \$184,000 for acquisition and merger related costs. These costs were deferred in the accounts.

On March 27, 2002, the Company acquired a fifty percent interest in the Manantial Espejo property located in Argentina. The purchase price was \$1,912,432 paid with cash of \$662,432 and the issuance of 231,511 common shares valued at \$1,250,000. The Company also paid \$100,000 to eliminate a 1.2 percent net smelter return royalty over the property.

### 5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consists of:

in thousands of U.S. dollars	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
Trade payables	\$ 12,173	\$ 13,528
Payroll and related benefits	1,089	1,242
Sales tax	785	237
Royalty	102	111
Other	352	109
	\$ 14,501	\$ 15,227
	=====	=====

### 6. BANK LOANS

During the first quarter ended March 31, 2003, the Company reduced its Huaron loan by \$407,000 and drew down \$4,000,000 of its \$10,000,000 La Colorada project loan facility with International Finance Corporation ("IFC"). The IFC



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loan bears interest at 6-month LIBOR plus 3.50% until certain technical and financial tests are achieved and 6-month LIBOR plus 3.25% thereafter and is repayable in semi-annual installments of \$1,000,000 commencing November 14, 2004. As at March 31, 2003, the Company had accrued \$12,600 of interest, which has been deferred as part of the La Colorada development costs. The Huaron loan bears interest at 6-month LIBOR plus 3% and is repayable at the rate of \$135,000 per month.

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### 7. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada ("Canadian GAAP"). The differences between Canadian GAAP and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP") as they relate to these financial statements are summarized below and discussed in Note 16 in the Company's 2002 annual report.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations ("SFAS 143"), which address financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development or the normal operation of long-lived assets, except for certain obligations of leases. SFAS 143 is effective for financial statements issued for financial years beginning after June 15, 2002 with earlier application encouraged. Under SFAS 143, the Company's accrued reclamation provision of \$13,051,000 would be removed from the accounts with a credit to earnings. This credit would be offset by a corresponding charge to earnings due to the impairment of the Quiruvilca mine that had been recognized in 2002. Additionally, the expected fair value of future site restoration costs estimated at approximately \$11,000,000 would be recorded as an asset and a liability. Future period operations would be charged with amortization of this \$11,000,000 amounting to \$850,000 per year and would also be charged with \$540,000 per year as an amount representing accretion of the liability for future restoration at a credit - adjusted interest rate.

The estimated amount for future asset retirement obligations is uncertain due to assumptions regarding current and future costs, potential changes in legislative and regulatory requirements, technological developments, expected economic mine lives and other factors. Therefore, such estimates will be revised as additional information becomes available. Changes in the estimated future asset retirement obligation will result in corresponding changes to the amount and timing of the related accretion and amortization charges. Adopting SFAS143 would not have a material affect on the Company's results of operations.

### 8. SHARE CAPITAL

On February 20, 2003, the Company completed the purchase of Corner Bay by issuing 7,636,659 common shares valued at \$54,203,000 net of a deemed 5% issue expense of \$2,707,000. Also during the first quarter of 2003, the Company issued 164,615 common shares for proceeds of \$723,403 pursuant to the exercise of stock options.

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The following table summarizes information concerning stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2003:

Range of Exercise Prices	Year of Expiry	Options Outstanding		Options Ex
		Number Outstanding as at March 31, 2003	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (months)	Number Exercisable as at March 31, 2003
\$5.31	2003	50,000	2.99	50,000
\$3.10 - \$6.30	2004	273,078	13.93	273,078
\$3.41 - \$8.18	2005	291,723	25.73	291,723
\$3.41	2006	350,300	37.51	350,300
\$5.79 - \$6.88	2007	739,360	53.85	663,360
\$8.18	2008	19,231	58.72	19,231
\$3.41	2010	466,900	91.50	466,900
		2,190,592	29.41	2,114,592

### 9. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On April 30th, 2003, the Company made a bid to purchase a silver property. As part of the bid process a bid bond, guaranteed by a \$2,000,000 cash deposit, was provided to the vendor. If the bid is successful, the deposit will form part of the purchase price of the property. If the bid is unsuccessful, the bid bond will be cancelled and the deposit will be refunded to the Company. The cash deposit will be accounted for as restricted cash.

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### FIRST QUARTER 2003 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (all amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars)

For the quarter ended March 31, 2003 the Company's net loss was \$1.10 million (\$0.02 per share) compared to a net loss of \$1.30 million for the corresponding period of 2002. There were no unusual accounting items in either the first quarter of 2003 or 2002. One operating development in the first quarter of this year was different than last year. Metal in concentrate production was somewhat greater in the three months ended March 31, 2003 relative to the same period of 2002, but shipments of concentrate were significantly lower this year compared to last year. This was due to customers postponing shipments in order to accumulate larger loads and thereby obtain lower unit ocean freight rates. Ocean freight rates for lead concentrates were approximately 40 percent higher during the first quarter of this year due, principally, to the war in Iraq. This cost increase is born by our customers. During the second quarter ocean freight rates started to decline and our customers are facing shortages of material. Therefore, shipments during the second quarter are likely to be significantly greater than normal. Consolidated revenue variances were as follows and

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illustrate that the decrease in revenue was principally due to the volume of sales and to a lesser extent by final price adjustments and lower hedging and trading revenue, which was partially mitigated by modestly higher prices and revenue from the sale of pyrite material.

VOLUME VARIANCE	ZINC	CONCENTRATE LEAD	SALES COPPER	TOTAL
Higher (Lower) Volume (tonnes)	(4,730)	(3,533)	(56)	
Last Year's Prices (\$ per tonne)	\$ 195	\$ 478	\$ 1,329	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ (920)	\$ (1,690)	\$ (75)	\$ (2,685)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
PRICE VARIANCE	ZINC	LEAD	COPPER	TOTAL
Higher (Lower) Prices (\$ per tonne)	\$ (10.03)	\$ (112.52)	\$ 186.47	
Current Year's Sales (tonnes)	14,260	1,256	2,878	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ (143)	\$ (141)	\$ 537	\$ 252
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Subtotal				(2,433)
Pyrite Sales				389
Final Settlement Price Adjustments				(184)
Hedging & Trading Revenue				(149)
				-----
TOTAL REVENUE VARIANCE				(2,377)
				=====

If all the concentrates produced in the first quarter of 2003 had been sold consolidated revenue would have been approximately \$11.7 million.

Operating costs for the three months ended March 31, 2003 were \$1.77 million lower in for the first quarter of this year compared to last year. This decrease is due to lower volumes of concentrate shipped, as shown below. Since October 1, 2002 all spending, including expenditures for items that would normally represent a capital asset, is being expensed at Quiruvilca. In the first quarter of 2003, \$0.2 million of such expenditures were charged to operations.

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VOLUME VARIANCE	ZINC	CONCENTRATE LEAD	PRODUCTION COSTS COPPER	TOTAL
Higher (Lower) Volume (tonnes)	\$ (4,730)	(3,533)	(56)	
Last Year's Cost (\$ per tonne)	\$ 147	\$ 367	\$ 1,053	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ (694)	\$ (1,296)	\$ (59)	\$ (2,050)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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COST VARIANCE	ZINC	LEAD	COPPER	TOTAL
Higher (Lower) Costs (\$ per tonne)	\$ (12.58)	\$ (140.80)	\$ 161.32	
Current Year's Sales - tonnes	14,260	1,256	2,878	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 179	\$ (177)	\$ 464	\$ 467
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Subtotal	\$ (515)	\$ (1,473)	\$ 405	\$ (1,583)
Expense Quiruvilca capital spending				\$ 218
Pyrite related costs				\$ 83
Shipping and selling				\$ (99)
Mine administration costs				\$ (392)
				-----
TOTAL COST VARIANCE				\$ (1,773)
				=====

If all the concentrate produced during the first quarter was sold, operating costs would have been about \$10.7 million.

The net costs or revenue of the La Colorada operation are being deferred while the mine is being expanded. During the first quarter of 2003 net costs of \$0.11 million were deferred as part of the costs of the mine expansion. Significant changes in depreciation and reclamation for the three months ended March 31, 2003 relative to the first quarter of last year are due to the write-down of the Quiruvilca mine assets and the \$10 million provision for future reclamation of the Quiruvilca mine. These charges against operations were taken during the second half of 2002. Exploration costs are higher because of increased activity, compared to 2002, at the Manantial Espejo property in Argentina.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION & CASH FLOW

During the quarter ended March 31, 2003, Pan American closed the acquisition of Corner Bay Silver Inc. ("Corner Bay"). This transaction is described in note 2 of the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the quarter. As a result of the acquisition the Company issued shares, share purchase warrants and replacement stock options with a value of \$64.75 million to the former shareholders, officers and directors of Corner Bay. This transaction is the principal reason for the increase in shareholders' equity from \$55.49 million at December 31, 2002 to \$119.34 million at March 31, 2003.

Cash on-hand stood at \$12.56 million at March 31, 2003, which was an increase of \$2.38 million during the first quarter of 2003. Operating activities generated \$0.48 million, financing activities generated \$4.19 million and investing activities consumed a net \$2.92 million. Included in investing activities was the receipt of \$3.06 million in cash as part of the Corner Bay acquisition and spending of \$5.44 million on property, plant and equipment. Capital expenditures included \$4.22 million at La Colorada as part of the mine's \$20 million expansion and \$0.52 million at the Huaron mine. Financing activities included \$4 million received as the first draw down of the La Colorada project loan and repayments of the Huaron loan amounting to \$0.41 million. During the second quarter the Company expects to draw down the remaining \$6 million available under the La Colorada loan. Operating activities included cash received from customers of \$11.96 million, which was \$4.14 million greater than revenue for the first quarter. Of this difference \$4.07 million relates to advance payments received for metals in concentrate not shipped. Under our sales contracts, if a buyer postpones shipment, the Company is entitled to advance payments against future delivery. Such advance payments are accounted for as a current liability

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until the associated concentrates are shipped and then are accounted for as sales revenue.

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Working capital amounted to \$3.70 million at March 31, 2003 compared to \$2.40 million at December 31, 2002. Changes in current assets included the increase in cash of \$2.28 million along with increases in inventories of \$2.96 million, an increase in receivables of \$0.33 million and a decrease in prepaid expenses of \$1.18 million. The inventory increase is principally due to posted concentrate shipments. The decrease in prepaid amounts is due to the receipt of goods or services at the La Colorada expansion. And the increase in receivables is a timing difference between the payment by a customer and the timing of an accounting period end. The most significant changes in current liabilities was the \$4.07 million increase in advance payments for future concentrate deliveries discussed previously and a reduction in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$0.73 million. The reduction in payables is a function of the timing of purchases at La Colorada and a decision to reduce the overall level of supplier accounts in Peru.

### LA COLORADA EXPANSION

At March 31, 2003, the Company had spent \$10.58 million and committed a further \$2.54 million of the project's expected cost to complete of \$20.37 million. To-date the project is on budget and slightly ahead of schedule for a start up in July 2003.

### SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On April 30, 2003 the Company entered a bid for a mining operation. As part of the bidding process Pan American placed a refundable \$2 million bid bond with the vendor. If the Company's bid is successful, the \$2 million cash guarantee for the bid bond will form part of the purchase price. If the bid is unsuccessful the bond will be cancelled and the cash guarantee will be released. While the bid bond is outstanding, the cash guarantee will be accounted for as restricted cash and will not form part of the Company's working capital.

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### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PAN AMERICAN SILVER CORP.

Date: May 23, 2003

By: /s/ Ross Beaty

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Ross Beaty  
Chairman and C.E.O.

