

PARAMOUNT GOLD & SILVER CORP.
Form 10-Q
February 11, 2008

FORM 10-Q

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

ý

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2007

OR

..

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Paramount Gold and Silver Corp.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction
of Incorporation)

0-51600
(Commission
File Number)
346 Waverley Street
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 0W5

20-3690109
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

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(Address of Principal Executive Office) (Zip Code)

(613) 226-9881

(Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by a check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by a check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13, or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of Common Stock as of the latest practicable date:

46,695,997 shares of Common Stock, \$.001 par value as of December 31, 2007

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.

Financial Statements

**MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

To the shareholders of Paramount Gold and Silver Corp. (An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

The consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto are the responsibility of the management of Paramount Gold and Silver Corp. (an exploration stage mining company). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Management has developed and maintained a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that all assets are safeguarded and to facilitate the preparation of relevant, reliable and timely financial information.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control.

/s/ Christopher Crupi

Christopher Crupi, CA

CEO

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

As at December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	As at December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)	As at June 30, 2007 (Audited)
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,385,223	\$ 16,231,388
Amounts receivable	1,036,804	944,069
Prepaid and Deposits	671,472	1,741,625
	14,093,499	18,917,082
Long Term Assets		
Mineral properties (Note 6)	3,051,247	3,001,247
Fixed assets (Note 7)	344,726	271,509
	3,395,973	3,272,756
	\$ 17,489,472	\$ 22,189,838
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 816,516	\$ 779,345

Shareholder s Equity

Capital stock (Note 4)	47,696	46,502
Additional paid in capital	13,174,588	28,742,381
Contributed surplus	30,987,030	10,159,322
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(27,508,229)	(17,546,124)
Cumulative translation adjustment	(28,129)	8,412
	16,672,956	21,410,493
	\$ 17,489,472	\$ 22,189,838

Commitments (Note 11) Subsequent Events (Note 12)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Three Month Period Ended December 31, 2007	Six Month Period Ended December 31, 2007	Three Month Period Ended December 31, 2006	Six Month Period Ended December 31, 2006	Cumulative Since Inception March 29, 2005 to December 31, 2007
Revenue					
Interest Income	\$ 151,496	\$ 336,558	\$ 83	\$ 261	\$ 612,023
Expenses:					
Incorporation Costs					1,773
Exploration	1,680,372	3,729,171	1,013,409	1,969,893	8,622,094
Professional Fees	258,924	525,807	22,336	38,628	1,339,573
Travel & Lodging	109,890	189,027	(3,995)	2,532	387,219
Geologist Fees & Expenses	126,249	206,442	703,168	889,540	1,242,993
Corporate Communications	111,767	318,833	1,291,173	1,324,426	666,127
Consulting Fees	91,121	139,629	1,024,408	1,586,807	439,506
Marketing	270,839	499,297	21,151	38,462	661,694
Office & Administration	147,186	223,725	7,503	18,581	492,142
Interest & Service Charges	2,969	5,324	866	1,667	14,254
Insurance	20,782	32,284	(500)	54,912	92,946
Amortization	28,967	49,280	5,879	10,984	84,555
Rent	17,003	36,763	9,447	14,995	130,627
Miscellaneous	20,801	3,430	23,536	26,205	(2,745)

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Financing	93,384	93,384			93,384
Stock Based Compensation	655,360	4,246,267			12,383,062
Write Down of Mineral Property					1,471,049
Total Expense	3,635,613	10,298,663	4,118,381	5,977,632	28,120,252
Net Loss	3,484,118	9,962,105	4,118,298	5,977,371	27,508,229
Other comprehensive loss					
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	43,041	34,541			26,129
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Period	\$ 3,527,159	\$ 9,996,646	\$ 4,118,298	\$ 5,977,371	\$ 27,534,358
Basic & Diluted Loss per Common Share	(0.07)	(0.21)	(0.12)	(0.18)	
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Used in Per Share Calculations	46,988,932	47,753,606	33,116,232	32,474,546	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**(Unaudited)**

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	For the Six Month Period Ended December 31, 2007	For the Six Month Period Ended December 31, 2006	Cumulative Since Inception to December 31, 2007
Operating Activities:			
Net Loss	\$ (9,962,105)	\$ (4,118,298)	\$ (27,508,229)
Adjustment for:			
Amortization	49,280	5,879	84,555
Stock based compensation	4,246,267	3,864,800	12,599,798
Write-down of mineral properties			1,481,049
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable	(92,735)	262,411	(1,036,804)
(Increase) Decrease in prepaid expenses	(300,008)	(854,456)	(323,636)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	37,171	(53,331)	816,516
Cash used in Operating Activities	(6,022,130)	(892,995)	(13,886,751)
Investing Activities:			
Purchase of Mineral Properties		(157,800)	(1,884,495)
Purchase of Equipment	(122,497)	(1,506)	(429,281)
Cash used in Investing Activities	(122,497)	(159,306)	(2,313,776)
Financing Activities:			
Increase (decrease) in demand notes payable		900,000	105,580
Issuance of capital stock	2,250,000		28,396,904

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Cash from Financing Activities:	2,250,000	900,000	28,502,484
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	48,462		83,266
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(3,846,165)	(152,301)	12,385,223
Cash, beginning	16,231,388	215,983	
Cash, ending	\$ 12,385,223	\$ 63,682	\$ 12,385,223
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosure:			
Interest Received	\$ 336,558	\$ 83	\$ 612,023
Taxes Paid			
Cash	720,349	63,682	720,349
Short term investments	11,664,874		11,664,874

Non Cash Transactions (Note 3)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity**For the Period Ended December 31, 2007**

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Shares	Par Value	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Accumulated Earnings (Deficiency)	Contributed Surplus	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at beginning of period		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance June 30, 2005	11,267,726	11,268	1,755	(1,773)			11,267,726
Capital issued for financing	34,000,000	34,000					34,000,000
Reverse stock split	45,267,726	45,267	(45,267)				
Returned to treasury	(61,660,000)	(61,660)	61,600				
Capital issued for financing	1,301,159	1,301	3,316,886				3,318,187
Capital issued for services	280,000	280	452,370				452,650
Capital issued for general properties	510,000	510	1,033,286				1,033,796
Fair value of warrants					444,002		444,002
Income tax expense				(1,874,462)			(1,874,462)
Balance June 30, 2006	30,966,611	30,966	4,820,690	(1,876,235)	444,002		3,419,424
Capital issued for financing	11,988,676	11,990	15,225,207				15,237,193

Capital issued for services	3,107,500	3,107	7,431,343				7,434,450
Capital issued for general properties	400,000	400	1,159,600				1,160,000
Capital issued for settlement of notes payable	39,691	39	105,541				105,580
Fair value of warrants					7,546,270		7,546,270
Stock based compensation					2,169,050		2,169,050
Foreign currency translation adjustment						8,412	8,412
Income taxes				(15,669,889)			(15,679,889)
Balance at the end of period	46,502,478	46,502	28,742,381	(17,556,124)	10,159,322	8,412	21,410,450

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity (Continued)**For the Period Ended December 31, 2007**

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Shares	Par Value	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Accumulated Earnings (Deficiency)	Contributed Surplus	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Total Stockholder Equity
Balance at December 31, 2007	46,502,478	\$ 46,502	\$ 28,742,381	\$ (17,546,124)	\$ 10,159,322	\$ 8,412	\$ 21,410,499
Capital issued for services	125,000	120	328,627				428,750
Capital issued for mineral properties	18,519	19	49,982				50,000
Stock based compensation					2,423,531		2,423,531
Foreign currency translation adjustment						6,500	6,500
Net Income (Loss)				(6,477,987)			(6,477,987)
Balance at September 30, 2007	46,645,997	46,646	29,120,990	(24,024,111)	12,582,853	14,912	17,741,280
Capital issued for financing	1,000,000	1,000	1,778,590				1,779,590
Capital issued for services	50,000	50	87,450				87,500
Stock based compensation					121,325		121,325
					470,410		470,410

r value of rants reign rency nslation ustment t Income ss) alance at ember 31, 07	47,695,997	47,696	30,987,030	(27,508,229)	13,174,588	(43,041)	(43,041)
				(3,484,118)			(3,484,118)
						(28,129)	16,672,950

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1.

Basis of Presentation:

a)

The Company, incorporated under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, is a natural resource company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of gold, silver and precious metal properties. The Consolidated financial statements of Paramount Gold and Silver Corp. include the accounts of its wholly owned subsidiaries, Paramount Gold de Mexico S.A. de C.V. and Compania Minera Paramount SAC. On August 23, 2007 the board and shareholders approved the name to be changed from Paramount Gold Mining Corp. to Paramount Gold & Silver Corp.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The organization and business of the Company, accounting policies followed by the Company and other information are contained in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements filed as part of the Company's December 31, 2007 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

In the opinion of management, these consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary to present fairly the Company's consolidated financial position at December 31, 2007 and the consolidated results of operations and consolidated statements of cash flows for the period ended December 31, 2007.

b)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

c)

Exploration Stage Enterprise

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting and according to the provision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 7, *Accounting and Reporting for Development Stage Enterprises* , as it were devoting substantially all of its efforts to acquiring and exploring mineral properties. It is industry practice that mining companies in the development stage are classified under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as exploration stage companies. Until such properties are acquired and developed, the Company will continue to prepare its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in accordance with entities in the exploration or development stage.

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2.

Principal Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of America. The principal accounting policies followed by the Company are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments is made in accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*. The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Company, using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. The fair market value of the Company's financial instruments comprising cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities were estimated to approximate their carrying values due to immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The Company maintains cash balances at financial institutions which at times, exceed federally insured amounts. The Company has not experienced any material losses in such accounts.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company has adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), which establishes accounting for equity instruments exchanged for employee services. Under the provisions of SFAS 123(R), stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employees' requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grant).

Comprehensive Income

SFAS No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income* establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in the financial statements. As at December 31, 2007, the Company's only component of comprehensive income was foreign currency translation adjustments.

Long Term Assets

Mineral Properties

The Company has been in the exploration stage since its inception on March 29, 2005, and has not yet realized any revenues from its planned operations. It is primarily engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mining properties. The Company expenses all costs related to the maintenance and exploration of mineral claims in which it has secured exploration rights prior to establishment of proven and probable reserves. To date, the Company has not established the commercial feasibility of its exploration prospects; therefore, all exploration costs are being expensed.

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2.

Principal Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Mineral property acquisition costs are initially capitalized when incurred using the guidance in EITF 04-02, *Whether Mineral Rights Are Tangible or Intangible Assets*. The Company assesses the carrying cost for impairment under SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets* at each fiscal quarter end. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, the costs then incurred to develop such property are capitalized. Such costs will be amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the probable reserve. If mineral properties are subsequently abandoned or impaired, any capitalized costs will be charged to operations.

Fixed Assets

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and are amortized over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates, with half the rate being applied in the year of acquisition:

Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Equipment	20% declining balance
Furniture and fixtures	20% declining balance

Income Taxes

Potential benefits of income tax losses are not recognized in the accounts until realization is more likely than not. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 109 as of its inception. Pursuant to SFAS No. 109 the Company is required to compute tax asset benefits for net operating losses carried forward. Potential benefits of net operating losses have not been recognized in these financial statements because the Company cannot be assured it is more likely than not it will utilize the net operating losses carried forward in future years; and accordingly is offset by a valuation allowance.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency is the United States dollar. The consolidated financial statements of the Company are translated to United States dollars in accordance with SFAS No. 52 *Foreign Currency Translation* (SFAS No. 52). Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the consolidated balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income. Foreign currency transactions are primarily undertaken in Mexican pesos and Peruvian sols. The Company has not, to the date of these financial statements, entered into derivative instruments to offset the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

The functional currencies of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries are the Mexican peso and Peruvian sol. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are translated to United States dollars in accordance with SFAS No. 52 using period-end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities, and average rates of exchange for the year for revenues and expenses. Translation gains (losses) are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a component of stockholders' equity. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in current operations.

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2.

Principal Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company has adopted SFAS No. 143 *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, which requires that an asset retirement obligation (ARO) associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset be recognized as a liability in the period in which it is incurred and becomes determinable, with an offsetting increase in the carrying amount of the associated asset. The cost of the tangible asset, including the initially recognized ARO, is depleted, such that the cost of the ARO is recognized over the useful life of the asset. The ARO is recorded at fair value, and accretion expense is recognizable over time as the discounted liability is accreted to its expected settlement value. The fair value of the ARO is measured using expected future cash flow, discounted at the Company's credit-adjusted-risk-free interest rate. To date, no material asset retirement obligation exists due to the early stage of the Company's mineral exploration. Accordingly, no liability has been recorded.

Environmental Protection and Reclamation Costs

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be affected from time to time in varying degrees by changes in environmental regulations, including those for future removal and site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company may vary from region to region and are not predictable.

Environmental expenditures that relate to ongoing environmental and reclamation programs are charged against statements of operations as incurred or capitalized and amortized depending upon their future economic benefits. The Company does not anticipate any material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities.

Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*. SFAS No. 128 requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) on the face of the income statement. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS give effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method. In computing Diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti dilutive. The basic and diluted EPS has been retroactively restated to take into effect the 2 for 1 stock split that occurred on July 11, 2005.

Concentration of Credit and Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit and foreign exchange risk consist principally of cash, deposited with a high quality credit institution and amounts receivable, mainly representing value added tax recoverable from a foreign government. Management does not believe that the Company is subject to significant credit or foreign exchange risk from these financial instruments.

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

3.

Non-Cash Transactions:

During the periods ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company entered into certain non-cash activities as follows:

	2007	2006
Financing Activities		
Issuance of shares for consulting and geological services	\$ 416,250	\$ 1,903,531
Investing Activities		
Common shares issued for mineral properties	50,000	

The company issued 50,000 common shares in exchange of services rendered or to be rendered in subsequent periods at a trading value of \$ 1.75 for a total consideration of \$ 87,500. As at December 31, 2007, \$22,055 has been expensed as stock based compensation. The remaining \$65,445 is included in prepaid expenses.

The company also recorded \$1,674,851 of stock based compensation for services rendered. Share issuance was recorded in the prior periods.

The company issued 175,000 common shares in exchange of geological services rendered or to be rendered in subsequent periods at trading values of \$1.75 and \$ 2.63 for a total consideration of \$ 416,250. \$347,837 is included in

prepaids and deposits.

The company issued 18,519 common shares as payment on the San Miguel property, share issuance was recorded at a trading value of \$2.70 for total considerations of \$50,000.

4.

Capital Stock:

Authorized capital stock consists of 100,000,000 common shares with par value of \$0.001 each. Capital stock transactions of the Company during the period ended December 31, 2007 are summarized as follows:

The company issued 50,000 common shares in exchange of services rendered or to be rendered in subsequent periods at a trading value of \$ 1.75 for a total consideration of \$ 87,500, of which \$22,055 has been expensed as stock based compensation and the remaining \$65,445 is included in prepaid.

The Company issued 1,000,000 units for cash proceeds of \$2,400,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share of the Company at a price of \$3.25per share exercisable for a period of two years of issuance.

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

4.

Capital Stock: (Continued)

The following share purchase warrants and agent compensation warrants were outstanding at December 31, 2007:

	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Warrants	4.77	117,750	0.43
Warrants	4.77	210,000	0.43
Warrants	2.50	1,171,500	1.08
Agent compensation warrants	2.10	623,909	1.25
Warrants	2.90	5,199,248	1.25
Warrants	3.25	1,000,000	1.83
Outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2007		8,322,407	

During the period ended December 31, 2007 the Company issued 1,000,000 warrants pursuant to private placement agreements at an exercise price of \$3.25.

**December 31,
2007** **June 30,
2007**

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Risk free interest rate	4.50%	4.68%
Expected dividend yield	2 years	2 years
Expected stock price volatility	62%	75%
Expected life of options	0%	0%

5.

Related Party Transactions:

During the period ended December 31, 2007, directors received payments on account of professional fees and reimbursement of expenses in the amount of \$97,786 (2006: \$12,479).

On December 20, 2007, a director was issued 50,000 shares as compensation at a trading value of 1.75 for a total consideration of \$87,500. These shares have an internal hold period from grant date to July 9, 2008 (see Note 12).

During the period ended December 31, 2007 the company made payments pursuant to a premises lease agreement with a corporation having a shareholder in common with a director of the company (see Note 11).

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

6.

Mineral Properties:

The Company has six mineral properties located within Sierra Madre gold district, Mexico. The Company has capitalized acquisition costs on these mineral properties as follows:

	2007	2006
San Miguel Groupings	\$ 2,468,832	\$ 1,272,000
La Blanca	507,564	435,000
Santa Cruz	44,226	44,000
Andrea	20,000	20,000
Gissel	625	
Cotaruse	10,000	
Andean Gold Alliance		1,281,600
Montecristo III		191,000
	\$ 3,051,247	\$ 3,243,600

a. Interest in San Miguel Groupings

The Company has exercised its option to acquire up to a 70% interest in the San Miguel Groupings located in near Temoris, Chihuahua, Mexico. The Company's interest in the San Miguel Groupings increased as certain milestones were met as outlined in the table below:

Interest Earned	Cash Payment	Required Exploration Expenditures	Required hare Issuances
35%	\$ 300,000	\$	300,000
55%	\$	\$ 1,000,000	200,000
70%	\$	\$ 1,500,000	200,000

The Company is required to make an additional payment of \$50,000 (or equivalent value of the Company's shares) on every anniversary date of the agreement (being August 3, 2005). The company issued 18,519 common shares as payment on the San Miguel property, share issuance was recorded at a trading value of \$2.70 for total considerations of \$50,000.

To earn its 55% interest in the San Miguel Groupings, the Company spent \$1,000,000 on exploration and development prior to February 3, 2007. To increase the interest to 70% the Company spent an additional \$1,500,000 prior to February 3, 2008.

As at June 30, 2006, the company has made cash payments of \$300,000 and issued 300,000 Rule 144 Restricted Common Shares thus giving the company a 35% interest in the San Miguel Groupings.

As of June 30, 2007, the company has expended more than \$2,500,000 on exploration expenditures and issued an additional 400,000 shares at a value of \$1,160,000, thereby earning its 70% interest. Seeing as the company has earned its 70% interest it is entitled to a 30% reimbursement of exploration expenditures from its joint venture partner (see note 13).

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

a. Interest in San Miguel Groupings (Continued)

The agreement contains a standard dilution clause where if either participant's interest has been diluted to under 20%, the interest will automatically convert into a 2% NSR and the agreement will become null and void. At any time, the NSR can be reduced to 1% by either party in exchange for a \$500,000 payment.

b. La Blanca

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the company renegotiated its agreement on the La Blanca mining concessions. It has an option to acquire a 100% in the La Blanca property located in Guazapares, Chihuahua, Mexico. Pursuant to the option agreement, payments of \$180,000 have been made. Furthermore, the company must pay a royalty of \$1.00 for each ounce of gold or its equivalent. The Company must incur \$500,000 in exploration expenses during the period ended December 31, 2008.

c. Santa Cruz

The Company has a 70% interest in the Santa Cruz mining concession located adjacent to the San Miguel Groupings. The terms of the agreement called for payments of \$50,000 prior to March 7, 2006 and all required payments were made by the Company. The option also includes a 3% NSR payable to optioner.

d. Andrea

The Company acquired the Andrea mining concession located in the Guazapares mining district in Chihuahua, Mexico for a cost of \$20,000.

7.

Fixed Assets:

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	
			2007	2006
Property and Equipment	\$ 429,284	\$ 84,558	\$ 344,726	\$ 153,125

During the period ended December 31, 2007, total additions to property, plant and equipment were \$36,627 (2006-\$3,242).

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

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Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

8.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

(i)

Fair value measurement

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurement" ("SFAS 157"). The Statement provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The Statement also expands disclosures about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value, and the effect of fair value measurement on earnings. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. This Statement does not expand the use of fair value measurements in any new circumstances. Under this Statement, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the market in which the entity transacts. SFAS 157 is effective for the Company for fair value measurements and disclosures made by the Company in its fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2008. The Company is currently reviewing the impact of this statement.

(ii)

Employers accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)" (SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires an employer that sponsors one or more single-employer defined benefit plans to (a) recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a benefit plan in its statement of financial position, (b) recognize as a component of other

comprehensive income, net of tax, the gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost pursuant to SFAS 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions", or SFAS 106, "Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions", (c) measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end, and (d) disclose in the notes to financial statements additional information about certain effects on net periodic benefit cost for the next fiscal year that arise from delayed recognition of the gains or losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition asset or obligation. SFAS 158 is effective for the Company's fiscal year ending December 31, 2007. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(iii)

Accounting for servicing of financial assets

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, "*Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*", which amends SFAS No. 140 "*Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*". SFAS No. 156 may be adopted as early as 1 January 2006, for calendar year-end entities, provided that no interim financial statements have been issued. Those not choosing to early adopt are required to apply the provisions as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after 15 September 2006 (e.g. 1 January 2007, for calendar year-end entities). The intention of the new statement is to simplify accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities, such as those common with mortgage securitization activities, as well as to simplify efforts to obtain hedge-like accounting.

Specifically, the FASB said SFAS No. 156 permits a service using derivative financial instruments to report both the derivative financial instrument and related servicing asset or liability by using a consistent measurement attribute, or fair value. The adoption of SFAS No. 156 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

8.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements: (Continued)

(iv)

Accounting for certain hybrid instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "*Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*", which amends SFAS No. 133, "*Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*" and SFAS No. 140. SFAS No. 155 permits fair value measurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation, establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or hybrid financial instruments containing embedded derivatives. The adoption of SFAS No. 155 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(v)

Accounting for stock-based compensation:

In December 2004, the FASB revised SFAS No. 123R to require companies to recognize in the income statement the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees, but expressed no preference for a type of valuation model. The way an award is classified will affect the measurement of compensation cost. Liability-classified awards are re-measured to fair value at each balance sheet date until the award is settled. Equity-classified awards are measured at grant-date fair value and the grant-date fair value is recognized over the requisite service period. Such awards are not subsequently re-measured.

In April 2005, the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107) to provide additional guidance regarding the application of SFAS 123R. SAB107 permits registrants to choose an appropriate valuation technique or model to estimate to estimate the fair value of share options, assuming consistent application, and provides guidance for the development of assumptions used in the valuation process. Based upon SEC rules issued in April 2005, SFAS 123R is effective for fiscal years that begin after June 15, 2005 and will be adopted by the Company effective April 1, 2006. Additionally, SAB 107 discussed disclosures to be made under Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in registrants periodic reports. The Company has not yet determined the effect of this new standard on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

(vi)

Accounting for non-monetary transactions:

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets, that amends APB Opinion No. 27, Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions. The new standard requires non-monetary exchanges to be accounted for at fair value, recognizing any gains or loss, if the transactions meet a commercial substance criterion and fair value is determinable. The amendment will be effective for non-monetary transactions occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

9.

Segmented Information:

Segmented information has been compiled based on the geographic regions that the company has acquired mineral properties and performs its exploration activities.

Loss for the year by geographical segment for the period ended December 31, 2007:

	United States		Peru		Mexico		Total
Interest income	\$ 336,318	\$		\$	239	\$	336,557
Expenses:							
Exploration	(639,707)		64,514		4,304,365		3,729,171
Professional fees	525,391				416		525,807
Travel and lodging	189,027						189,027
Geologist fees and expenses	206,442						206,442
Corporate communications	318,833						318,833
Consulting fees	139,629						139,629
Marketing	499,297						499,297
Office and administration	222,986				739		223,725
Interest and service charges	3,704				1,620		5,324

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Insurance	28,397		3,887	32,284
Amortization	21,710	15,422	12,148	49,280
Rent	36,763			36,763
Miscellaneous	3,430			3,430
Financing	93,384			93,384
Stock based compensation	4,246,267			4,246,267
Total Expenses	5,707,017	79,936	4,322,449	10,298,663
Net loss	\$ 5,370,699	\$ 147,871	\$ 4,322,210	\$ 9,840,780

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

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Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)**(Unaudited)****For the Period Ended December 31, 2007**

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

9.**Segmented Information: (Continued)**

Loss for the year by geographical segment for the period ended December 31, 2006:

	United States		Peru		Mexico		Total
Interest income	\$ 261	\$		\$		\$	261
Expenses:							
Exploration			328,215		1,641,678		1,969,893
Professional fees	12,847		5,584		20,197		38,628
Travel and lodging	(46)		2,578				2,532
Geologist fees and expenses					889,540		889,540
Corporate communications	1,324,426						1,324,426
Consulting fees	1,559,148		27,659				1,586,807
Marketing	38,462						38,462
Office and administration	5,874		2,684		10,023		18,581
Interest and service charges	1,667						1,667
Insurance	54,912						54,912
Amortization	9,061		1,923				10,984
Rent	14,995						14,995
Miscellaneous	8,839		17,366				26,205
Total expenses	3,030,185		386,009		2,561,438		5,977,632
Net loss	\$ 3,029,924	\$	386,009	\$	2,561,438	\$	5,977,371

Assets by geographical segment:

	United States	Peru	Mexico	Total
December 31, 2007				
Mineral properties	50,625	10,000	2,990,622	3,051,247
Equipment	131,643	96,753	116,330	344,726
December 31, 2006				
Mineral properties		1,716,600	1,527,000	3,243,600
Equipment		98,461	54,664	153,125

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Employee Stock Option Plan:

On August 23, 2007, the board and shareholders approved the 2007/08 Stock Incentive & Compensation Plan thereby reserving 4,000,000 common shares for issuance to employees, directors and consultants. On August 23, 2007, the board of directors granted 1,615,000 common stock options to directors and officers exercisable immediately at \$2.42 each for a term of five years.

During the period ended December 31, 2007, the board of directors granted 1,342,000 common stock options to consultants exercisable until December 31, 2009, at a price of \$2.50.

Changes in the Company's stock options for the period ended December 31, 2007 are summarized below:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of year	1,620,000	\$2.24
Granted	1,615,000	\$2.42
Granted	150,000	\$3.15
Granted	62,500	\$2.50
Granted	1,342,000	\$2.50
Granted	60,000	\$2.50
Expired	(60,000)	\$2.37

Balance, end of year	4,789,500	\$2.35
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At December 31, 2007, there were 4,789,500 exercisable options outstanding.

Stock Based Compensation

The company uses the Black-Scholes option valuation model to value stock options granted. The Black-Scholes model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. The model requires management to make estimates, which are subjective and may not be representative of actual results. Changes in assumptions can materially affect estimates of fair values. For purposes of the calculation, the following assumptions were used:

	2007
Risk free interest rate	4.50%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected stock price volatility	62%
Expected life of options	2 to 5 years

The grant-date fair value of options granted during the period ended December 31, 2007 was between \$0.45 -\$1.03.

Total stock-based compensation related to the issuance of options for the period ended December 31, 2007 was \$ 2,544,856.

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Notes to Consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the Period Ended December 31, 2007

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

11.

Commitments:

Premises Lease

By a lease agreement dated July 6, 2006, with a company having a shareholder in common with a director of the Company, the Company agreed to lease office premises for three years commencing August 1, 2006 for the following consideration:

	\$ 76,387
2009	83,127
	\$ 159,514

12.

Subsequent Events:

Subsequent to December 31, 2007, the company issued 245,000 shares as compensation to the directors. The stock grant was awarded January 8, 2008. These shares have an internal hold period from date of grant to July 9, 2008. The stock certificates are held by the company's solicitors, Gowling, Lafleur Henderson LLP, during the vesting period. This internal hold also applies to the 50,000 issued to a director on December 20, 2007 (disclosed in note 5). An officer was awarded 100,000 shares to be issued and vest on January 8, 2008, the shares are awarded as compensation for working without, until recently, adequate salary; this officer was also awarded 300,000 Common Shares to be issued and vest on January 8, 2008, the shares are awarded as compensation for meeting and exceeding all objectives

established by the Board of Directors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

13.

Unrecorded Accounts Receivable

The Company has not recorded amounts receivable from Tara Gold Resources Corp. (formerly American Stellar Energy) on account of its share of expenditures on the San Miguel project. As at December 31, 2007, the Company is entitled to reimbursement of \$ 1,235,635. As collection is not reasonably assured, the Company has not recognized any recovery. The amount will be recorded as a recovery of exploration expenditures in the period received.

Item 1A.

Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the period ended June 30, 2007.

Item 2.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF OUR OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE NOTES THERETO INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q contain or may contain forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements were based on various factors and were derived utilizing numerous assumptions and other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, economic, political and market conditions and fluctuations, government and industry regulation, interest rate risk, U.S. and global competition, and other factors. Most of these factors are difficult to predict accurately and are generally beyond our control. You should consider the areas of risk described in connection with any forward-looking statements that may be made herein. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. Readers should carefully review this quarterly report in its entirety, including but not limited to our financial statements and the notes thereto. Except for our ongoing obligations to disclose material information under the Federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements, to report events or to report the occurrence of unanticipated events. For any forward-looking statements contained in any document, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Background

We are an exploration stage mining company which has as its core business, precious metals exploration. Our primary focus is the San Miguel Groupings property in Mexico.

Our primary objective is to:

Explore and develop the San Miguel and Andrea projects located in Chihuahua, Mexico within the Sierra Madre Occidental gold/silver belt.

There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposits exist on the San Miguel Groupings. Further exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility is determined.

Paramount does not expect to generate revenues from the San Miguel project in the next year. Further, it is not Paramount's objective to enter the mine management business, but rather hopes to identify a resource that will enable them to attract a larger company to partner with who has experience developing and managing a mine.

Market for Gold and Silver:

The demand for gold and silver has created a bull market for both metals over the past several years. While there will likely continue to be increased volatility of market prices in the short run due to seasonality or speculation, the growth of the world's economy is driving demand for raw materials that has drawn down supplies. Despite concerns for a slowing U.S. economy, a growing middle class in both China and India is driving demand for precious metals. There also remains increased interest in holding precious metals such as gold and silver as a store of value during periods of increasing anxiety of either errant monetary policies or strained international relations. Contributing further to the increasing price of both gold and silver is the fall in the value of the US dollar against other major foreign currencies and the deteriorating economic indicators in the United States.

Gold prices have generally trended upward during the last five years, from a low of just under \$260 per ounce in early 2001 to a high of \$928 per ounce in January 2008. Silver prices have experienced similar price increases from a low of approximately \$4.25 per ounce to a high of \$16.60 in January 2008. Assuming that this trend continues and management's drilling program expands, we believe that we will be able to identify a mining partner in the next fiscal year.

Financings:

Our operations to date have been funded by equity investment. Most of our equity funding has come from a private placement of our securities which we closed on March 30, 2007 in the amount of \$21,836,841. The financing consisted of the sale of 10,398,496 units (the Units) at a price of \$2.10 per Unit (the Issue Price). Each unit was comprised of one share of Common Stock and one-half of one common stock purchase warrant of the Company. Each whole Warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to acquire one share of common stock in the capital of the Company (a Warrant Share) at an exercise price of \$2.90 for 24 months following the closing date of the offering.

On November 6, 2007, the Company completed a private placement financing in the amount of \$2.4 million. The Company sold 1,000,000 units of its securities in this financing, each unit consisting of one share of common stock and one common stock purchase warrant. Each common stock purchase warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.25 per share for a period of two years.

The following discussion provides information that management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our operations and the consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Our Operations:

Property Description and Location

San Miguel Groupings.

Our primary focus is the further exploration of our holdings within the San Miguel groupings in Mexico.

Location

The San Miguel Project is located in southwestern Chihuahua in Northern Mexico, and is approximately 400 km by road from the state capital. The project is about 20 km north of the town of Temoris, adjacent to the village of Guazapares. It is in the Guazapares mining district, which is part of the Sierra Madre Occidental gold-silver belt. The location of the San Miguel Project is shown in Map 1. The coordinate system used for all maps and sections in this report is the Universal Transverse Mercator system, Zone 12. GPS coordinates are referenced to NAD 27 Mexico. The Chihuahua Informe Pericial (Department of Mines) administers the concessions in this area. As part of the concession acquisition process, concession boundaries are surveyed.

MAP 1 SAN MIGUEL PROJECT LOCATION

Land Area

Until recently the San Miguel Project consisted of 16 smaller concessions clustered near Guazapares with a total area of 429.57 hectares, along approximately 8 kilometers of vein system strike length. Exploration efforts to date have been focused on this group. Recently the much larger Andrea, Gissel and Isabel concessions have been staked and a letter of intent to form a joint venture has been signed with Garibaldi Resources Corporation as part of a district wide exploration program. These concessions add 80,000 and 7000 hectares, respectively, to the project.

Deposit Types

At the San Miguel project, mineralization consists of epithermal, low sulfidation, gold/silver vein and breccia deposits which occur in north-northwest trending, steeply dipping structures. This type of mineralization is typical of the Sierra Madre Occidental gold-silver metallogenic province. It is this type of mineralization that has been exploited in the region since early Spanish colonial times.

These are multi-phase deposits which produced several phases of cross-cutting breccias and related hydrothermal alteration. Alteration ranges from peripheral propylitization to argillic alteration to strong to intense silicification, often with adularia development. This mineralization is physically expressed as sheeted quartz veins, silicified hydrothermal breccias, and vuggy, quartz- filled expansion breccias. Amethystine quartz is locally present. At many such deposits, such as those nearby at Palmarejo, there are at least two stages of gold-silver mineralization. The first is characterized by pyrite, sphalerite, galena and argentite in structurally controlled quartz vein breccias. There is often a later fine- grained higher-grade gold-silver, base metal-deficient phase cross-cutting the first. While Paramount has not yet carried out any detailed paragenetic studies, exposures in the San Jose and San Luis workings seem, to the author, to confirm that sequence.

Drilling Summary

Paramount began drilling at the San Miguel Project in late April 2006. Drilling began at the Sangre de Cristo area, followed by the Montecristo area. In June 2006, the main portion of the program began at the San Luis area in the center of the Guazapares district on the outskirts of the village of Guazapares, followed by the La Union, San Jose and San Antonio areas. Several periods of drilling had taken place at Gauzapares in the past, including those by ASARCO in the 1950 s, by Penoles in the mid 1970 s and a few holes by Kennecott in the 1990 s.

We have identified 12 distinct drilling areas within the San Miguel groupings including:

Montecristo

La Union-San Luis

San Antonia

La Union-South Area

La Union-North Area

San Jose

San Luis

San Antonio

El Carmen

Veronica

San Miguel-Empalme

Guadalupe-San Juan

To date, more than 27,000 meters have been drilled in approximately 157 diamond drill holes, with results pending on 30 of these holes. More than 3,700 meters of trenching have been completed in 69 trenches testing only 7 kilometers of more than 10 kilometers of strike. All were angle holes and most were drilled at an angle of 55 to 65 degrees.

In most places the veins are dipping at angles from 60 to 70 degrees, thus a 55 degree hole oriented to intersect the vein would have cut it at an angle of approximately 60 degrees, rather than perpendicular to the vein. True thickness of the vein intercepts then is perhaps 80% of the apparent thickness in the core.

Quality Control

To insure quality control at the various drill sites, we take detailed photos of the entire core before it is cut by saw to half core which is assayed at ALS Chemex's Vancouver laboratory. As part of quality assurance, quality control (QA/QC), Paramount has put into place a detailed program of periodically introducing certified standards, blanks and duplicates into the sample stream. Half-core samples are being retained on site for verification and reference purposes.

San Miguel:

Subsequent to quarter end we released results from our first four drill holes in the San Miguel vein of our San Miguel project. Drill holes SM-01 TO SM 04 were drilled 40-50 meters apart and were designed to intercept the previously un-drilled San Miguel structure approximately 70 meters below the surface map. The San Miguel structure is exposed for at least 1 kilometer and appears to be open along strike to the northwest.

The area in which these four holes were drilled was selected because of very good grades in 12 surface channel samples across the vein, which averaged 9 meters at 4.22 g/t Au Eq. This area also has several shallow old mine workings, which had high precious metal grades. The assay results tabulated below indicate that the ratio of gold to silver is significantly higher than at other portions of the property.

Hole Number	From meters	To meters	Interval Meters	True Width Meters	Gold Grams/ton	Silver grams/ton	Gold Equiv. grams/ton	
SM-01	42.00	72.00	30.00	19.29	0.32	113.00	2.20	
			<i>Including:</i>	4.82	0.51	296.00	5.45	
	72.00	86.00	14.00	9.00	2.99	149.00	5.48	
			<i>Including:</i>	2.57	7.08	373.00	13.30	
SM-02	50.45	65.00	14.55	11.15	0.47	220.00	4.13	
			<i>Including:</i>	0.31	2.93	3160.00	55.60	
SM-03	34.50	48.10	13.60	10.42	0.48	410.00	7.33	
			<i>Including:</i>	0.77	1.86	2610.00	45.36	
	48.10	48.55	0.45	0.34		Cavity		
	48.55	60.50	11.95	9.15	0.37	105.00	2.12	
			<i>Including:</i>	0.77	1.26	384.00	7.66	
SM-04	30.20	36.00	5.80	4.44	0.13	595.00	10.05	
			52.70	56.80	4.10	3.14	0.96	545.00
				<i>Including:</i>	0.61	1.93	1445.00	26.01
	95.30	100.00	4.70	3.60	13.93	115.00	15.85	
			<i>including:</i>	0.69	47.90	138.00	50.20	

Andrea Concession

The 86,300 hectare Andrea concession covers most of the ground between Paramount's San Miguel Project and Gold Corp's El Sauzal gold mine in the Sierra Madre gold-silver belt.

We have completed an extensive stream sediment sampling program over the entire Andrea concession. A total of 308 drainage basins were sampled. Stream sediment and heavy mineral concentrate samples were collected at each site, both of which were analyzed for Au and Ag plus a 34-element ICP package. Approximately 70 % of the analytical

results have been received to date. Several drainages with stream sediment anomalies have been identified from these partial results.

In conjunction with the stream sediment program, we have completed a hydrothermal alteration mineral mapping study over the same area using in-house Aster satellite imagery analysis. This work has identified several areas with strongly anomalous clay and silica alteration.

Boot and hammer ground follow-up work has begun on these anomalies. Early targets include:

1.

Mesa Colorado, a gold-silver target: clay-rich and intensely iron-stained soils in an area with reported historic gold/silver mine workings. Around Mesa Colorado is a cluster of drainages that comprise the most intense and largest group of stream sediment gold anomalies found so far. The area is located in a zone of intersection of regional lineaments in the southeastern part of the Andrea concession, is roughly 3 x 6 km in size, and is surrounded by a zinc halo in stream sediments.

2.

Maty, a gold-silver target: old mine workings developed on quartz veins which appear to be in the upper levels of a vein system. Results from initial sampling show contents of 3.4 to 14.5 g/t Au and 76 to 702 g/t Ag in vein material.

3.

Marimara, a porphyry copper target: 120-hectare area of intensely fractured, altered and iron stained rock with 2-5% original pyrite content. The system extends under post-mineral volcanic cover and is located along an E-NE trending drainage that follows a major regional fault zone. The area contains historic mine workings, some of which followed quartz veins with anomalous gold and silver values.

Ground follow-up work in these and other target areas will evolve as analytical results became available.

La Veronica:

Paramount concluded its assay results from the first ten drill holes in the La Veronica area of its San Miguel project in the Guazapares Mining District, Mexico. These holes, LV-01 to LV-10, are 1.4 to 1.8 kilometers northwest along strike from the El Carmen San Antonio area. They were drilled to test a new area of old workings and attractive surface geochemistry. The assay results confirm that mineralization persists for at least 70 meters below the surface exposures.

Hole Number	True Width Meters	Gold grams/ton	Silver grams/ton	Gold Equivalent grams/ton
LV-02	3.81	0.32	439.00	7641
LV-03	4.50	0.04	224.00	3.77
LV-04	4.37	0.21	242.00	4.24
LV-06	0.69	8.25	0.00	8.25
LV-09	2.42	0.69	200.00	4.02
LV-10	12.95	0.11	214.00	3.68

San Antonio/El Carmen:

Paramount has continued its exploratory program in the Santonio/El Carmen. Assay results from from eleven additional drill holes and one trench in the San Antonio/El Carmen area at its San Miguel project in the Guazapares Mining District, Chihuahua, Mexico are as follows:.

SA-41 intercepted 3.8 meters (2.11 meters true width) of 110 g/t silver

SA-45 had intercepts of:

1.

4.6 meters (3.07 meters true width) of 175 g/t silver

2.

6.1 meters (4.07 meters true width) of 191 g/t silver

3.

0.85 meters (0.61 meters true width) of 600 g/t silver

4.

4.2 meters (2.6 meters true width) of 227 g/t silver

SA-47 intercepted 2.6 meters (1.73 meters true width) of 212 g/t silver

SA-48 had intercepts of 3.0 meters (1.50 meters true width) of 101 g/t silver, and 2.0 meters (1.44 meters true width) of 154 g/t silver

SA-51 intercepted 7.0 meters (5.44 meters true width) of 191 g/t silver

Trench TSA-23, reported below, is east of previously reported drill holes SA-29 and SA-08 and shows the continuity of the El Carmen mineralized structure in the north. The assay results from TSA-23 include 290 g/t silver over 8 meters.

Drill holes SA-41 to SA-43 are step out holes to the west of the San Antonio mineralized structure, and SA-44 and SA-45 are infill drill holes in the stockwork mineralization between the San Antonio and El Carmen structures. Hole SA-46 was drilled to test the down-dip extension of part of the San Antonio structure. SA-47, SA-48, SA-49, SA-50, and -51 were drilled to test the on-strike continuity of various segments of the San Antonio-El Carmen mineralized zone.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Three and Six Months ended December 31, 2007 to the Three and Six Months Ended December 31, 2006

Revenues

We are an exploratory mining company with no revenues from operations to date. All of our revenues to date represent interest income which we have earned as a result of our cash holdings. Our cash holdings were generated from the sale of our securities. Interest income for the three and six months ended December 31, 2007 were \$151,496 and \$336,558 as compared to \$83 and \$261 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2006. The interest income has been generated as a result of our recent financings which we concluded in 2007. Monies are deposited in interest bearing accounts until such time as needed for drilling and general working capital purposes. Unless we receive additional funds from the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, we anticipate that our interest income will decline as our cash reserves will diminish as we expand our exploratory activities.

Operating Expenses

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2007 our total operating expenses were \$3,635,613 and \$10,298,663 as compared to \$4,118,381 and \$5,997,632 for the comparable periods in 2006. While operating expenses increased approximately 73% for the six months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the comparable period in 2006, operating expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2007 declined approximately 12 % as compared to the comparable period in 2006.

Exploration costs continue to be our largest expense totaling \$1,680,372 and \$3,729,171 as compared to \$1,013,409 and \$1,969,893. Total exploratory cost since our inception totaled \$8,622,094. We expect that we will continue to incur a minimum of \$1 million per month in exploratory drilling costs for the next three months as the Company continues to expand its drilling program based on the drilling results received to date and the attempt to identify proven mineral reserves of both gold and silver, of which there can be no poassurance.

With increased exploratory expenses, our geology costs have declined to \$126,249 and \$206,442 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to \$703,168 and \$889,540 in 2006.

Corporate communications fees, declined to \$111,767 and \$318,833 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2007 from \$703,168 and \$889,540 in 2006. During 2006, a significant portion of this expense was stock based compensation while during 2007, we relied primarily upon our cash reserves for these expenses.

Stock based compensation has proven to be an attractive means to compensate some of our key employees, directors and consultants. Management believes that by utilizing the Company's common stock as incentive for quality work, the return on its investment will in the long run, be more beneficial to the Company than simply cash compensation. In addition, we have used our common stock to finance the acquisition of our mineral properties. Stock based compensation for the three and six months ended December 31, 2007 totaled \$655,360 and \$4,246,267. Stock based compensation since inception totaled \$12,383,062 (See Footnote 3 and Footnote 10 for additional information regarding stock based compensation).

With the growth and success of the Company's exploration program, our dual listings on the American Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange we have concluded that market awareness and investor relations will prove to be a critical component of our business strategy. As a result, marketing expenses increased to \$270,839 and \$499,297 from \$21,151 and \$38,462 respectively. Concurrent with our growing exploratory efforts, office and

administrative expenses increased to \$147,186 and \$223,723 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to \$7,503 and \$18,581 for the comparable periods in 2006.

Professional fees for the three and six months ended December 31, 2007 increased to \$258,924 and \$525,807 from \$22,336 and \$38,628 in 2006. The significant increase in professional fees is the result of professional services we have incurred in connection with our listing on the American Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, legal fees incurred with respect to our mining operations in Mexico, accounting fees, general corporate and securities legal fees and related professional services. We expect that these fees will continue in the future.

Net Income (loss)

Our Net Loss for the three and six months ended December 31, 2007 was \$(3,484,118) and \$(9,962,105) as compared to a net loss of (4,118,298) and \$(5,977,371) in 2006. Our Net Loss per Share was \$ (0.07) and \$(0.21) as compare to a Net Loss per Share of \$(0.12) and \$(0.18) during the comparable periods in 2006. Until such time as we are able to identify mineral deposits which we believe can be extracted in a commercially reasonable manner, of which there can be no assurance, we will continue to incur ongoing losses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Assets and Liabilities

As of December 31, 2007, we had cash totaling \$12,385,223 as compared to \$16,231,388 as of June 30, 2007. This decline of approximately \$4 million is directly attributable to increased costs associated with our expanding drilling operations and general overhead. Amounts receivable totaled \$1,036,804 as compared to \$944,069 and represent primarily value added tax refunds receivable from the Mexican government. Prepaid expenses and deposits were \$671,472 and \$1,741,625. The significant decline in prepaid expenses is primarily attributable to stock based compensation which has been earned since the date of issuance of the common stock. Total current assets were \$14,093,499 as compared to \$18,917,082.

Our long term assets at December 31, 2007 were \$3,395,973 as compared to \$3,272,756 as of June 30, 2007. Long term assets consist of our mineral properties located within the Sierra Madre gold district in Mexico which we valued at \$3,041,247 as well as one property in Peru valued at \$10,000. The Company has capitalized the acquisition costs of these properties. We also have fixed assets consisting of property and equipment totaling \$344,726 as compared to \$271,509 as of June 30, 2007.

Total assets at December 31, 2007 were \$17,489,472 as compared to \$22,189,838 as of June 30, 2007. This represents a decline of approximately 21% which is primarily attributable to a decline in our cash holdings. We will continue to utilize our cash to finance our expanding drilling operations and for general corporate expenses.

Our current liabilities as of December 31, 2007 totaled \$816,516 as compared to \$779,345, at June 30, 2007 an increase of approximately 4.7% which is attributable to our expanding drilling program.

We have a working capital surplus at December 31, 2007 (current assets less current liabilities) of \$13,276,983 as compared to a working capital surplus of \$18,137,737 as of June 30, 2007, representing a decline of approximately 27%. We anticipate that we will be able to meet our currently existing ongoing contractual commitments for any property or mineral rights and have sufficient financial resources to fund our ongoing exploration and geological endeavors.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not currently a party to, or otherwise involved with, any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Release No. 60, which was released by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), encourages all companies to include a discussion of critical accounting policies or methods used in the preparation of financial statements. The Company's consolidated financial statements include a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Management believes the following critical accounting policies affect the significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements.

Use of Estimates - Management's discussion and analysis or plan of operation is based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates these estimates, including those related to allowances for doubtful accounts receivable and long-lived assets. Management bases these estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be

reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We review the carrying value of property and equipment for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets is measured by comparison of its carrying amount to the undiscounted cash flows that the asset or asset group is expected to generate. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the property, if any, exceeds its fair market value.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, under the modified prospective method. SFAS No. 123(R) eliminates accounting for share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic value method prescribed under APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and requires instead that such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value-based method. Under the modified prospective method, we are required to recognize compensation cost for share-based payments to employees based on their grant-date fair value from the beginning of the fiscal period in which the recognition provisions are first applied. For periods prior to adoption, the financial statements are unchanged, and the pro forma disclosures previously required by SFAS No. 123, as amended by SFAS No. 148, will continue to be required under SFAS No. 123(R) to the extent those amounts differ from those in the Statement of Operations.

Mineral property acquisition costs are initially capitalized when incurred using the guidance in EITF 04-02, *Whether Mineral Rights Are Tangible or Intangible Assets*. The Company assesses the carrying cost for impairment under SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets* at each fiscal quarter end. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, the costs then incurred to develop such property are capitalized. Such costs will be amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the probable reserve. If mineral properties are subsequently abandoned or impaired, any capitalized costs will be charged to operations.

The Company's functional currency is the United States dollar. The consolidated financial statements of the Company are translated to United States dollars in accordance with SFAS No. 52 *Foreign Currency Translation* (SFAS No. 52). Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the consolidated balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income. Foreign currency transactions are primarily undertaken in Mexican pesos and Peruvian sols. The Company has not, to the date of these financial statements, entered into derivative instruments to offset the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

The functional currencies of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries are the Mexican peso and Peruvian sol. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are translated to United States dollars in accordance with SFAS No. 52 using period-end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities, and average rates of exchange for the year for revenues and expenses. Translation gains (losses) are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a component of stockholders' equity. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in current operations

Item 3.

Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this Report, the Company's chief executive officer and its principal financial officer (the Certifying Officers), evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on that evaluation, the Certifying Officers concluded that, as of the date of their evaluation, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's periodic filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to management, including these officers, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Christopher Crupi currently serves as our chief executive officer and Lucie Letellier serves as our chief financial officer and are the Certifying Officers in this report.

The Certifying Officers have also indicated that there were no significant changes in our internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect such controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation and there were no corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Our management, including the Certifying Officers, do not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal controls will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the control. The design of any systems of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Because of these inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.

Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 2.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities,

On November 6, 2007, we sold one million units of our securities to the following investors:

Anima S.G.R. p.A. Rubrica-Anima America

Anima S.G.R. p.A. Rubrica-Anima Fondattivo

Anima S.G.R. p.A. Rubrica-Anima Fondo Trading

Each unit consisted on one share of our common stock and a common stock purchase warrant exercisable at \$3.25 per year for a period of two years.

Each of the investors was an accredited investor and we relied on the exemption afforded by Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933.

Item 3.

Defaults upon senior securities.

None

Item 4.

Submission of matters to a vote of security holders.

None

Item 5.

Other information

None

Item 6.

Exhibits

During our last fiscal quarter, there were no reports filed on Form 8-k.

Exhibit No.	Description
<u>31.1</u>	Section 302 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer *
<u>31.2</u>	Section 302 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer *
<u>32.1</u>	Section 906 Certification of Principal Executive Officer *
<u>32.2</u>	Section 906 Certification of Principal Financial and Accounting Officer *

*

Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PARAMOUNT GOLD AND SILVER CORP.

Date: February 8, 2008

By: /s/ CHRISTOPHER CRUPI
Christopher Crupi,
Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 8, 2008

By: /s/ LUCIE LETELLIER
Lucie Letellier
Chief Financial Officer