

GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS INC

Form 424B3

February 19, 2010

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
SUPPLEMENT NO. 2
DATED FEBRUARY 19, 2010
TO PROSPECTUS DATED
OCTOBER 15, 2009**

Summary

We are providing you with this Supplement No. 2, dated February 19, 2010, to update the Prospectus dated October 15, 2009, as supplemented by the Supplement No. 1 dated November 17, 2009. The information in this Supplement No. 2 supplements, modifies and supersedes some of the information contained in the Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. Prospectus. This Supplement No. 2 forms a part of, and must be accompanied or preceded by, the Prospectus.

The purposes of this Supplement No. 2 are to:

Disclose information regarding the restarting of facilities in Niagara Falls, NY and Selma, Alabama; and

Update certain financial information in the Prospectus.

Niagara Falls, NY and Selma, AL Plants

Increased silicon metal demand has led us to reopen our Niagara Falls, NY and Selma, AL plants. Niagara Falls had been closed for more than five years and is now producing silicon metal in both of its furnaces. Selma had been idled since April 2009, and we expect it to be operating at capacity by the end of February.

Certain Financial Information for the Periods Ended December 31, 2009

Our condensed consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2009 and for the three and six month periods then ended are set forth below.

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Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 252,231	61,876
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,270 and \$1,390 at December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009, respectively	36,673	24,094
Inventories	54,508	67,394
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	12,123	24,675
Total current assets	355,535	178,039
Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	188,803	217,507
Goodwill	51,836	51,828
Other intangible assets	477	1,231
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	8,171	7,928
Deferred tax assets	49	1,598
Other assets	2,284	15,149
Total assets	\$ 607,155	473,280
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 36,505	21,341
Current portion of long-term debt	9,641	16,561
Short-term debt	14,013	6,688
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	58,974	46,725
Total current liabilities	119,133	91,315
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	12,730	36,364
Deferred tax liabilities	14,549	18,890
Other long-term liabilities	14,782	15,359
Total liabilities	161,194	161,928
Commitments and contingencies (note 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value. Authorized, 150,000,000 shares; issued, 74,320,187 and 66,944,254 shares at December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009,	7	7

respectively		
Additional paid-in capital	384,404	303,364
Retained earnings	31,636	4,660
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,676)	(3,644)
Treasury stock at cost, 1,000 shares at December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009	(4)	(4)
Total Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. stockholders' equity	412,367	304,383
Noncontrolling interest	33,594	6,969
Total stockholders' equity	445,961	311,352
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 607,155	473,280

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
Three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net sales	\$ 108,278	119,307	\$ 213,736	268,464
Cost of goods sold	87,974	91,957	167,952	199,095
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	13,142	19,668	25,865	33,700
Research and development	77	283	115	876
Restructuring charges	(13)		(81)	
Gain on sale of business	(23,368)		(22,907)	
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment		69,560		69,560
Operating income (loss)	30,466	(62,161)	42,792	(34,767)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	65	150	201	553
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(1,101)	(2,118)	(2,419)	(4,169)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	871	(2,117)	3,286	(3,426)
Other income	199	662	192	1,506
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	30,500	(65,584)	44,052	(40,303)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	12,568	(2,328)	17,951	6,374
Net income (loss)	17,932	(63,256)	26,101	(46,677)
Losses attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	602	1,735	875	2,121
Net income (loss) attributable to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc.	\$ 18,534	(61,521)	\$ 26,976	(44,556)
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	74,314	63,455	72,710	63,296
Diluted	75,154	63,455	73,844	63,296
Earnings (loss) per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.25	(0.97)	\$ 0.37	(0.70)
Diluted	0.25	(0.97)	0.37	(0.70)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity****Six months ended December 31, 2009****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. Stockholders' Equity								
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Treasury Stock at Cost	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings	Income	Cost	Interest	Income	Equity
Balance at June 30, 2009	66,944	\$ 7	303,364	4,660	(3,644)	(4)	6,969		311,352
Warrants exercised	257		1,287						1,287
UPOs exercised	1,519		210						210
Share-based compensation			3,231						3,231
Stock issuance	5,600		34,768						34,768
Sale of noncontrolling interest			41,544				27,499		69,043
Realized gain on available-for-sale securities					(10)				(10)
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(24)		1	(23)	(23)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities (net of provision for income taxes of \$1)					2			2	2
Net income (loss)				26,976			(875)	26,101	26,101
Total comprehensive income								26,080	26,080
Balance at December 31, 2009	74,320	\$ 7	384,404	31,636	(3,676)	(4)	33,594	26,080	445,961

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,101	(46,677)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	9,813	9,933
Share-based compensation	3,231	3,196
Gain on sale of business	(22,907)	
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment		69,560
Deferred taxes	(74)	(4,548)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(17,079)	13,061
Inventories	2,984	(12,147)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,413	(2,882)
Accounts payable	21,616	(8,446)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(17,283)	(1,047)
Other	2,946	4,180
Net cash provided by operating activities	18,761	24,183
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(9,915)	(34,754)
Sale of business and noncontrolling interest, net of cash disposed of \$16,555	158,445	
Held-to-maturity treasury securities		2,987
Other investing activities	(4,685)	340
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	143,845	(31,427)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from warrants exercised	1,287	833
Proceeds from UPOs exercised	210	
Net payments of long-term debt	(16,558)	(4,704)
Net borrowings (payments) of short-term debt	7,324	(3,453)
Sale of common stock	36,456	
Solsil, Inc. common share issuance		1,570
Change in restricted cash		(3,580)
Other financing activities	(937)	(2,080)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	27,782	(11,414)

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(33)	(15)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	190,355	(18,673)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	61,876	73,994
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 252,231	55,321
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	1,719	4,285
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds totaling \$2,729 and \$0, respectively	3,604	8,029

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(UNAUDITED)

(1) Organization and Business Operations

Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. and subsidiary companies (the Company, we, or our) is among the world's largest producers of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys, important ingredients in a variety of industrial and consumer products. The Company's customers include major silicone chemical, aluminum and steel manufacturers, auto companies and their suppliers, ductile iron foundries, manufacturers of photovoltaic solar cells and computer chips, and concrete producers.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of the Company's management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) of the results for the interim periods presented and such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. There have been no material changes to the Company's significant accounting policies during the six months ended December 31, 2009, except as discussed below under Recently Implemented Accounting Pronouncements.

b. Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to current year presentation, including the reclassification of \$1,815 and \$3,256 from selling, general, and administrative expenses to cost of goods sold for the three and six months ended December 31, 2008, respectively, as, during the first quarter of fiscal year 2010, the Company reevaluated certain expenses and deemed these to be production costs. In addition, the Company reclassified \$461 in transaction costs associated with the Dow Corning transactions (see note 3) incurred during the first quarter of fiscal year 2010 from selling, general, and administrative expenses to gain on sale of business.

c. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes. Significant estimates and assumptions in these condensed consolidated financial statements include the valuation of inventories; the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment; goodwill and long-lived asset impairment tests; estimates of fair value of investments; provision for (benefit from) income taxes and deferred tax valuation allowances; valuation of derivative instruments; the determination of the discount rate and the rate of return on plan assets for pension expense; and the determination of the fair value of share-based compensation involving assumptions about forfeiture rates, stock volatility, discount rates, and expected time to exercise. During interim periods, provision for (benefit from) income taxes is recognized using an estimated annual effective tax rate. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results could differ from these estimates.

d. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 (SAB 104) when a firm sales agreement is in place, delivery has occurred and title and risks of ownership have passed to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Shipping and other transportation costs charged to buyers are recorded in both net sales and cost

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GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(UNAUDITED)

of goods sold. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and, therefore, are excluded from net sales. When the Company provides a combination of products and services to customers, the arrangement is evaluated under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC Subtopic 605-25, *Revenue Recognition - Multiple Element Arrangements* (ASC 605.25). ASC 605.25 addresses certain aspects of accounting by a vendor for arrangements under which the vendor will perform multiple revenue-generating activities. If the Company cannot objectively determine the fair value of any undelivered elements under an arrangement, the Company defers revenue until all elements are delivered and services have been performed, or until fair value can objectively be determined for any remaining undelivered elements.

e. Recently Implemented Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification[™] and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. This statement identifies the sources of accounting principles used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with U.S. GAAP (the GAAP hierarchy). This statement establishes the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification[™]* (the Codification/ASC) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, except for SEC rules and interpretive releases, which are also authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. The Codification standard (FASB ASC Subtopic 105-10 on generally accepted accounting principles) was adopted on July 1, 2009. This change had no effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued ASC Subtopic 805-10, *Business Combinations*. This statement establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer (i) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquired entity, (ii) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase, and (iii) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This accounting standard was adopted on July 1, 2009. This statement will be applied prospectively to the Company's business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued ASC Subtopic 810-10, *Consolidation - Consolidation of Entities Controlled by Contract* (ASC 810.10) and ASC Subtopic 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's Own Equity* (ASC 815.40). The Company adopted ASC 810.10 and ASC 815.40 on July 1, 2009. The objective of these statements is to improve the relevance, comparability, and transparency of the financial information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements by establishing accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. In accordance with ASC 810.10 and ASC 815.40, the Company has provided the enhanced disclosures required by ASC 810.10 and ASC 815.40 in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and condensed consolidated statement of changes in stockholders' equity for all periods presented. See note 14 (Stockholders' Equity) for additional information.

In September 2006, the FASB issued ASC Subtopic 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820). The Company partially adopted ASC 820 on July 1, 2008. This adoption did not have a material impact to the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition. The Company fully adopted ASC 820 on July 1, 2009. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for the measurement of fair value, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. The statement does not require any new fair value measures. The Company carries its derivative agreements at fair value, determined using observable market based inputs. See note 17 (Fair Value Measures) for additional information.

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GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(UNAUDITED)

In September 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to ASC Subtopic 740-10, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740). The Company adopted this amendment on September 30, 2009. This amendment to ASC 740 adds implementation guidance for all entities about applying the accounting requirements for uncertain tax matters. The implementation guidance is presented in examples and is not intended to change practice for those already applying the requirements. The implementation of this additional guidance had no effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

f. Accounting Pronouncements to be Implemented

In June 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to ASC Subtopic 860-10, *Transfers and Servicing* (ASC 860). The objective of this amendment is to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. This amendment improves financial reporting by eliminating (1) the exceptions for qualifying special-purpose entities from the consolidation guidance and (2) the exception that permitted sale accounting for certain mortgage securitizations when a transferor has not surrendered control over the transferred financial assets. This amendment is effective for the Company on July 1, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of the amendment of ASC 860 on its financial position and results of operations.

In June 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to ASC Subtopic 810-10, *Consolidation - Variable Interest Entities* (ASC 810). The objective of this amendment is to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities by eliminating the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation and requiring an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling interest in a variable interest entity. In addition, the amendment requires an ongoing reassessment of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This amendment is effective for the Company on July 1, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of the amendment to ASC 810 on its financial position and results of operations.

In December 2008, the FASB issued an amendment to ASC Subtopic 715-10, *Compensation - Retirement Benefits* (ASC 715). This amendment provides guidance on an employer's disclosures about plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan. The amendment requires employers of public entities to disclose more information about how investment allocation decisions are made, more information about major categories of plan assets, including concentrations of risk and fair-value measurements, and the fair-value techniques and inputs used to measure plan assets. The disclosure requirements of the amendment to ASC 715 are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. The Company does not believe the amendment to ASC 715 will have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In October 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to ASC Subtopic 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820). This amendment requires reporting entities to make new disclosures about recurring or nonrecurring fair value measurements including significant transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis in the reconciliation

of Level 3 fair value measurements. The amendment also clarifies existing fair value measurement disclosure guidance about the level of disaggregation, inputs, and valuation techniques. The disclosure requirements of the amendment to ASC 820, except for the detailed Level 3 roll forward disclosures, is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009. The new disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward activity for Level 3 fair value measurements are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of the amendment to ASC 820 on its financial position and results of operations.

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GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(UNAUDITED)

(3) Dow Corning Transactions

On November 5, 2009, the Company sold 100% of its interest in Globe Metais Indústria e Comércio S.A. (Globe Metais) pursuant to a purchase agreement entered into on that same date by and among the Company and Dow Corning Corporation (Dow Corning). The cash received by the Company in connection with the disposition was approximately \$65,600, which represents a purchase price of \$75,000 less withholding taxes and certain expenses. Dow Corning assumed Globe Metais' cash balances totaling \$16,555 and \$14,000 of export prepayment financing. The final purchase price is subject to adjustment for changes in working capital as provided for in the purchase agreement.

The sale of the Company's equity interest in Globe Metais was executed in connection with the sale of a 49% membership interest in WVA Manufacturing, LLC (WVA LLC), a newly formed entity by the Company, to Dow Corning, the execution of a long-term supply agreement, and an amendment to an existing supply agreement between Dow Corning and the Company to reduce the amount required to be sold in calendar year 2010 to 20,000 metric tons of silicon metal.

For accounting purposes, the Company has allocated \$75,000 of the total purchase price received from Dow Corning to the sale of the equity of Globe Metais and \$100,000 to the sale of membership interests in WVA LLC. The allocation of total purchase price to the separate transactions was based on the relative fair values of Globe Metais and the membership interests in WVA LLC.

ASC 815.40 requires an entity to consolidate all subsidiaries over which it has a controlling financial interest and considers changes in the ownership interest while the entity retains its controlling financial interest in the subsidiary as equity transactions, resulting in no gain or loss recognition in the statement of operations. As the Company retained a controlling financial interest in WVA LLC, no gain has been recognized in net income on the sale of the 49% membership interest. Rather, noncontrolling interest has been adjusted to reflect the change in our ownership interest in WVA LLC. The difference between the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs of \$1,548 and provision for income taxes of \$28,827, and the amount by which noncontrolling interest increased has been recognized as an increase in additional paid-in capital.

(4) Restructuring Charges

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2009, the Company implemented formal restructuring programs, including the temporary shutdown of certain furnace operations and furloughing or terminating employees. Cash payments associated with these restructuring programs are expected to be completed in fiscal year 2010. The restructuring programs include employee severance and benefits, as well as costs associated with lease termination obligations.

Activity during the six months ended December 31, 2009 related to the restructuring liability is as follows:

Liability at

	Liability at June 30, 2009	Adjustments(2)	Cash Payments	December 31, 2009
Severance and benefit-related costs(1)	\$ 227	(81)	(137)	9

(1) Includes severance payments made to employees, payroll taxes, and other benefit-related costs in connection with the terminations of employees.

(2) Adjustments are for employees who were rehired by the Company in conjunction with the restarting of certain furnace operations during the six months ended December 31, 2009.

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Total restructuring expenses of \$1,711 were incurred during fiscal year 2009. The remaining unpaid liability as of December 31, 2009 is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities. No additional costs are expected to be incurred associated with these restructuring actions.

(5) Treasury Securities

During March 2008, the Company purchased U.S. government treasury securities with a term to maturity of 125 days. The securities were redeemed for \$2,987 during the first quarter of fiscal year 2009.

(6) Inventories

Inventories comprise the following:

	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2009
Finished goods	\$ 16,224	23,867
Work in process	2,614	3,462
Raw materials	29,011	31,323
Parts and supplies	6,659	8,742
Total	\$ 54,508	67,394

At December 31, 2009, \$46,100 in inventory is valued using the first-in, first-out method and \$8,408 using the average cost method. At June 30, 2009, \$46,712 in inventory is valued using the first-in, first-out method and \$20,682 using the average cost method.

During the three and six months ended December 31, 2008, the Company recorded inventory write-downs totaling \$3,461 due to expected lower net realizable values for certain Solsil, Inc. (Solsil) and Ningxia Yonvey Coal Industrial Co., Ltd (Yonvey) inventories. These write-downs have been recorded in cost of goods sold. There were no significant inventory write-downs during the three and six months ended December 31, 2009.

(7) Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, comprise the following:

	December 31,	June 30,
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	2009	2009
Land, land improvements, and land use rights	\$ 4,989	13,835
Building and improvements	30,003	24,176
Machinery and equipment	65,920	56,912
Furnaces	103,384	99,429
Other	2,484	15,728
Construction in progress	26,194	47,257
Property, plant, and equipment, gross	232,974	257,337
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(44,171)	(39,830)
Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$ 188,803	217,507

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Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****December 31, 2009 and 2008****(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)****(UNAUDITED)**

Depreciation expense for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 was \$4,855 and \$9,503, of which \$4,762 and \$9,283 is recorded in cost of goods sold and \$93 and \$220 is recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses, respectively. Depreciation expense for the three and six months ended December 31, 2008 was \$4,321 and \$8,594, of which \$4,226 and \$8,385 is recorded in cost of goods sold and \$95 and \$209 is recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses, respectively.

Capitalized interest for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 was \$70 and \$298, respectively. Capitalized interest for the three and six months ended December 31, 2008 was \$334 and \$514, respectively.

(8) Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill and other intangibles presented below have been allocated to the Company's operating segments.

a. Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the six months ended December 31, 2009 are as follows:

Balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 51,828
Foreign exchange rate changes	8
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 51,836

b. Other Intangible Assets

Changes in the carrying amounts of definite lived intangible assets during the six months ended December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Electricity Contracts	Other
Cost:		
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 7,905	323
Sale of Globe Metals (see note 3)	(5,073)	(78)
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 2,832	245
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 7,151	323

Sale of Globe Metals (see note 3)	(4,629)	(78)
Amortization expense	310	
Balance at December 31, 2009	2,832	245
Net balance at December 31, 2009	\$	

There were no changes in the value of the Company's indefinite lived intangible assets during the six months ended December 31, 2009. The trade name balance at both December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009 is \$477.

Amortization expense of purchased intangible assets for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 was \$46 and \$310, respectively, which is recorded in cost of goods sold. Amortization expense of purchased intangible assets for the three and six months ended December 31, 2008 was \$669 and \$1,339, respectively, which is recorded in cost of goods sold.

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Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****December 31, 2009 and 2008****(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)****(UNAUDITED)*****c. Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment***

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2009, the Company experienced a decrease in profitability, and a significant decline in demand for high purity solar-grade silicon. Consistent with the guidance in ASC Subtopic 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other*, the Company performed an interim impairment test of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets at the end of the second quarter of fiscal year 2009. In performing this test, the Company made a substantial downward revision in the forecasted cash flows from its Solsil reporting unit as a result of a decrease in the market price for solar-grade silicon and weakness in demand for solar products. The Company recorded a preliminary estimate of impairment charges totaling \$65,196, comprised of \$57,512 of goodwill and \$12,048 of unpatented technology offset by the related deferred taxes totaling \$4,364. These impairment charges were entirely associated with the Company's Solsil business unit. The impairment charges were finalized in the third quarter of fiscal year 2009, in conjunction with the Company's annual impairment assessment, resulting in an additional \$144 goodwill impairment charge.

(9) Debt***a. Short-Term Debt***

Short-term debt comprises the following:

	Outstanding Balance	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Unused Credit Line
December 31, 2009:			
Type debt:			
Revolving credit	\$	%	\$ 18,070
Export financing			6,400
Other	14,013	4.49	191
Total	\$ 14,013		\$ 24,661
June 30, 2009:			
Type debt:			
Revolving credit	\$	%	\$ 34,560
Export financing			7,400
Other	6,688	6.69	
Total	\$ 6,688		\$ 41,960

Revolving Credit Agreements A summary of the Company's revolving credit agreements at December 31, 2009 is as follows:

	Outstanding Balance	Unused Commitment	Total Commitment
Senior credit facility	\$	18,070	28,000

As part of the Dow Corning transactions discussed in note 3, the Company agreed to modify the terms of its senior credit facility, which included a reduction of revolving credit from \$35,000 to \$28,000 in exchange for the release of the assets of West Virginia Alloys as a security for the senior credit facility. This revolving credit agreement expires in September 2013. Interest on advances under the revolving credit facility accrues at LIBOR plus an applicable margin percentage or, at the Company's option, prime plus an applicable margin percentage. The

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amount available under the revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base calculation. The total commitment on the revolving credit facility includes \$10,000 for letters of credit associated with foreign supplier contracts. At December 31, 2009, there was no outstanding balance on this revolver. The total commitment on this credit facility includes \$8,120 outstanding letters of credit associated with foreign supplier contracts and \$1,810 outstanding letters of credit associated with a power supply contract. The revolving credit facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. (GMI), and is subject to certain restrictive and financial covenants, which include limits on additional debt, restrictions on capital expenditures, restrictions on dividend and other equity distributions, a maximum ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, and minimum net worth and interest coverage requirements. The commitment under the revolving credit facility may be withdrawn if the Company defaults under the terms of these covenants or fails to remit payments when due. The Company was in compliance with the loan covenants at December 31, 2009.

Export Financing Agreements The Company's Argentine subsidiary maintains various short-term export financing agreements. Generally, these arrangements are for periods ranging between seven and eleven months, and require the Company to pledge as collateral certain export accounts receivable. There is no export financing debt outstanding at December 31, 2009.

Other The Company's subsidiary, Yonvey, has \$7,324 in outstanding promissory notes, which mature through August 2010. The notes accrue interest at rates ranging from 5.3% to 8.5%. The promissory notes are secured by certain Yonvey assets. In addition, the balance includes \$5,880 in short-term notes payable to Dow Corning related to working capital loans given to WVA LLC, which accrue interest at 3.0%.

b. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt comprises the following:

	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2009
Senior term loan	\$ 21,127	33,684
Export prepayment financing		17,000
Other	1,244	2,241
Total	22,371	52,925
Less current portion of long-term debt	(9,641)	(16,561)
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 12,730	36,364

Senior Term Loan The Company's subsidiary, GMI, entered into a five-year senior term loan in an aggregate principal amount of \$40,000 during September 2008. Interest on the senior term loan accrues at LIBOR plus an applicable margin percentage or, at the Company's option, prime plus an applicable margin percentage. Principal payments are due in quarterly installments of \$2,105, commencing on December 31, 2008, and the unpaid principal balance is due in full in September 2013, subject to certain mandatory prepayments. A mandatory prepayment of \$2,347 was made during the second quarter of fiscal year 2010 based on excess cash flow, as defined in the loan agreement, generated during fiscal year 2009. As part of the Dow Corning transactions discussed in note 3, the Company made a \$6,000 prepayment of the senior term loan, applied to the scheduled installments of principal in inverse order of maturity, in exchange for the release of the assets of West Virginia Alloys as security for the senior term loan. The interest rate on this loan was 2.48%, equal to LIBOR plus 2.25%, at December 31, 2009. The senior term loan is secured by substantially all of the assets of GMI and is subject to certain restrictive and financial covenants, which include limits on additional debt, restrictions on capital expenditures, restrictions on dividend and other equity distributions, a maximum ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and

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amortization, and minimum net worth and interest coverage requirements. The Company was in compliance with these loan covenants at December 31, 2009.

Export Prepayment Financing The export prepayment financing was related to Globe Metals, which was sold in November 2009 as discussed in note 3.

See note 10 (Derivative Instruments) for discussion of derivative financial instruments entered into to reduce the Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on outstanding long-term debt.

c. Fair Value of Debt

The recorded carrying values of our debt balances approximate fair value given our debt is at variable rates tied to market indicators or is short-term in nature.

(10) Derivative Instruments

The Company enters into derivative instruments to hedge certain interest rate risks and previously entered into derivative instruments to hedge certain foreign currency risks. The Company does not engage in interest rate, currency, or commodity speculation, and no derivatives are held for trading purposes. All derivatives are accounted for using mark-to-market accounting. The Company believes it is not practical to designate its derivative instruments as hedging instruments as defined under ASC Subtopic 815-10, *Derivatives and Hedging* (ASC 815). Accordingly, the Company adjusts its derivative financial instruments to current market value through the condensed consolidated statements of operations based on the fair value of the agreement as of period-end. Although not designated as hedged items as defined under ASC 815, these derivative instruments serve to significantly offset the Company's interest rate risks and served to significantly offset foreign exchange risks associated with Globe Metals prior to its sale discussed in note 3. Gains or losses from these transactions offset gains or losses on the assets, liabilities, or transactions being hedged. No credit loss is anticipated as the counterparties to these agreements are major financial institutions that are highly rated.

Interest Rate Risk:

The Company is exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on certain of its long-term debt obligations.

In connection with GMI's revolving credit facility and senior term loan (note 9), the Company entered into an interest rate cap arrangement and three interest rate swap agreements to reduce our exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

In October 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate cap arrangement to cap LIBOR on a \$20,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$1,053 per quarter through the interest rate cap's expiration on June 30, 2013. Under the interest rate cap, the Company capped LIBOR at a maximum of 4.5% over the life of the agreement.

In November 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to a \$13,333 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$702 per quarter. Under the interest rate swap, the Company receives LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 2.85% over the life of the agreement. The agreement expires in June 2013.

In January 2009, the Company entered into a second interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to a \$12,632 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$702 per

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quarter. Under the interest rate swap, the Company receives LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 1.66% over the life of the agreement. The agreement expires in June 2013.

In April 2009, the Company entered into a third interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to an \$11,228 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$702 per quarter. Under the interest rate swap, the Company receives LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 2.05% over the life of the agreement. The agreement expires in June 2013.

The remaining notional amount of debt swapped under these three interest rate swaps totals \$29,474 at December 31, 2009. Based on total prepayments of \$8,347 made on GMI's senior term loan in the second quarter of fiscal year 2010 (see note 9), the total remaining balance outstanding on GMI's senior term loan is only \$21,127 at December 31, 2009.

In connection with the Company's export prepayment financing arrangement (note 9), the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to a \$14,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$3,000 on a semiannual basis through August 2011, and a final \$2,000 notional amount swapped for the six-month period ended January 2012. Under the interest rate swap, the Company received LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 2.66% over the life of the agreement. This agreement, as well as the related export prepayment financing arrangement, was transferred with the sale of Globe Metals discussed in note 3.

Foreign Currency Risk:

The Company is exposed to market risk arising from changes in currency exchange rates as a result of its operations outside the United States, principally in Argentina and China. A portion of the Company's net sales generated from its non-U.S. operations is denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Most of the Company's operating costs for its non-U.S. operations are denominated in local currencies, principally the Argentine peso and the Chinese renminbi. Consequently, the translated U.S. dollar value of the Company's non-U.S. dollar net sales, and related accounts receivable balances, and our operating costs are subject to currency exchange rate fluctuations. Derivative instruments are not used extensively to manage this risk. The Company utilized derivative financial instruments to manage a portion of its net foreign currency exposure to the Brazilian real. All of these contracts were settled prior to the sale of Globe Metals discussed in note 3.

Commodity Price Risk:

The Company is exposed to price risk for certain raw materials and energy used in its production process. The raw materials and energy that the Company uses are largely commodities subject to price volatility caused by changes in global supply and demand and governmental controls. Derivative financial instruments are not used to manage the Company's exposure to fluctuations in the cost of commodity products used in its operations. The Company attempts to reduce the impact of increases in its raw material and energy costs by negotiating long-term contracts and through the acquisition of companies or assets for the purpose of increasing its access to raw materials with favorable pricing terms.

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The effect of the Company's derivative instruments on the condensed consolidated statements of operations is summarized in the following table:

	(Loss) Gain Recognized During the Three Months Ended December 31,		(Loss) Gain Recognized During the Six Months Ended December 31,		Location of (Loss) Gain
	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Interest rate derivatives	\$ (267)	(546)	(745)	(827)	Interest expense
Foreign exchange forward contracts	33	(161)	849	(161)	Foreign exchange gain (loss)

The fair values of the Company's derivative instruments at December 31, 2009 are summarized in note 17 (Fair Value Measures). The \$267 liability associated with the Company's interest rate derivatives is included in other long-term liabilities.

(11) Pension Plans

The components of net periodic pension expense for the Company's defined benefit pension plans are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Interest cost	\$ 301	309	604	612
Expected return on plan assets	(245)	(299)	(493)	(618)
Amortization of net loss	135	58	286	114
Net periodic pension expense	\$ 191	68	397	108

The Company expects to contribute approximately \$756 to the plans for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, of which \$299 has been contributed through December 31, 2009.

(12) Income Taxes

The following table summarizes our provision for (benefit from) income taxes and effective tax rates for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from)				
income taxes	\$ 30,500	(65,584)	44,052	(40,303)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	12,568	(2,328)	17,951	6,374
Effective tax rate	41.2%	3.5%	40.7%	(15.8)%

The provision for (benefit from) income taxes is based on the current estimate of the annual effective tax rate, adjusted as necessary for quarterly events. In accordance with ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, the Company's quarterly effective tax rate does not reflect a benefit associated with losses related to certain foreign subsidiaries. The effective tax rates for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were based on our forecasted annualized effective tax rates, adjusted for discrete items that occurred within the respective periods.

The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2009 was 41.2% compared to a benefit of 3.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2008. The Company's effective tax rate for the six months

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ended December 31, 2009 was 40.7% compared to (15.8)% for the six months ended December 31, 2008. These rates differ from the Company's statutory rate of 35% mainly as a result of increases to the effective tax rate from U.S. state tax expense, the exclusion of the impact of net losses from our Chinese operations, the tax benefit of which is not considered more likely than not to be realized due to a history of operating losses. In addition, the Company paid income taxes totaling \$9,395 during the second quarter of fiscal year 2010 in connection with the gain on the sale of Globe Metals discussed in note 3. These increases are offset by the benefit from a tax holiday in Argentina, which is forecasted to be lower in fiscal year 2010 compared with fiscal year 2009, and the benefit from a tax holiday in Brazil for the period that we owned Globe Metals. Our effective tax rate for the three and six months ended December 31, 2008 differs from the Company's statutory rate primarily as a result of the Solsil goodwill impairment charge of \$57,512 recorded in the second quarter of fiscal year 2009, which was not deductible for tax purposes.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$28,827 as reduction of additional paid-in capital in connection with the sale of the noncontrolling interest in WVA LLC discussed in note 3.

The Company currently operates under a tax holiday in Argentina and operated under a tax holiday in Brazil prior to the sale of Globe Metals. In Argentina, the Company's manufacturing income is taxed at a preferential rate, which varies based on production levels from the Company's Argentine facilities, compared to a statutory rate of 35%. The tax holiday in Argentina expires in 2012. In Brazil, the Company operated under a tax holiday, which resulted in a preferential tax rate of 15.25% of the Company's manufacturing income as compared to a statutory rate of 34%. The anticipated effects of these tax holidays are incorporated into the Company's annualized effective tax rate as noted above. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2009, the foreign tax holidays in Argentina and Brazil provided a benefit of \$5 and \$457, respectively to net income. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2008, the foreign tax holidays in Argentina and Brazil provided a benefit of \$340 and \$1,171, respectively to net loss.

The Company maintains valuation allowances where it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. In determining whether a valuation allowance is warranted, the Company evaluates factors such as prior earnings history, expected future earnings, carry back and carry forward periods, and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of the realization of a deferred tax asset. During the six months ended December 31, 2009, the Company's net valuation allowances increased due to the establishment of additional valuation allowances against net operating losses (NOLs) in China that may not be utilized and changes related to foreign exchange fluctuations associated with our foreign NOLs, and decreased due to the sale of Globe Metals.

(13) Commitments and Contingencies

a. Legal Contingencies

The Company is subject to various lawsuits, claims, and proceedings that arise in the normal course of business, including employment, commercial, environmental, safety, and health matters, as well as claims associated with our historical acquisitions and divestitures. Although it is not presently possible to determine the outcome of these matters, in the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect

on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

b. Environmental Contingencies

It is the Company's policy to accrue for costs associated with environmental assessments, remedial efforts, or other environmental liabilities when it becomes probable that a liability has been incurred and the costs can be

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reasonably estimated. When a liability for environmental remediation is recorded, such amounts will be recorded without giving effect to any possible future recoveries. At December 31, 2009, there are no significant liabilities recorded for environmental contingencies. With respect to the cost for ongoing environmental compliance, including maintenance and monitoring, such costs are expensed as incurred unless there is a long-term monitoring agreement with a governmental agency, in which case a liability is established at the inception of the agreement.

c. Employee Contracts

As of December 31, 2009, there are 39 employees that are covered by a union agreement in the United States expiring within one year.

d. Power Commitments

On May 20, 2008, Empire State Development and New York Power Authority announced that hydropower from the Niagara Power Project would be supplied to the Company, which enabled it to reopen and expand its previously idle manufacturing facility in Niagara Falls, New York. On January 30, 2009, the Company entered into a commodity purchase agreement with New York Power Authority and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation where the Company is supplied up to a maximum of 40,000 kW of hydropower from the Niagara Power Project to operate its Niagara Falls facility. The hydropower is supplied at preferential power rates plus market-based delivery charges for a period of up to 5 years. Under the terms of the contract, the Company has committed to a \$60,000 capital expansion program and specified employment levels, which, if not met, could reduce the Company's power allocation from the Niagara Power Project. As of December 31, 2009, the Company has spent approximately \$28,000 related to the capital expansion of our Niagara Falls facility.

e. Joint Development Supply Agreement

On April 24, 2008, the Company's subsidiaries, Solsil and GMI, entered into a joint development supply agreement with BP Solar International Inc. (BP Solar) for the sale of solar grade silicon. BP Solar and Solsil will also deploy certain existing BP Solar technology at Solsil's facility and the two entities will jointly develop new technology to enhance Solsil's proprietary upgraded solar silicon metallurgical process. Solsil and BP Solar will both contribute towards the cost of the technology development. As part of this agreement, BP Solar paid Solsil \$10,000 as an advance for research and development services and facilities construction. This amount would be refundable to BP Solar if the Company cancels, terminates, or fails to perform under certain terms of the agreement, including lack of performance of research and development services or facilities construction. Revenue associated with facilities construction will be deferred until specified contract milestones have been achieved, less any penalties resulting from construction delays. Revenue associated with research and development services will be deferred until these services are successful in reducing manufacturing costs and then recognized ratably as product is delivered to BP Solar. If research and development services are performed, but are unsuccessful, revenue will be deferred until contract expiration and then recognized. No revenue associated with this agreement has been recognized in earnings as of December 31, 2009 in accordance with ASC 605.25.

f. Deferred Revenue

In January 2009, the Company entered into a warehousing arrangement with a customer whereby we agreed to deliver and store uncrushed silicon metal based on the customer's purchase instructions. The customer is required to pay for delivered material within 30 days from the date the material is placed in our warehouse. Further, the customer is required to pay a monthly storage fee based on the quantity stored. As the transactions do not meet the revenue recognition criteria contained in SAB 104 given the Company has remaining, specific performance obligations such that the earnings process is not complete, no revenue will be recognized for silicon metal stored under this warehousing arrangement. Revenue is recognized when the remaining, specific performance obligations

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have been performed and delivery has occurred. As of December 31, 2009, all material previously stored under the warehousing arrangement was delivered to the customer and all remaining performance obligations were met. Accordingly, no liability is recorded for deferred revenue under this agreement at December 31, 2009.

(14) Stockholders Equity

a. Common Stock

In August 2009, the Company closed on an initial public offering on the NASDAQ Global Select Market of 16,100,000 shares of its common stock at \$7.00 per share. Of the shares offered, 5,600,000 new shares were offered by the Company and 10,500,000 existing shares were offered by selling stockholders (which included 2,100,000 shares sold by the selling stockholders pursuant to the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option). Total proceeds of the offering were \$112,700, of which the selling stockholders received \$68,355, net of underwriting discounts and commissions totaling \$5,145, and the Company received \$36,456, net of underwriting discounts and commissions totaling \$2,744. In addition, the Company also recognized offering costs of \$1,688.

b. Warrants

In connection with the Company's initial public offering on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange on October 3, 2005, the Company sold 33,500,000 units, consisting of one share of the Company's common stock and two redeemable common stock purchase warrants. Also in connection with this initial public offering, the Company issued an option to purchase 1,675,000 units (individually, UPO) at an exercise price of \$7.50 per UPO. Each UPO consists of one share of the Company's common stock and two redeemable common stock purchase warrants. All of the Company's warrants had an exercise price of \$5.00 per common share and were scheduled to expire on October 3, 2009.

Prior to the expiration date, the Company received exercise notifications from the holders of substantially all of the outstanding warrants and UPOs. The holders of the UPOs exercising their UPOs also immediately exercised the warrants issuable upon the exercise of their UPOs. As a result of all of these exercises, the Company issued 1,775,933 shares of common stock to the former holders of the warrants and UPOs, and no warrants or UPOs remain outstanding at December 31, 2009. The Company received \$1,497 in cash with respect to these exercises, and the remainder of the shares were issued on a net, cashless basis. The sales and issuances of shares pursuant to the warrant and UPO exercises were deemed to be exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 by virtue of Section 4(2) pertaining to private offers and sales or Regulation S pertaining to foreign offers and sales.

c. Noncontrolling Interest

On November 28, 2008, the Company entered into a subscription agreement for capital increase associated with its ownership interest in Yonvey. Under the terms of this agreement, the Company agreed to contribute an additional \$10,236 in specified installments in exchange for an additional 12% interest in Yonvey. The Company has remitted the entire balance of the capital increase. The subscription agreement provides a call option such that within a period

of three years from the agreement's effective date, the minority shareholder may repurchase up to a maximum 12% ownership interest in Yonvey at a price equal to the relevant percentage of the additional \$10,236 registered capital plus a premium calculated using a specified interest rate. In connection with our adoption of ASC 810.10 and ASC 815.40, as Yonvey is a substantive entity, the subscription agreement does not have any contingent exercise provisions, and the settlement amount is tied to the fair value of the Yonvey equity, the call option is considered an equity instrument. As such, the Company reclassified the fair value of the call option liability at June 30, 2009 of \$1,072 from other long-term liabilities to noncontrolling interest in stockholders' equity.

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As discussed in note 3, the Company recorded an increase in noncontrolling interest of \$27,499 in association with the sale of a 49% membership interest in WVA LLC on November 5, 2009.

(15) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share are calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share assumes the exercise of stock options, the conversion of warrants, and the exercise of UPOs, provided in each case the effect is dilutive.

The reconciliation of the amounts used to compute basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Basic earnings (loss) per share computation				
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc.	\$ 18,534	(61,521)	26,976	(44,556)
Denominator:				
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	74,313,832	63,454,560	72,709,826	63,295,966
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.25	(0.97)	0.37	(0.70)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share computation				
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc.	\$ 18,534	(61,521)	26,976	(44,556)
Denominator:				
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	74,313,832	63,454,560	72,709,826	63,295,966
Effect of dilutive securities	840,373		1,134,137	
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	75,154,205	63,454,560	73,843,963	63,295,966
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.25	(0.97)	0.37	(0.70)

The following potential common shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per common share because their effect would be anti-dilutive:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Stock options	877,001	1,873,000	877,001	1,873,000
Warrants		19,365,747		19,365,747
UPOs		1,325,414		1,325,414
Total	877,001	22,564,161	877,001	22,564,161

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The Company's share-based compensation program consists of the Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. 2006 Employee, Director and Consultant Stock Plan (the Stock Plan), which was approved by the Company's stockholders on November 10, 2006. The Stock Plan provides for the issuance of a maximum of 5,000,000 shares of common stock for the granting of incentive stock options, nonqualified options, stock grants, and share-based awards. Any remaining shares available for grant, but not yet granted, will be carried over and used in the following fiscal years. During the six months ended December 31, 2009, share-based compensation awards were limited to the issuance of nonqualified stock options.

At December 31, 2009, there were 685,000 shares available for grant. 3,505,000 outstanding incentive stock options vest and become exercisable in equal one-quarter increments every six months from the date of grant or date of modification. 810,000 option grants vest and become exercisable in equal one-third increments on the first, second, and third anniversaries of the date of grant. All option grants have maximum contractual terms ranging from 5 to 10 years.

A summary of the changes in options outstanding under the Stock Plan during the six months ended December 31, 2009 is presented below:

	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of June 30, 2009	4,315,000	\$ 5.12	4.83	\$ 5,095
Granted	10,000	8.40		
Exercised				
Forfeited and expired	(10,000)	4.00		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2009	4,315,000	\$ 5.13	4.33	\$ 20,093
Exercisable as of December 31, 2009	1,606,249	\$ 5.93	4.13	\$ 6,022

During the six months ended December 31, 2009, 1,076,250 options vested, resulting in total vested options of 1,606,249. There are 2,708,751 nonvested options outstanding with a grant date fair value, as modified, of \$1.63. The weighted average per share fair value of stock option grants at December 31, 2009 is \$4.13.

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2009, share-based compensation expense was \$1,476 (\$797 after tax) and \$3,231 (\$1,743 after tax), respectively. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2008, share-based compensation expense was \$791 (\$430 after tax) and \$3,196 (\$1,725 after tax), respectively. The expense is reported within selling, general, and administrative expenses.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has unearned compensation expense of \$6,496, before income taxes, related to nonvested stock option awards. The unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over the following periods ending on June 30:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Share-based compensation (pretax)	\$ 2,383	4,034	77	2	

It is the Company's policy to issue new shares to satisfy the requirements of its share-based compensation plan. The Company does not expect to repurchase shares in the future to support its share-based compensation plan.

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Effective July 1, 2009, the Company completed its adoption of ASC Subtopic 820, which establishes a fair value hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The fair value framework requires the categorization of assets and liabilities into three levels based upon the assumptions (inputs) used to value the assets or liabilities. Level 1 provides the most reliable measure of fair value, whereas Level 3 generally requires significant management judgment. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than those included in Level 1. For example, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs reflecting management's own assumptions about the inputs used in pricing the asset or liability. For example, cash flow modeling using inputs based on management's assumptions.

The Company does not have any assets that are required to be remeasured at fair value at December 31, 2009. The following table summarizes liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2009:

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 267		267	

Derivative liabilities relate to the interest rate cap and interest rate swap agreements summarized in note 10 (Derivative Instruments). Fair values are determined by independent brokers using quantitative models based on readily observable market data. See note 9 (Debt) for information regarding the fair value of our outstanding debt.

In connection with our adoption of ASC 810.10 and ASC 815.40, the Yonvey call option, previously included as a Level 3 liability, was reclassified to noncontrolling interest in stockholders' equity. See note 14 (Stockholders' Equity) for additional information.

(18) Related Party Transactions

From time to time, the Company enters into transactions in the normal course of business with related parties. Management believes that such transactions are at arm's length and for terms that would have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

A current and a former member of the board of directors are affiliated with Marco International and Marco Realty. During the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company:

Paid Marco Realty \$51 and \$59 during the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$98 and \$142 during the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, to rent office space for its corporate headquarters in New York City, New York.

Entered into agreements with Marco International to purchase carbon electrodes. Marco International billed \$1,361 and \$0 during the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$3,023 and \$0 during the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, under these agreements.

Entered into an agreement to sell ferrosilicon to Marco International. Net sales were \$81 and \$176 during the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$266 and \$176 during the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, under this agreement.

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GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(UNAUDITED)

Entered into agreements to purchase sodium carbonate from Marco International. During the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 purchases totaled \$0 and \$86, respectively. During the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 purchases totaled \$0 and \$86, respectively.

The Company is affiliated with Norchem, Inc. (Norchem) through its 50.0% equity interest. During the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company sold Norchem product valued at \$633 and \$972, respectively. During the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company sold Norchem product valued at \$1,266 and \$2,115, respectively. At December 31, 2009, receivables from Norchem totaled \$278.

Certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group are stockholders of the Company. The Company had outstanding financing arrangements totaling \$17,000 with certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group at June 30, 2008. The notes were paid in full in September 2008. Interest expense on these financing arrangements totaled \$389 during the three and six months ended December 31, 2008.

Prior to our Yonvey business combination, Yonvey's predecessor had entered into a lending agreement with the remaining minority stockholder. At December 31, 2009, \$845 remained payable to Yonvey from this related party.

(19) Operating Segments

Operating segments are based upon the Company's management reporting structure and include the following six reportable segments:

GMI a manufacturer of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys located in the United States.

Globe Metais a distributor of silicon metal manufactured in Brazil. This segment includes the historical Brazilian manufacturing operations, comprised of a manufacturing plant in Breu Branco, mining operations, and forest reserves, which were sold on November 5, 2009.

Globe Metales a manufacturer of silicon-based alloys located in Argentina.

Solsil a manufacturer of upgraded metallurgical grade silicon metal located in the United States.

Corporate general corporate expenses, investments, and related investment income.

Other segments that do not fit into the above reportable segments and are immaterial for purposes of separate disclosure. The operating segments include Yonvey's electrode production operations and certain other distribution operations for the sale of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys.

Each of our reportable segments distributes its products in both its country of domicile as well as to other international customers. The following presents the Company's consolidated net sales by product line:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Silicon metal	\$ 74,184	72,816	143,586	157,876
Silicon-based alloys	30,340	39,658	59,906	92,597
Other, primarily by-products	3,754	6,833	10,244	17,991
Total	\$ 108,278	119,307	213,736	268,464

a. Segment Data

The Company began to allocate certain general corporate expenses in fiscal year 2009. Segment results for the three and six months ended December 31, 2008 have been updated to conform to this reporting convention.

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Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****December 31, 2009 and 2008****(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)****(UNAUDITED)**

Summarized financial information for our reportable segments as of, and for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, is shown in the following tables:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009			Three Months Ended December 31, 2008		
	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes
GMI	\$ 76,514	9,062	8,792	78,925	15,522	14,760
Globe Metais	19,389	1,917	2,882	27,167	5,277	2,377
Globe Metales	12,495	2,736	2,298	12,542	3,686	3,346
Solsil	(25)	(637)	(667)	587	(73,831)	(73,716)
Corporate		18,873	18,832		(9,872)	(9,356)
Other	2,573	(1,404)	(1,556)	5,220	(3,077)	(3,129)
Eliminations	(2,668)	(81)	(81)	(5,134)	134	134
	\$ 108,278	30,466	30,500	119,307	(62,161)	(65,584)

	Six Months Ended December 31, 2009				Six Months Ended December 31, 2008		
	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	Total Assets	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes
GMI	\$ 147,375	21,927	21,097	248,020	174,895	39,122	37,846
Globe Metais	40,980	3,949	7,281	15,610	58,466	11,469	6,474
Globe Metales	23,523	6,234	5,504	68,596	32,638	11,221	10,826
Solsil	20	(891)	(921)	26,087	2,005	(77,729)	(77,569)
Corporate		13,870	13,473	447,084		(14,350)	(13,053)

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Other	5,623	(2,651)	(2,736)	42,871	11,398	(3,102)	(3,429)
Eliminations	(3,785)	354	354	(241,113)	(10,938)	(1,398)	(1,398)
	\$ 213,736	42,792	44,052	607,155	268,464	(34,767)	(40,303)

The accounting policies of our operating segments are the same as those disclosed in note 2 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) to our June 30, 2009 financial statements. We evaluate segment performance principally based on operating income (loss). Intersegment net sales are not material.

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Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****December 31, 2009 and 2008****(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)****(UNAUDITED)*****b. Geographic Data***

Net sales are attributed to geographic regions based upon the location of the selling unit. Net sales by geographic region for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 consist of the following:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
United States	\$ 92,020	93,865	175,403	204,038
Argentina	10,087	10,199	20,210	27,120
Brazil	3,706	12,486	12,820	30,667
China	16	1,254	424	3,009
Poland	2,449	1,503	4,879	3,630
Total	\$ 108,278	119,307	213,736	268,464

Long-lived assets by geographical region at December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009 consist of the following:

	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2009
United States	\$ 180,484	180,392
Argentina	31,821	32,515
Brazil		29,760
China	27,992	27,060
Poland	819	839
Total	\$ 241,116	270,566

Long-lived assets consist of property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, and goodwill and other intangible assets.

c. Major Customer Data

The following is a summary of the Company's major customers and their respective percentages of consolidated net sales for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Dow Corning	28%	14%	26%	14%
Wacker Chemie AG	14	11	13	9
All other customers	58	75	61	77
	100%	100%	100%	100%

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GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(UNAUDITED)

The Company currently has one contract with Dow Corning. The agreement is a four year arrangement in which Dow Corning was to purchase 30,000 metric tons of silicon metal per calendar year through December 31, 2010. This contract was amended in November 2008 to provide for the sale of an additional 17,000 metric tons of silicon metal to be purchased in calendar year 2009. The contract was further amended in connection with the Dow Corning transactions discussed in note 3 to reduce the amount required to be sold in calendar year 2010 to 20,000 metric tons of silicon metal. Under a prior arrangement, effective December 1, 2007 through January 31, 2009, the Company supplied Dow Corning 13,000 metrics tons of silicon metal.

(20) Subsequent Events

We evaluated subsequent events through February 16, 2010, the date the financial statements were issued, and determined there have been no events that have occurred that would require adjustments to our condensed consolidated financial statements.

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54,756,950 Shares

Common Stock

The selling stockholders named in this prospectus are offering up to 54,756,950 shares of our common stock. The selling stockholders will receive all proceeds from the sale of the common stock, and therefore we will not receive any of the proceeds from their sale of the common stock.

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol GSM. We expect that the selling stockholders will sell their shares of our common stock at prevailing market prices or privately negotiated prices. See also Plan of Distribution.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors on page 5.

The date of this prospectus is October 15, 2009

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You should rely only on the information contained in this document. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell securities. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights certain information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. As this is a summary, it does not contain all of the information that you should consider in making an investment decision. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the information under Risk Factors and our financial statements including the pro forma financial statement and the related notes included in this prospectus, before investing. Unless otherwise stated in this prospectus, references to we, us or our company refer to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. and its subsidiaries. In addition, references to MT mean metric tons, each of which equals 2,204.6 pounds.

Our Business

Overview

We are one of the world's largest and most efficient producers of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys, with approximately 156,400 metric tons (MT) of silicon metal capacity and 72,800 MT of silicon-based alloys capacity. Silicon metal, our principal product, is used as a primary raw material in making silicone compounds, aluminum and polysilicon. Our silicon-based alloys are used as raw materials in making steel and ductile iron. We control the supply of most of our raw materials and we capture, recycle and sell most of the by-products generated in our production processes.

Our products are currently produced in four principal operating facilities located in the United States, Brazil and Argentina. Additionally, we operate facilities in Poland and China. Our flexible manufacturing capabilities allow us to optimize production and focus on products that enhance profitability. We also benefit from the lowest average operating costs of any large Western World producer, according to CRU International Limited (CRU), a leading metals industry consultant. CRU defines Western World as all countries supplying or consuming silicon metal with the exception of China and the former republics of the Soviet Union, including Russia.

We currently own and operate seven manufacturing facilities principally in three reportable business segments: GMI, our U.S. operations; Globe Metais, our Brazilian operations; and, Globe Metales, our Argentine operations.

Risks Associated with our Business

Please read the section entitled Risk Factors for a discussion of the risk factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our common stock.

Other Information

Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. was incorporated in December 2004 pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware under the name International Metal Enterprises, Inc. for the initial purpose of serving as a vehicle for the acquisition of companies operating in the metals and mining industries. In November 2006, we changed our name to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. Our web site is www.glbsm.com. The information on our web site does not constitute part of this prospectus.

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The Offering

Issuer	Globe Specialty Metals, Inc.
Common Stock offered by the selling stockholders	A total of up to 54,756,950 shares held by the selling stockholders. The selling stockholders may or may not sell any or all of the shares that have been registered by us.
Common Stock outstanding	74,320,188 shares of common stock. Our outstanding shares exclude: 4,315,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding as of June 30, 2009 at a weighted-average exercise price of \$5.12 per share; and 685,000 shares of common stock reserved for future awards under our stock plan.
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus.
Risk Factors	Please read Risk Factors beginning on page 5 of this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to purchase shares of our common stock.
NASDAQ Global Select Market symbol	GSM

Table of Contents**SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following tables summarize certain selected consolidated financial data, which should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated financial data presented below for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected consolidated financial data presented below for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 are derived from audited financial statements. Successor entity refers to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. (GSM), formerly known as International Metal Enterprises, Inc. (IME). IME, which was a special purpose acquisition vehicle, acquired Globe Metallurgical, Inc. (GMI), the Predecessor, on November 13, 2006 and IME changed its name to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. The operations of GSM were insignificant compared with our subsequent acquisitions. Therefore, GMI is the Predecessor because it was the first and most significant acquisition, some of the founding investors in GSM were also investors in GMI, and GMI is the entity that has the most influence on the group of entities that have been acquired by GSM since November 13, 2006. The financial statements for the Successor periods are not comparable to the Predecessor periods, because the Predecessor periods do not include results of subsequent acquisitions, including Globe Metals and Globe Metales.

	Successor			Predecessor		
	Year Ended June 30,			Period from		
	2009	2008	2007	July 1	to	Year Ended
				November 12,	June 30,	2005
				2006	2006	
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)					
Statement of operations data:						
Net sales	\$ 426,291	\$ 452,639	221,928	\$ 73,173	173,008	132,223
Cost of goods sold	324,535	346,227	184,122	66,683	147,682	103,566
Selling, general and administrative expenses	61,823	48,548	18,541	7,409	14,261	9,180
Research and development	1,394	901	120			
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	69,704					
Restructuring charges	1,711					
Operating (loss) income	(32,876)	56,963	19,145	(919)	11,065	19,477
Interest and other (expense) income	(899)	(5,285)	504	(7,579)	(6,010)	(5,291)
(Loss) income before income taxes, deferred interest subject to redemption and minority interest	(33,775)	51,678	19,649	(8,498)	5,055	14,186
Provision for income taxes	11,609	15,936	7,047	(2,800)	1,914	4,968
Net (loss) income before deferred interest subject to redemption and minority interest	(45,384)	35,742	12,602	(5,698)	3,141	9,218

Deferred interest subject to redemption				(768)			
Losses attributable to minority interest, net of tax	3,403	721					
Net (loss) income attributable to common stock	\$ (41,981)	\$ 36,463	11,834	\$ (5,698)	3,141	9,218	
Net (loss) income per common share basic	\$ (0.65)	\$ 0.62	0.25	\$ (2,947.26)	2,067.04	9,218.06	
Net (loss) income per common share diluted	\$ (0.65)	\$ 0.50	0.24	\$ (2,947.26)	2,067.04	9,218.06	
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$	\$	0.07	\$			

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should consider and read carefully all of the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus, including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus before deciding to invest in our common stock. If any of the following events actually occur, our business, business prospects, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be materially affected. In any such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. This prospectus also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of specific factors, including the risks described below.

Risks Associated with our Business and Industry

The metals industry, including silicon-based metals, is cyclical and has been subject in the past to swings in market price and demand which could lead to volatility in our revenues.

Our business has historically been subject to fluctuations in the price of our products and market demand for them, caused by general and regional economic cycles, raw material and energy price fluctuations, competition and other factors. Historically, GMI has been particularly affected by recessionary conditions in the end-markets for its products. In April 2003, GMI sought protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code following its inability to restructure or refinance its indebtedness in light of the confluence of several negative economic and other factors, including an influx of low-priced, dumped imports, which caused it to default on then-outstanding indebtedness. A recurrence of such economic factors could have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, condition (financial or otherwise) and results of operations.

The world silicon metals industry has recently suffered from unfavorable market conditions. The weakened economic environment of national and international metals markets may continue or worsen; any decline could have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, condition (financial or otherwise), and results of operations. In addition, our business is directly related to the production levels of our customers, whose businesses are dependent on highly cyclical markets, such as the automotive, residential and non-residential construction, consumer durables, polysilicon, and chemical markets. In response to unfavorable market conditions, customers may request delays in contract shipment dates or other contract modifications. If we grant modifications, they could adversely affect our anticipated revenues and results of operations. In view of the current economic conditions, we cannot assure you that we will not grant contract modifications in the future. Also, many of our products are internationally traded products with prices that are significantly affected by worldwide supply and demand. Consequently, our financial performance will fluctuate with the general economic cycle, which could have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, condition (financial or otherwise) and results of operations.

Worldwide economic conditions have been extremely volatile in the last several months, leading to slowing economic activity, particularly in the United States, Western Europe and Japan. In addition, many commodity prices have declined significantly. There is a risk that silicon metal market conditions will weaken further due to the economic environment, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Our business is particularly sensitive to increases in energy costs which could materially increase our cost of production.

Electricity is one of our largest production cost components, comprising approximately 28% of cost of cost of goods sold. The level of power consumption of our electric production furnaces is highly dependent on which products are being produced and typically fall in the following ranges: (i) silicon-based alloys require between 3.5 and 8 megawatt hours to produce one MT of product and (ii) silicon metal requires approximately 11 megawatt hours to produce one MT of product. Accordingly, consistent access to low cost, reliable sources of electricity is essential to our business.

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Electrical power to our U.S. facilities is supplied mostly by AEP, Alabama Power and Brookfield Power through dedicated lines. Our Alloy, West Virginia facility obtains approximately 45% of its power needs under a 15-year fixed-price contract with a nearby hydroelectric facility. This facility is over 70 years old and any breakdown could result in the Alloy facility having to pay much higher rates for electric power from third parties. Our energy supply for our facilities located in Argentina is supplied through the Edemsa hydroelectric facilities located in Mendoza, Argentina under a contract expiring in October 2009; we expect prices to increase under a new contract. Our energy needs for our facility in Brazil comes from the Tucuruí hydroelectric plant, the fifth largest in the world, situated only a few kilometers away from our manufacturing facility. Because energy constitutes such a high percentage of our production costs, we are particularly vulnerable to cost fluctuations in the energy industry. Accordingly, the termination or non-renewal of any of our energy contracts, or an increase in the price of energy could materially adversely affect our future earnings, if any, and may prevent us from effectively competing in our markets.

Losses caused by disruptions in the supply of power would reduce our profitability.

Our operations are heavily dependent upon a reliable supply of electrical power. We may incur losses due to a temporary or prolonged interruption of the supply of electrical power to our facilities, which can be caused by unusually high demand, blackouts, equipment failure, natural disasters or other catastrophic events, including failure of the hydroelectric facilities that currently provide power under contract to our West Virginia, Argentina and Brazil facilities. Large amounts of electricity are used to produce silicon metal and silicon-based alloys, and any interruption or reduction in the supply of electrical power would adversely affect production levels and result in reduced profitability. Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover any or all losses, and such policies do not cover all events. Certain of our insurance policies will not cover any losses that may be incurred if our suppliers are unable to provide power during periods of unusually high demand.

Investments in Argentina's and Brazil's electricity generation and transmission systems have been lower than the increase in demand in recent years. If this trend is not reversed, there could be electricity supply shortages as the result of inadequate generation and transmission capacity. Given the heavy dependence on electricity of our manufacturing operations, any electricity shortages could adversely affect our financial results.

Government regulations of electricity in Argentina give priority access of hydroelectric power to residential users and subject violators of these restrictions to significant penalties. This preference is particularly acute during Argentina's winter months due to a lack of natural gas. We have previously successfully petitioned the government to exempt us from these restrictions given the demands of our business for continuous supply of electric power. If we are unsuccessful in our petitions or in any action we take to ensure a stable supply of electricity, our production levels may be adversely affected and our profitability reduced.

Any decrease in the availability, or increase in the cost, of raw materials or transportation could materially increase our costs.

Principal components in the production of silicon metal and silicon-based foundry alloys include metallurgical-grade coal, charcoal, carbon electrodes, quartzite, wood chips, steel scrap, and other metals, such as magnesium. We buy some raw materials on a spot basis. We are dependent on certain suppliers of these products, their labor union relationships, mining and lumbering regulations and output and general local economic conditions in order to obtain raw materials in a cost efficient and timely manner. An increase in costs of raw materials or transportation, or the decrease in their production or deliverability in a timely fashion, or other disruptions in production, could result in increased costs to us and lower productivity levels. We may not be able to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials from alternative sources on terms as favorable as our current arrangements or at all. Any increases in the price or shortfall in the production and delivery of raw materials, could materially adversely affect our business prospects, condition (financial or otherwise) or results of operation.

Cost increases in raw material inputs may not be passed on to our customers with fixed contracts, which could negatively impact our profitability.

The availability and prices of raw material inputs may be influenced by supply and demand, changes in world politics, unstable governments in exporting nations and inflation. The market prices of our products and

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raw material inputs are subject to change. We may not be able to pass a significant amount of increased input costs on to our customers. Additionally, we may not be able to obtain lower prices from our suppliers should our sale prices decrease.

We make a significant portion of our sales to a limited number of customers, and the loss of a portion of the sales to these customers could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profits.

In the year ended June 30, 2009, we made approximately 47% of our consolidated net sales to our top ten customers and approximately 29% to our top two customers. We expect that we will continue to derive a significant portion of our business from sales to these customers. If we were to experience a significant reduction in the amount of sales we make to some or all of these customers and could not replace these sales with sales to other customers, it could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profits.

Our U.S.-based businesses benefit from U.S. antidumping duties and laws that protect U.S. companies by taxing imports from foreign companies. If these laws change, foreign companies will be able to compete more effectively with us. Conversely, our foreign operations are adversely affected by these U.S. duties and laws.

Antidumping duties are currently in place covering silicon metal imports from China and Russia. The orders imposing these duties benefit our U.S. operations by constraining supply and increasing U.S. market prices and sales of domestic silicon metal. Rates of duty can change as a result of administrative reviews and new shipper reviews of antidumping orders. These orders can also be revoked as a result of periodic sunset reviews, which determine whether the orders will continue to apply to imports from particular countries. A sunset review of the order covering imports from China will be initiated in 2011. Thus, the current orders may not remain in effect and continue to be enforced from year to year, the goods and countries now covered by antidumping orders may no longer be covered, and duties may not continue to be assessed at the same rates. Changes in any of these factors could adversely affect our business and profitability. Finally, at times, in filing trade actions, we find ourselves acting against the interests of our customers. Some of our customers may not continue to do business with us because of our having filed a trade action. Antidumping rules may, conversely, also adversely impact our foreign operations.

The European Union, like the U.S., can provide antidumping relief from imports sold at unfairly low prices. Our Brazilian facility is our primary source to supply most of our European demand. The European Union responded to claims of dumping by Chinese silicon metal suppliers in 1997 by imposing a 49% duty. Our Brazilian facility would be adversely affected if these duties were revoked or if antidumping measures were imposed against imports from Brazil.

We may be unable to successfully integrate and develop our prior and future acquisitions.

We acquired four private companies between November 2006 and February 2008, and entered into a business combination in May 2008. We expect to acquire additional companies in the future. Integration of our prior and future acquisitions with our existing business is a complex, time-consuming and costly process requiring the employment of additional personnel, including key management and accounting personnel. Additionally, the integration of these acquisitions with our existing business may require significant financial resources that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development or expansion of existing operations. Unanticipated problems, delays, costs or liabilities may also be encountered in the development of these acquisitions. Failure to successfully and fully integrate and develop these businesses and operations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The difficulties of combining the acquired operations include, among other things:

operating a significantly larger combined organization;

coordinating geographically disparate organizations, systems and facilities;

consolidating corporate technological and administrative functions;

integrating internal controls and other corporate governance matters;

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the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;

unexpected customer or key employee loss from the acquired businesses;

hiring additional management and other critical personnel;

negotiating with labor unions;

a significant increase in our indebtedness; and

potential environmental or regulatory liabilities and title problems.

In addition, we may not realize all of the anticipated benefits from any prior and future acquisitions, such as increased earnings, cost savings and revenue enhancements, for various reasons, including difficulties integrating operations and personnel, higher and unexpected acquisition and operating costs, unknown liabilities, inaccurate reserve estimates and fluctuations in markets. If these benefits do not meet the expectations of financial or industry analysts, the market price of our shares may decline.

We are subject to the risk of union disputes and work stoppages at our facilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Hourly workers at our Alabama and West Virginia facilities are covered by collective bargaining agreements with the Industrial Division of the Communications Workers of America, under a contract running through July 2010 and with The United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union under a contract running through April 24, 2011. Our union employees in Brazil are working under a contract running through October 2009. Our union employees in Argentina are working under a contract running through April 2010. New labor contracts will have to be negotiated to replace expiring contracts from time to time. If we are unable to satisfactorily renegotiate those labor contracts on terms acceptable to us or without a strike or work stoppage, the effects on our business could be materially adverse. Any strike or work stoppage could disrupt production schedules and delivery times, adversely affecting sales. In addition, existing labor contracts may not prevent a strike or work stoppage, and any such work stoppage could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are dependent on key personnel.

Our operations depend to a significant degree on the continued employment of our core senior management team. In particular, we are dependent on the skills, knowledge and experience of Alan Kestenbaum, our Executive Chairman, Jeff Bradley, our Chief Executive Officer, Arden Sims, our Chief Operating Officer, Malcolm Appelbaum, our Chief Financial Officer, and Stephen Lebowitz, our Chief Legal Officer. If these employees are unable to continue in their respective roles, or if we are unable to attract and retain other skilled employees, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. We currently have employment agreements with Alan Kestenbaum, Jeff Bradley, Arden Sims, Malcolm Appelbaum and Stephen Lebowitz, each of which contains non-compete provisions. Such provisions may not be enforceable by us. Additionally, we are substantially dependent upon key personnel in our financial and information technology staff who enable us to meet our regulatory and contractual financial reporting obligations, including reporting requirements under our credit facilities.

Metals manufacturing is an inherently dangerous activity.

Metals manufacturing generally, and smelting, in particular, is inherently dangerous and subject to fire, explosion and sudden major equipment failure. This can and has resulted in accidents resulting in the serious injury or death of production personnel and prolonged production shutdowns. We have experienced fatal accidents and equipment malfunctions in our manufacturing facilities in recent years and may experience fatal accidents or equipment malfunctions again, which could materially affect our business and operations.

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Unexpected equipment failures may lead to production curtailments or shutdowns.

Many of our business activities are characterized by substantial investments in complex production facilities and manufacturing equipment. Because of the complex nature of our production facilities, any interruption in manufacturing resulting from fire, explosion, industrial accidents, natural disaster, equipment failures or otherwise could cause significant losses in operational capacity and could materially and adversely affect our business and operations.

We depend on proprietary manufacturing processes and software. These processes may not yield the cost savings that we anticipate and our proprietary technology may be challenged.

We rely on proprietary technologies and technical capabilities in order to compete effectively and produce high quality silicon metals and silicon-based alloys. Some of these proprietary technologies that we rely on are:

computerized technology that monitors and controls production furnaces;

production software that monitors the introduction of additives to alloys, allowing the precise formulation of the chemical composition of products; and

flowcaster equipment, which maintains certain characteristics of silicon-based alloys as they are cast.

We are subject to a risk that:

we may not have sufficient funds to develop new technology and to implement effectively our technologies as competitors improve their processes;

if implemented, our technologies may not work as planned; and

our proprietary technologies may be challenged and we may not be able to protect our rights to these technologies.

Patent or other intellectual property infringement claims may be asserted against us by a competitor or others. Our intellectual property may not be enforceable and it may not prevent others from developing and marketing competitive products or methods. An infringement action against us may require the diversion of substantial funds from our operations and may require management to expend efforts that might otherwise be devoted to operations. A successful challenge to the validity of any of our proprietary intellectual property may subject us to a significant award of damages or we may be enjoined from using our proprietary intellectual property, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We also rely on trade secrets, know-how and continuing technological advancement to maintain our competitive position. We may not be able to effectively protect our rights to unpatented trade secrets and know-how.

We are subject to environmental, health and safety regulations, including laws that impose substantial costs and the risk of material liabilities.

We are subject to extensive foreign, federal, national, state, provincial and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations governing, among other things, the generation, discharge, emission, storage, handling, transportation, use, treatment and disposal of hazardous substances; land use, reclamation and remediation; and the health and safety of our employees. We are also required to obtain permits from governmental authorities for certain operations. We

may not have been and may not be at all times in complete compliance with such laws, regulations and permits. If we violate or fail to comply with these laws, regulations or permits, we could be subject to penalties, fines, restrictions on operations or other sanctions. Under these laws, regulations and permits, we could also be held liable for any and all consequences arising out of human exposure to hazardous substances or environmental damage we may cause or that relates to our operations or properties.

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Under certain environmental laws, we could be required to remediate or be held responsible for all of the costs relating to any contamination at our or our predecessors' past or present facilities and at third party waste disposal sites. We could also be held liable under these environmental laws for sending or arranging for hazardous substances to be sent to third party disposal or treatment facilities if such facilities are found to be contaminated. Under these laws we could be held liable even if we did not know of, or were not responsible for, such contamination, or even if we never owned or operated the contaminated disposal or treatment facility.

There are a variety of laws and regulations in place or being considered at the international, federal, regional, state and local levels of government that restrict or are reasonably likely to restrict the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. These legislative and regulatory developments may cause us to incur material costs if we are required to reduce or offset greenhouse gas emissions and may result in a material increase in our energy costs due to additional regulation of power generators.

Environmental laws are complex, change frequently and are likely to become more stringent in the future. Therefore, our costs of complying with current and future environmental laws, and our liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We operate in a highly competitive industry.

The silicon-based alloy and silicon metal markets are capital intensive and competitive. Our primary competitors are Elkem AS, owned by Orkla ASA, a large Norwegian public company, Grupo Ferroatlantica S.L. and various producers in China. Our competitors may have greater financial resources, as well as other strategic advantages to maintain, improve and possibly expand their facilities; and as a result, they may be better positioned to adapt to changes in the industry or the global economy. The advantages that our competitors have over us could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, new entrants may increase competition in our industry, which could materially adversely affect our business. An increase in the use of substitutes for certain of our products also could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operations.

We have historically operated at near the maximum capacity of our operating facilities. Because the cost of increasing capacity may be prohibitively expensive, we may have difficulty increasing our production and profits.

Our facilities are able to manufacture collectively approximately 156,400 MT of silicon metal and 72,800 MT of silicon-based alloys on an annual basis. GMI intends to reopen its idled silicon metal production facility in Niagara Falls, New York, in fiscal 2010, which will increase our silicon metal capacity by approximately 30,000 MT. After we reopen this plant and it is operating at full capacity, and after reopening the Selma, Alabama plant, our ability to increase production and revenues will depend on expanding existing facilities or opening new ones. Increasing capacity is difficult because:

adding new production capacity to an existing silicon plant to produce approximately 14,000 MT of metallurgical grade silicon would cost approximately \$25,000,000 per smelting furnace and take at least 12 to 18 months to complete;

a greenfield development project would take at least three to five years to complete and would require significant capital expenditure and environmental compliance costs; and

obtaining sufficient and dependable power at competitive rates near areas with the required natural resources is difficult to accomplish.

We may not have sufficient funds to expand existing facilities or open new ones and may be required to incur significant debt to do so, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Some of our subsidiaries are subject to restrictive covenants under credit facilities. These covenants could significantly affect the way in which we conduct our business. Our failure to comply with these covenants could lead to an acceleration of our debt.

Credit facilities maintained by some of our subsidiaries contain covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to sell assets; incur, repay or refinance indebtedness; create liens; make investments; engage

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in mergers or acquisitions; pay dividends, including to us; repurchase stock; or make capital expenditures. These credit facilities also require compliance with specified financial covenants, including minimum interest coverage and maximum leverage ratios. These subsidiaries cannot borrow under their credit facilities if the additional borrowings would cause them to breach the financial covenants. Further, a significant portion of GMI's and Globe Metals' assets are pledged to secure indebtedness.

Our ability to continue to comply with applicable covenants may be affected by events beyond our control. The breach of any of the covenants contained in a credit facility, unless waived, would be a default under the facility. This would permit the lenders to terminate their commitments to extend credit under, and accelerate the maturity of, the facility. The acceleration of debt could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and liquidity. If we were unable to repay our debt to the lenders and holders or otherwise obtain a waiver from the lenders and holders, the lenders and holders could proceed against the collateral securing the credit facility and exercise all other rights available to them. We may not have sufficient funds to make these accelerated payments and may not be able to obtain any such waiver on acceptable terms or at all.

Certain of our subsidiaries are restricted from making distributions to us which limits our ability to pay dividends.

Substantially all of our assets are held by and our revenues are generated by our subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries borrow funds in order to finance our operations. The terms of certain of those financings place restrictions on distributions of funds to us. If these limitations prevent distributions to us or our subsidiaries do not generate positive cash flows, we will be limited in our ability to pay dividends and may be unable to transfer funds between subsidiaries if required to support our subsidiaries.

Our insurance costs may increase and we may experience additional exclusions and limitations on coverage in the future.

We have maintained various forms of insurance, including insurance covering claims related to our properties and risks associated with our operations. Our existing property and liability insurance coverages contain exclusions and limitations on coverage. From time-to-time, in connection with renewals of insurance, we have experienced additional exclusions and limitations on coverage, larger self-insured retentions and deductibles and significantly higher premiums. As a result, in the future our insurance coverage may not cover claims to the extent that it has in the past and the costs that we incur to procure insurance may increase significantly, either of which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Solsil may never operate profitably or generate substantial revenues.

We acquired an 81% interest in Solsil in February 2008, and although we expect to expand its operations through the construction of new facilities, its financial prospects are uncertain. Solsil's continued growth, including the construction of new facilities, will require a commitment of significant financial resources that we may determine are not available given the expansion of other existing operations and continuing research and development efforts. In addition, Solsil's continued growth requires a commitment of personnel, including key positions in management that may not be available to us when needed. Unanticipated problems, construction delays, cost overruns, raw material shortages, environmental and/or governmental regulation, limited power availability or unexpected liabilities may also be encountered. Furthermore, Solsil's future profitability is dependent on its ability to produce UMG at significantly larger scales than it currently produces today and with commercially viable costs. Some of the other challenges we may encounter include:

technical challenges, including further improving Solsil's proprietary metallurgical process;

increasing the size and scale of our operations on a cost-effective basis;

capitalizing on market demands and potentially rapid market supply and demand fluctuations;

continued acceptance by the market of our current and future products, including the use of UMG in the photovoltaic (solar) market;

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a rapidly growing competitive environment with more new players entering the photovoltaic (solar) market;

achieving the objectives and responsibilities under our joint development and supply agreement with BP Solar International;

alternative competing technologies such as thin films, ribbon string and nano-technology; and

responding to rapid technological changes.

Failure to successfully address these and other challenges may hinder or prevent our ability to achieve our objectives in a timely manner.

We have operations and assets in the U.S., Argentina, Brazil, China and Poland, and may have operations and assets in other countries in the future. Our international operations and assets may be subject to various economic, social and governmental risks.

Our international operations and sales will expose us to risks that could negatively impact our future sales or profitability. Our operations may not develop in the same way or at the same rate as might be expected in a country with an economy similar to the United States. The additional risks that we may be exposed to in these cases include, but are not limited to:

tariffs and trade barriers;

currency fluctuations which could decrease our revenues or increase our costs in U.S. dollars;

regulations related to customs and import/export matters;

tax issues, such as tax law changes and variations in tax laws;

limited access to qualified staff;

inadequate infrastructure;

cultural and language differences;

inadequate banking systems;

different and more stringent environmental laws and regulations;

restrictions on the repatriation of profits or payment of dividends;

crime, strikes, riots, civil disturbances, terrorist attacks or wars;

nationalization or expropriation of property;

law enforcement authorities and courts that are weak or inexperienced in commercial matters; and

deterioration of political relations among countries.

Our competitive strength as a low-cost silicon metal producer is partly tied to the value of the U.S. dollar compared to other currencies. The U.S. dollar has fluctuated significantly in value in comparison to major currencies in recent months. Should the value of the U.S. dollar rise in comparison to other currencies, we may lose this competitive strength.

Exchange controls and restrictions on transfers abroad and capital inflow restrictions have limited and can be expected to continue to limit the availability of international credit. In 2001 and 2002, Argentina imposed exchange controls and transfer restrictions substantially limiting the ability of companies to retain foreign currency or make payments abroad. These restrictions have been substantially eased, including those requiring the Central Bank's prior authorization for the transfer of funds abroad in order to pay dividends. However, Argentina may re-impose exchange control or transfer restrictions in the future, among other things, in response to capital flight or a significant depreciation of the peso. In addition, the government adopted various rules and regulations in June 2005 that established new controls on capital inflows, requiring, among other things, that 30% of all capital inflows (subject to certain exceptions) be deposited for one year in a non-assignable non-interest bearing account in Argentina. Additional controls could have a negative effect on the economy and Globe Metales' business if imposed in an economic environment where access to local capital is substantially constrained. Moreover, in such event, restrictions on the transfers of funds abroad may impede our ability to receive dividend payments as a holder of Globe Metales shares.

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Risks Related to the Offering

Our stock price may be volatile, and purchasers of our common stock could incur substantial losses.

Our stock price may be volatile. The stock market in general has experienced extreme volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. As a result of this volatility, you may not be able to sell your common stock at or above the price at which you purchase the shares. The market price for our common stock may be influenced by many factors, including:

the success of competitive products or technologies;

regulatory developments in the United States and foreign countries;

developments or disputes concerning patents or other proprietary rights;

the recruitment or departure of key personnel;

quarterly or annual variations in our financial results or those of companies that are perceived to be similar to us;

market conditions in the industries in which we compete and issuance of new or changed securities analysts reports or recommendations;

the failure of securities analysts to cover our common stock or changes in financial estimates by analysts;

the inability to meet the financial estimates of analysts who follow our common stock;

investor perception of our company and of the industry in which we compete; and

general economic, political and market conditions.

A substantial portion of our total outstanding shares may be sold into the market at any time. This could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

After the expiration of the lock-up agreements to which 43,914,029 shares are subject, all of the shares being sold in this offering will be freely tradable without restrictions or further registration under the federal securities laws, unless purchased by our affiliates as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Because only a limited number of shares are available for sale shortly presently due to existing contractual and legal restrictions on resale, there may be sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market after the restrictions lapse. This may adversely affect the prevailing market price and our ability to raise equity capital in the future. We intend to register 5,000,000 shares of our common stock that we may issue under our stock plan, some of which shares are not subject to lock-up agreements. Once we register these shares, they can be freely sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to certain lock-up agreements. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock.

The concentration of our capital stock ownership among our largest stockholders, and their affiliates, will limit your ability to influence corporate matters.

Our four largest stockholders, including our Executive Chairman, together beneficially own approximately 46% of our outstanding common stock. Consequently, these stockholders have significant influence over all matters that require approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors and approval of

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significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership will limit your ability to influence corporate matters, and as a result, actions may be taken that you may not view as beneficial.

Prior material weaknesses and significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting may not have been adequately remediated and may adversely affect our ability to comply with financial reporting regulations and to publish accurate financial statements.

We maintain a system of internal control over financial reporting, which is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Principal Executive Officers and Principal Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As a public company, we will have significant additional requirements for enhanced financial reporting and internal controls. We will be required to document and test our internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which requires annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and a report by our independent registered public accounting firm addressing these assessments. The process of designing and implementing effective internal controls is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a system of internal controls that is adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations as a public company.

While we believe that we have remediated the material weaknesses and certain significant deficiencies identified in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, the corrective actions we have taken may not have completely remediated the remaining the significant deficiencies. As a result of inherent limitations, our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, errors or omissions. Any projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of internal control to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with our policies or procedures may deteriorate. We cannot be certain in future periods that other control deficiencies that may constitute one or more material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting will not be identified. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, including any failure to implement or difficulty in implementing required new or improved controls, our business and results of operations could be harmed, the results of operations we report could be subject to adjustments, we could incur further remediation costs, we could fail to be able to provide reasonable assurance as to our financial results or the effectiveness of our internal controls or meet our reporting obligations to the SEC and third parties (including lenders under our financing arrangements) on a timely basis and there could be a material adverse effect on the price of our securities.

We have not yet completed our evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting in compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

We will be required to comply with the internal control evaluation and certification requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in fiscal 2010. We have not yet completed our evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting. During the course of our evaluation, we have identified and may identify more areas requiring improvement and may be required to design enhanced processes and controls to address issues identified through this review. We may experience higher than anticipated operating expenses as well as outside auditing, consulting and other professional fees during the implementation of these changes and thereafter. Further, we may need to hire additional qualified personnel in order for us to complete our evaluation and remedy our deficiencies, as well as to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to implement these changes effectively or efficiently, it could harm our operations,

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financial reporting or financial results and could result in our conclusion that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective.

We do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of our business. In addition, the terms of any future debt agreements may preclude us from paying dividends. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of our common stock may be your sole source of gain for the foreseeable future.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and by-laws could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could deter or prevent a change in control.

Some provisions in our certificate of incorporation and by-laws, as well as Delaware statutes, may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control. These provisions, including those providing for the possible issuance of shares of our preferred stock and the right of the Board of Directors to amend the bylaws, may make it more difficult for other persons, without the approval of our Board of Directors, to make a tender offer or otherwise acquire a substantial number of shares of our common stock or to launch other takeover attempts that a stockholder might consider to be in his or her best interest. These provisions could limit the price that some investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled Prospectus Summary, Risk Factors, Use of Proceeds, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements about:

the anticipated benefits and risks associated with our business strategy;

our future operating results and the future value of our common stock;

the anticipated size or trends of the markets in which we compete and the anticipated competition in those markets;

our ability to attract customers in a cost-efficient manner;

our ability to attract and retain qualified management personnel;

our future capital requirements and our ability to satisfy our capital needs;

the potential for additional issuances of our securities; and

the possibility of future acquisitions of businesses or assets.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as anticipates, believes, could, estimates, expects, intends, may, plans, potential, predicts, projects, should, will, would and similar expressions. You should identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties. We discuss many of these risks in this prospectus in greater detail under the heading Risk Factors beginning on page 5. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the documents that we have filed as exhibits to the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements publicly or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

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DIVIDEND POLICY

Although we paid a one-time special dividend in December 2006, at the present time, we intend to retain all of our available earnings generated by operations for the development and growth of the business. The decision to pay dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors and depends on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and other factors that our Board of Directors deems relevant.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus.

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

The following tables summarize certain selected consolidated financial data, which should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated financial data presented below for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected consolidated financial data presented below for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 are derived from audited financial statements. Successor entity refers to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. (GSM), formerly known as International Metal Enterprises, Inc. (IME). IME, which was a special purpose acquisition vehicle, acquired Globe Metallurgical, Inc. (GMI), the Predecessor, on November 13, 2006 and IME changed its name to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. The operations of GSM were insignificant compared with our subsequent acquisitions. Therefore, GMI is the Predecessor because it was the first and most significant acquisition, some of the founding investors in GSM were also investors in GMI, and GMI is the entity that has the most influence on the group of entities that have been acquired by GSM since November 13, 2006. The financial statements for the Successor periods are not comparable to the Predecessor periods, because the Predecessor periods do not include results of subsequent acquisitions, including Globe Metals and Globe Metales.

	Successor			Predecessor		
	Period from			Year Ended		
	July 1			June 30,		
	to			June 30,		
	November 12,			2005		
	Year Ended June 30,	2008	2007	2006	2006	2005
	2009					
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)					
Statement of operations data:						
Net sales	\$ 426,291	\$ 452,639	221,928	\$ 73,173	173,008	132,223
Cost of goods sold	324,535	346,227	184,122	66,683	147,682	103,566
Selling, general and administrative expenses	61,823	48,548	18,541	7,409	14,261	9,180
Research and development	1,394	901	120			
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	69,704					
Restructuring charges	1,711					
Operating (loss) income	(32,876)	56,963	19,145	(919)	11,065	19,477
Interest and other (expense) income	(899)	(5,285)	504	(7,579)	(6,010)	(5,291)
(Loss) income before income taxes, deferred interest subject to redemption and minority interest	(33,775)	51,678	19,649	(8,498)	5,055	14,186
Provision for income taxes	11,609	15,936	7,047	(2,800)	1,914	4,968
	(45,384)	35,742	12,602	(5,698)	3,141	9,218

Net (loss) income before deferred interest subject to redemption and minority interest							
Deferred interest subject to redemption				(768)			
Losses attributable to minority interest, net of tax	3,403	721					
Net (loss) income attributable to common stock	\$ (41,981)	\$ 36,463	11,834	\$ (5,698)	3,141	9,218	
Net (loss) income per common share basic	\$ (0.65)	\$ 0.62	0.25	\$ (2,947.26)	2,067.04	9,218.06	
Net (loss) income per common share diluted	\$ (0.65)	\$ 0.50	0.24	\$ (2,947.26)	2,067.04	9,218.06	
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$	\$	0.07	\$			

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Balance sheet data:

	June 30, 2009	Successor June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007	Predecessor June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 61,876	\$ 73,994	67,741	\$	
Total assets	473,280	548,174	389,343	140,572	99,660
Total debt including current portion	59,613	89,205	75,877	50,431	54,055
Total stockholders equity	304,383	342,281	222,621	58,425	20,309

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

You should read the following discussion and analysis together with Selected Financial Data and our consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about us and our industry. These forward-looking statements involve assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those indicated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, as more fully described in the Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this prospectus. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason, even if new information becomes available or other events occur in the future.

Introduction

Globe Specialty Metals, together with its subsidiaries (collectively, we, our, Globe, or the Company) is one of the leading manufacturers of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys. We currently own and operate seven manufacturing facilities principally in three reportable business segments: GMI, our U.S. operations; Globe Metais, our Brazilian operations; and, Globe Metales, our Argentine operations. Our facilities have the capacity to produce collectively approximately 156,400 MT of silicon metal and 72,800 MT of silicon-based alloy products on an annual basis. We expect to reopen our idle production facility in Niagara Falls, New York, in the second quarter of fiscal 2010, which will increase our silicon metal capacity by approximately 30,000 MT. We also have the ability to quickly reopen the Selma, Alabama facility with minimal expense as demand improves.

We were incorporated in December 2004 pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware under the name International Metal Enterprises, Inc. for the initial purpose of serving as a vehicle for the acquisition of companies operating in the metals and mining industries. In November 2006, we changed our name to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc.

In November 2006, we began to execute our strategy of seeking out and acquiring leading manufacturers of silicon metal and other silicon-based alloys and other related businesses. Also in November 2006, we acquired Globe Metallurgical, Inc. In November 2006, we acquired Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A., whose name subsequently was changed to Globe Metales S.A., UltraCore Polska Sp.z.o.o, and Ultra Core Corporation (UCC); the former three collectively known as the Stein Group (SG). UCP and UCC are included in our Other reportable segment. UCC's operations have subsequently been integrated into the operations of GMI. In January 2007, we acquired Camargo Correa Metais S.A., whose name subsequently was changed to Globe Metais Industria e Comercio S.A. In February 2008, we acquired Solsil, Inc. and in May 2008 we entered into a business combination with Ningxia Yonvey Coal Industrial Co., Ltd.

Business Segments

We operate in six reportable segments:

GMI a manufacturer of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys located in the United States with plants in Beverly, Ohio, Alloy, West Virginia, Niagara Falls, New York and Selma, Alabama and a quartzite mine in Billingsley, Alabama;

Globe Metais a manufacturer of silicon metal located in Brazil with a plant in Breu Branco and a number of leased quartzite mining operations and forest reserves in the state of Para;

Globe Metales a manufacturer of silicon-based alloys located in Argentina with plants in Mendoza and San Luis;

Solsil a developer and manufacturer of upgraded metallurgical grade silicon metal located in the United States with operations in Beverly, Ohio;

Corporate a corporate office including general expenses, investments, and related investment income; and

Other including an electrode production operation in China and a cored-wire production facility located in Poland. These segments do not fit into the above reportable segments, and are immaterial for purposes of separate disclosure.

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Overview and Outlook

Sales and shipments are increasing as customers order more material to support their increased production needs. Silicon metal and silicon-based alloys sales and shipments in our fiscal fourth quarter ended June 30, 2009 were up 7% and 14%, respectively, from the prior quarter. The average selling price of silicon metal increased 1% from the prior quarter as the market began to firm, but the average selling price of silicon-based alloys declined 17% as our sales mix shifted towards a lower priced product which, after a large rise in price in fiscal 2009, is now coming under increased price competition. Sales and shipments continued their modest increase in our first quarter of fiscal 2010 with shipments of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys both rising. Our average selling prices in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 remain even with fourth quarter levels, but spot prices for silicon metal appear to be rising as demand increases. We expect continued increases in shipments and sales in our fiscal 2010 second quarter as customer production volumes begin to return to more normalized levels. We also expect our average sales prices for silicon metal and silicon-based alloys to remain relatively stable in the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

Our fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 began with record first quarter net sales and operating income which followed a strong fourth quarter finish to fiscal 2008. However, as the global economic recession began to significantly affect our customers in late calendar 2008 and ferrosilicon alloy imports began to increase, our shipments, sales and operating income began to decline. Shipments of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys declined 20% in our fiscal second quarter and another 36% in our fiscal third quarter. Shipments of silicon-based alloys experienced a greater volume decline than silicon metal as alloy products are largely sold through spot or quarterly contracts. As a result of our take-or-pay silicon metal contracts and favorable industry dynamics our average selling prices remained stable throughout fiscal 2009, despite the volume declines. We reacted rapidly to the precipitous volume declines by idling certain furnaces in the U.S., Brazil, and Argentina and, in April 2009, idling our Selma plant. We also implemented a company-wide cost reduction program which permanently reduced headcount, cut outside services and other production costs. As a result of these actions we generated gross margins of 24% in our fiscal second quarter and 19% in our fiscal third quarter, and remained profitable (prior to goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges) throughout fiscal 2009. Gross margins declined to 18% in our fiscal fourth quarter but are showing increases at the beginning of fiscal 2010.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management bases our estimates and judgments on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates used under different assumptions or conditions. We have provided a description of all significant accounting policies in the notes to our consolidated financial statements. We believe that the following accounting policies involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity.

Business Combinations

We have completed a number of significant business acquisitions. Our business strategy contemplates that we may pursue additional acquisitions in the future. When we acquire a business, the purchase price is allocated to the tangible assets, identifiable intangible assets and liabilities acquired. Any residual purchase price is recorded as goodwill. Management generally engages independent third-party appraisal firms to assist in determining the fair values of assets acquired. Such a valuation requires management to make significant estimates, especially with respect to intangible assets. These estimates are based on historical experience and information obtained from the management of the acquired companies. These estimates can include, but are not limited to, the cash flows that an asset is expected

to generate in the future, the appropriate weighted average cost of capital, and the cost savings expected to be derived from acquiring an asset. These estimates are inherently uncertain and may impact reported depreciation and amortization in future periods, as well as any related impairment of goodwill or other long lived assets.

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Goodwill and Other Intangibles

At June 30, 2009, we had goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives totaling \$52,305,000. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142), we annually review, in the third quarter of our fiscal year, goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives for impairment. A review is also performed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. Reporting units are determined in accordance with the guidance in SFAS 142. If we determine that the carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles may not be recoverable, a permanent impairment charge is recorded for the amount by which the carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles exceeds its fair value. Fair value is measured based on a discounted cash flow method, using a discount rate determined by us to be commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model, or a valuation technique based on multiples of earnings consistent with the objective of measuring fair value. The estimates of cash flows, future earnings, and discount rate are subject to change due to the economic environment and business trends, including such factors as interest rates, expected market returns and volatility of markets served, as well as government regulation and technological change. We believe that the estimates of future cash flows, future earnings, and fair value are reasonable; however, changes in estimates, circumstances or conditions could have a significant impact on our fair valuation determination, which could then result in a material impairment charge in our results of operations.

Inventories

At June 30, 2009, we had inventories totaling \$67,394,000. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value, which does not exceed net realizable value. Cost of inventories is determined either by the first-in, first-out method or by the average cost method. When circumstances indicate a potential valuation issue, tests are performed to assess net realizable value, and as necessary, an inventory write-down is recorded for obsolete, slow moving or defective inventory. Management estimates market and net realizable value based on current and future selling prices for our inventories, as well as the expected utilization of parts and supplies in our manufacturing process. Management believes that these estimates are reasonable; however, changes in estimates or future price decreases caused by changing economic conditions, including customer demand, could result in future inventory adjustments, resulting in decreased operating profits and lower asset levels.

Share-Based Compensation

During the year ended June 30, 2009, we recorded share-based compensation expense of \$6,395,000. We account for share-based payments to employees in accordance with SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), which requires that share-based payments (to the extent they are compensatory) be recognized in our consolidated statement of operations based on their fair values. In addition, we have applied the provisions of the SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107) in our accounting under SFAS 123(R). We are required to estimate the stock awards that we ultimately expect to vest and to reduce share-based compensation expense for the effects of estimated forfeitures of awards over the expense recognition period. Given our share-based compensation was granted under a new plan and that there is relatively no historical data, we have estimated a forfeiture rate of zero. Actual forfeitures in the future may differ from this estimate, which would favorably impact our future results from operations.

We estimate the fair value of employee stock options using a Black-Scholes valuation model. Our common stock is currently traded on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ Global Select Market (effective July 29, 2009). Accordingly, in making stock awards as of June 30, 2009, we value our common stock based upon reported trades on the AIM market (and NASDAQ subsequent to our July listing) on or immediately preceding the date of grant and also based upon the average of the bid and ask prices reported on the AIM (NASDAQ) market. The

fair value of an award is affected by our closing stock price on the AIM (NASDAQ) market on the date of grant as well as other assumptions, including the estimated volatility over the term of the awards and the estimated period of time that we expect employees to hold their stock options, which is calculated using the simplified method allowed by SAB 107. As there is limited trading data related to our common stock, the expected volatility over the expected vesting term of our share-based compensation is based on the historical volatilities of similar companies. The risk-free interest rate assumption we use is based upon United States Treasury interest rates appropriate for the expected life of the

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awards. Our expected dividend rate is zero since we do not currently pay cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. Actual results could differ from these estimates, which would impact our results from operations.

Income Taxes

We recorded a provision for income taxes of \$11,609,000 during the year ended June 30, 2009. As part of the process of preparing consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we conduct business. This process involves estimating actual current tax expense and temporary differences between tax and financial reporting. Temporary differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in the consolidated balance sheet. We must assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income. A valuation allowance is recognized to reduce deferred tax assets if, and to the extent that, it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The determination of the need for a valuation allowance is based on an on-going evaluation of current information including, among other things, estimates of future earnings in different tax jurisdictions and the expected timing of deferred income tax asset reversals. We believe that the determination to record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred income tax assets is a critical accounting estimate because it is based on an estimate of future taxable income in the various tax jurisdictions in which we do business, which is susceptible to change and may or may not occur, as well as the estimated timing of the reversal of temporary differences which create our deferred income tax assets, and because the impact of adjusting a valuation allowance may be material. In the event that actual results differ from estimates in future periods, and depending on the tax strategies that we may be able to implement, changes to the valuation allowance could impact our financial position and results of operations.

As part of our accounting for business combinations, some of the purchase price is allocated to goodwill and intangible assets. Amortization expense associated with acquired intangible assets is generally not tax deductible; however, deferred taxes have been recorded for non-deductible amortization expense as a part of the purchase price allocation process. We have taken into account the allocation of these identified intangibles among different taxing jurisdictions in establishing the related deferred tax liabilities. Income tax contingencies existing as of the acquisition dates of the acquired companies are evaluated quarterly and any adjustments are recorded as adjustments to (a) reduce to zero any goodwill related to the acquisition, (b) reduce to zero other noncurrent intangible assets related to the acquisition, and (c) reduce income tax expense.

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Boards (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). This interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes. This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. According to the interpretation the Company would recognize an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information, based on the technical merits of the position. The income tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition classification on the consolidated balance sheet, interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods, disclosure and transition. The determination of an uncertain tax position and the likelihood of it being realized requires critical judgment and estimates. We carefully assess each of the uncertain tax positions in order to determine the tax benefit that can be recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

We adopted FIN 48 effective July 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48 we reviewed our tax filing positions by jurisdiction and upon completion of the review did not record a provision for uncertain income tax positions as required by FIN 48. Going forward, we will record and/or disclose such potential tax liabilities, as

appropriate, and will reasonably estimate our income tax liabilities and recoverable tax assets. If new information becomes available, adjustments will be charged against income at that time. We do not anticipate that such adjustments would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or liquidity; however, it is possible that the final outcomes could have a material impact on our reported results of operations.

Table of Contents***Pensions***

We have three noncontributory defined pension benefit plans that were frozen in 2003. Our pension plans and postretirement benefit plans are accounted for under 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)* using actuarial valuations required by SFAS No. 87 *Employers Accounting for Pensions* and SFAS No. 106 *Employers Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*. We consider accounting for employee benefit plans critical because we are required to make significant subjective judgments about a number of actuarial assumptions, including discount rates, long-term return on plan assets, and mortality rates. Expected return on plan assets is determined based on historical results adjusted for anticipated market movements. Depending on the assumptions and estimates used, the pension benefit (expense) could vary within a range of outcomes and have a material effect on reported results. In addition, the assumptions can materially affect accumulated benefit obligations and future cash funding.

The weighted-average expected long-term rates of return on pension plan assets were 8.50% at both June 30, 2009 and 2008. This rate is determined annually by management based on a weighted average of current and historical market trends, historical and expected portfolio performance and the current and expected portfolio mix of investments. A 1.00% change in these expected long-term rates of return, with all other variables held constant, would not have a material impact on our pension expense.

The weighted-average discount rates for pension plan obligations were 6.25% and 6.75% at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The weighted-average discount rates for net period benefit (cost) were 6.75% and 6.25% at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These rates are used to calculate the present value of plan liabilities and are determined annually by management. The discount rate is established utilizing the Citigroup Pension Discount Curve. A 1.00% change in discount rate, with all other variables held constant, would not have a material impact on our pension expense and would impact the projected benefit obligation by approximately \$2,250,000.

Results of Operations

Our results of operations are significantly affected by our recent acquisitions. We acquired GMI in November 2006, SG in November 2006, Globe Metais in January 2007, Solsil in February 2008 and Yonvey in May 2008. Accordingly, our results for the year ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 include the results of GMI, SG and Globe Metais for the entire period and include the results of Solsil for the four month period ended June 30, 2008 and for the entire year ended June 30, 2009. Results for the year ended June 30, 2009 include the results of Yonvey for the entire period, and one and a half months results are included for the year ended June 30, 2008. Our results for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, include the results of GMI and SG for approximately seven and a half months following their acquisitions and the results of Globe Metais for the five months following its acquisition.

Table of Contents**GSM Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 vs. 2008****Consolidated Operations**

The following table presents consolidated operating results:

	Years Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2009	2008		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 426,291	452,639	(26,348)	(5.8)%
Cost of goods sold	324,535	346,227	(21,692)	(6.3)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	61,823	48,548	13,275	27.3%
Research and development	1,394	901	493	54.7%
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	69,704		69,704	NA
Restructuring charges	1,711		1,711	NA
Operating (loss) income	(32,876)	56,963	(89,839)	(157.7)%
Interest (expense) income, net	(6,218)	(7,026)	808	(11.5)%
Other income	5,319	1,741	3,578	205.5%
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes and losses attributable to minority interest	(33,775)	51,678	(85,453)	(165.4)%
Provision for income taxes	11,609	15,936	(4,327)	(23.4)%
Losses attributable to minority interest, net of tax	3,403	721	2,682	(372.0)%
Net (loss) income attributable to common stock	\$ (41,981)	36,463	(79,045)	(216.8)%

Net Sales:

	Year Ended June 30, 2009			Year Ended June 30, 2008		
	Net Sales			Net Sales		
	\$(in 000s)	MT	\$/MT	\$(in 000s)	MT	\$/MT
	(Unaudited)					
Silicon metal	\$ 257,571	100,461	\$ 2,564	\$ 329,278	145,675	\$ 2,260
Silicon-based alloys	141,356	59,554	2,374	105,327	68,731	1,532
Silicon metal and silicon-based alloys	398,927	160,015	2,493	434,605	214,406	2,027
Silica fume and other	27,364			18,034		
Total net sales	\$ 426,291			\$ 452,639		

The decrease in net sales of \$26,348,000 was primarily attributable to a 25% decline in volumes caused by the global economic crisis which was partially offset by a 23% increase in pricing. The volume decreases are comprised of a 31% and 13% decrease in silicon metal and silicon-based alloy tons sold, respectively, and resulted in decreased net sales of approximately \$116,263,000. Pricing increases were comprised of a 13% and 55% increase in silicon metal and silicon-based alloys average selling prices, respectively, and resulted in increased net sales of approximately \$80,585,000. Silica fume and other revenue increased by \$9,330,000 primarily due to the timing of the Yonvey acquisition in China, a carbon electrode production facility, in May 2008 and an increase in the sale of by-products.

Cost of Goods Sold:

The decrease in the cost of goods sold of \$21,692,000 represented a 6% year-over-year decrease in costs which is significantly less than the 25% or 54,391 metric tons decrease in year-over-year volumes. The disproportionate decrease in costs was due to the impact of the Yonvey and Solsil acquisitions, lower factory capacity utilization, increased power costs, and increased electrode costs. The acquisition of Solsil in February

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2008, contributed incremental cost of goods sold of approximately \$6,475,000. The cost of goods sold at Yonvey and Solsil for fiscal 2009 includes inventory write-downs of \$5,835,000. Power costs increased due to a new rate structure at Globe Metals which started on July 1, 2008. Power costs at Globe Metals were \$14,186,000 higher than they would have been if power rates remained constant. At GMI power rates were higher due to fixed demand charges being allocated over lower volume and power tariff increases at all GMI production facilities. Power costs at GMI were \$10,234,000 higher than they would have been if power costs remained constant. We idled certain furnaces at all of our facilities in the second half of fiscal 2009, resulting in a significant reduction in the absorption of fixed costs.

Gross margin represented approximately 24% of net sales in fiscal 2008 and remained comparable in fiscal 2009 as a result of higher average selling prices offset by higher power costs, inventory write-downs, and lower capacity utilization.

Selling, General and Administrative:

The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of \$13,275,000 was primarily due to: the timing of the Solsil and Yonvey acquisitions in fiscal 2008, which contributed increases of \$569,000 and \$3,007,000, respectively; \$2,527,000 of deferring offering costs written off because our initial public offering was postponed by more than 90 days; executive bonuses and bonus accruals at corporate which increased by approximately \$7,460,000, including a special, one-time discretionary bonus of \$5,000,000 paid to our Executive Chairman; and, an increase of \$2,250,000 in salaries and benefits related to increased infrastructure in advance our initial public offering. These increases were partially offset by a reduction of share-based compensation expense of \$1,781,000.

Research and Development:

The increase in research and development expenses of \$493,000 was primarily due to the acquisition of Solsil in February 2008, which contributed an incremental \$679,000 of expenses, partially offset by a decrease of \$333,000 at Globe Metals as certain projects that were underway in the prior year were completed.

Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment:

Goodwill and intangible asset impairment for fiscal 2009 was approximately \$69,704,000 and was associated with the Solsil business unit. The global economic slowdown, combined with a decrease in oil prices, caused a sharp decline in product price and demand for upgraded metallurgical grade silicon. As a result, it was determined that the value of the Solsil business unit no longer supported its goodwill and intangible asset balances. We have completed our annual impairment assessments for each of our business units, and determined that no further impairment losses exist at June 30, 2009.

Net Interest Expense:

Net interest expense decreased by \$808,000 due to the refinancing and repayment of credit facilities at GMI and Globe Metals, which resulted in overall lower average debt balances, partially offset by lower interest income as a result of reduced interest rates.

Other Income:

Other income increased by \$3,578,000 primarily due to year-over-year foreign exchange gains at Corporate and Globe Metals. Corporate had a year-over-year gain of \$1,411,000 related to a non U.S. dollar denominated liability. Globe Metals had a fiscal 2009 foreign exchange loss of \$2,714,000 associated with the revaluation of long-term reals denominated tax liabilities offset by a gain of \$4,789,000 on our foreign exchange forward contracts, resulting in a net

gain of \$2,075,000 in fiscal 2009, compared to a net gain of \$1,651,000 in fiscal 2008. GMI also reported a gain of \$1,002,000 due to the settlement of litigation and \$448,000 higher income from certain nonoperational third party transactions.

Table of Contents*Provision for Income Taxes:*

Income taxes as a percentage of pre-tax income were approximately (34)% or \$11,609,000 in fiscal 2009 and 31% or \$15,936,000 in fiscal 2008, respectively. The change in our tax provision was primarily due to the fact that the one-time goodwill impairment charge arose from a non-taxable acquisition and no tax benefit was obtained from the goodwill impairment. In addition, the change in the level of earnings and losses within the various tax jurisdictions in which we operate also impacted the effective tax rate.

We currently operate under tax holidays in Brazil and Argentina. In Brazil, we are operating under a tax holiday which taxes our manufacturing income at the preferential rate of 15.25% compared to a statutory rate of 34%. The tax holiday in Brazil expires in 2016. In Argentina, our manufacturing income is taxed at a preferential rate which varies based on production levels from our Argentine facilities. The statutory rate in Argentina is 35%. The tax holiday in Argentina expires in 2012.

*Segment Operations***GMI**

	Years Ended			
	June 30,		Increase	Percentage
	2009	2008	(Decrease)	Change
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 277,466	308,074	(30,608)	(9.9)%
Cost of goods sold	206,712	241,028	(34,316)	(14.2)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23,126	21,702	1,424	6.6%
Restructuring charges	281		281	NA
Operating income	\$ 47,347	45,344	2,003	4.4%

Net sales decreased \$30,608,000 from the prior year to \$277,466,000. The decrease was primarily attributable to a 25% decrease in volumes partially offset by a 23% increase in average selling price. Silicon metal volumes were down 33% due to a decline in demand from our silicone and aluminum customers. Silicon-based alloy volumes were down only 8% due to a reduction in our magnesium ferrosilicon volumes, offset by increases in ferrosilicon products. Pricing for silicon metal was up 14%, due to an increase in spot pricing moderated by our long-term fixed-price contracts, while pricing for silicon-based alloys was up 59%.

Operating income increased by \$2,003,000 from the prior year to \$47,347,000. This was primarily due to an increase in the average selling price offset by volume declines, increased production costs and increased selling, general and administrative expenses. Cost of goods sold decreased 14% while volumes decreased 25%. This increase in cost per ton sold was due to increased power costs, higher electrode prices and reduced capacity utilization. Power rates were higher due to fixed demand charges being allocated over lower volume and power tariff increases at all GMI production facilities. Power costs at GMI were \$10,234,000 higher than they would have been if power cost per ton sold remained constant from 2008 to 2009. Salaries and benefits for employees involved in selling, general and administrative activities increased by approximately \$1,904,000 at GMI, due to increased headcount and increased pension expenses as a result of plan asset losses.

Table of Contents**Globe Metais**

	Years Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2009	June 30, 2008		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 95,096	108,218	(13,122)	(12.1)%
Cost of goods sold	71,164	74,552	(3,388)	(4.5)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8,800	9,817	(1,017)	(10.4)%
Research and development	130	463	(333)	(71.9)%
Restructuring charges	400		400	NA
Operating income	\$ 14,602	23,386	(8,784)	(37.6)%

Net sales decreased \$13,122,000 from the prior year to \$95,096,000. The decrease was primarily attributable to a 31% decrease in volume of silicon metal partially offset by a 30% increase in average selling price. Volumes decreased due to the global reduction in demand for silicones and aluminum. The decrease in domestic Brazilian demand was most pronounced in the second half of 2009.

Operating income decreased by \$8,784,000 from the prior year to \$14,602,000. The decrease was due primarily to lower sales volumes, and a corresponding reduction in capacity utilization, along with a significant increase in power rates. The new power contract rate structure began on July 1, 2008. Power costs at Globe Metais were \$14,186,000 higher than they would have been had power rates per ton sold remained constant from fiscal 2008 to 2009. As a result, cost of goods sold decreased 5%, while volumes decreased 31%. These adverse changes were partially offset by an increase in average selling price of silicon metal and a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses due to a decrease in the use of outside services.

Globe Metales

	Years Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2009	June 30, 2008		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 50,731	42,090	8,641	20.5%
Cost of goods sold	31,544	34,440	(2,896)	(8.4)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,560	2,680	880	32.8%
Restructuring charges	678		678	NA
Operating income	\$ 14,949	4,970	9,979	200.8%

Net sales increased \$8,641,000 from the prior year to \$50,731,000. The increase was primarily attributable to a 57% increase in average selling prices led by calcium silicon price increases, offset by a 24% decrease in volume. Volumes were down across all products except for ferrosilicon-based products.

Operating income increased \$9,979,000 from the prior year to \$14,949,000. The increase was primarily due to an increase in average selling price partially offset by a decrease in volume, the accrual of a power surcharge associated with a potential penalty for excess power usage, and an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses. Cost of goods sold decreased 8% while volumes decreased 24%. This increase in cost per ton sold was due to increased power costs and reduced capacity utilization.

Table of Contents**Solsil**

	Years Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2009	2008		
	June 30, (Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 2,202	1,532	670	43.7%
Cost of goods sold	9,808	3,333	6,475	194.3%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,183	614	569	92.7%
Research and development	1,117	438	679	155.0%
Restructuring charges	187		187	NA
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	69,704		69,704	NA
Operating loss	\$ (79,797)	(2,853)	(76,944)	(2,697.0)%

Net sales increased \$670,000 from the prior year to \$2,202,000 due to an increase in average selling prices during the first half of our fiscal year. In the second half of the year, Solsil was focused on research and development projects and was not producing material for commercial sale.

Cost of goods sold increased \$6,475,000 from the prior year to \$9,808,000, partially due to the timing of the acquisition of Solsil in February 2008. Cost of goods sold in 2009 was approximately \$7,606,000 in excess of net sales, reflecting Solsil's efforts to refine its production process. Cost of goods sold also included an inventory write-down of \$1,956,000. Solsil recorded a goodwill and intangible asset impairment in fiscal 2009 of \$69,704,000. The global economic slowdown, combined with the decrease in oil prices, caused a sharp decline in product price and demand for upgraded metallurgical grade silicon. As a result, it was determined that the value of the Solsil business unit no longer supported its goodwill and intangible asset balances.

Corporate

	Years Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2009	2008		
	June 30, (Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 21,302	12,760	8,542	66.9%
Restructuring charges	95		95	NA
Operating loss	\$ (21,397)	(12,760)	(8,637)	67.7%

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$8,542,000 from the prior year to \$21,302,000. This was primarily due to a special, one-time discretionary bonus of \$5,000,000 paid to our Executive Chairman in recognition of his distinguished service from our inception through December 31, 2008, an executive level

bonus accrual of \$2,300,000 for calendar year 2009, the write-off of \$2,527,000 of deferred offering costs as a result of the fact that our proposed initial public offering was postponed more than 90 days and increased infrastructure in advance of our initial public offering. These increases were offset by a decrease in share-based compensation of \$1,781,000.

Table of Contents**GSM Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008 vs. 2007****Consolidated Operations**

The following table presents consolidated operating results:

	Years Ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2008	2007		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 452,639	221,928	230,711	104.0%
Cost of goods sold	346,227	184,122	162,105	88.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	48,548	18,541	30,007	161.8%
Research and development	901	120	781	650.8%
Operating income	56,963	19,145	37,818	197.5%
Interest (expense) income, net	(7,026)	623	(7,649)	(1227.8%)
Other income (expense)	1,741	(119)	1,860	(1563.0%)
Income before provision for income taxes, deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption, and losses attributable to minority interest	51,678	19,649	32,029	163.0%
Provision for income taxes	15,936	7,047	8,889	126.1%
Deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption		(768)	768	NA
Losses attributable to minority interest, net of tax	721		721	NA
Net income attributable to common stock	\$ 36,463	11,834	24,629	208.1%

Net Sales:

	Year Ended June 30, 2008			Year Ended June 30, 2007		
	Net Sales			Net Sales		
	\$ (in 000s)	MT	\$/MT	\$ (in 000s)	MT	\$/MT
	(Unaudited)					
Silicon metal	\$ 329,278	145,675	\$ 2,260	\$ 155,587	92,210	\$ 1,687
Silicon-based alloys	105,327	68,731	1,532	58,189	41,706	1,395
Silicon metal and silicon-based alloys	434,605	214,406	2,027	\$ 213,776	133,916	\$ 1,596
Silica fume and other	18,034			8,152		

Total net sales	\$ 452,639	\$ 221,928
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The increase in net sales was primarily attributable to significant price increases and the timing of acquisitions. GMI, Globe Metais and Globe Metales were all acquired during fiscal 2007. Fiscal 2008 revenues for these entities exceeded their fiscal 2007 revenues by \$135,900,000, \$80,612,000 and \$20,706,000, respectively. These increases represented additional volume in fiscal 2008 as well as the effect of price increases. In total, price increases in silicon metal, magnesium ferrosilicon and calcium silicon products increased revenue by approximately \$92,409,000. The acquisitions of Solsil in February 2008 and Yonvey in May 2008 contributed net sales of approximately \$1,532,000 and \$876,000, respectively, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008.

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Cost of Goods Sold:

The increase in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to the timing of the acquisitions of GMI, Globe Metais and Globe Metales during fiscal 2007, resulting in incremental cost of goods sold of approximately \$65,900,000, \$45,100,000 and \$9,000,000, respectively, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. The acquisitions of Solsil in February 2008 and Yonvey in May 2008 contributed cost of goods sold of approximately \$3,333,000 and \$1,142,000, respectively, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. Additionally, cost of goods sold increased by \$32,700,000, \$6,400,000 and \$6,500,000, primarily due to higher prices for raw materials, power and increased labor costs, at GMI, Globe Metais and Globe Metales, respectively. These cost increases were more than offset by the sales price increases noted above.

Gross margin represented approximately 24% of net sales in 2008 versus approximately 17% of net sales in 2007, an improvement in gross margin of approximately 41%, primarily reflecting higher sales prices partially offset by higher raw material prices, power and labor costs.

Selling, General and Administrative:

The acquisitions of GMI, Globe Metais and Globe Metales during fiscal 2007 resulted in incremental expenses of approximately \$5,400,000, \$3,000,000, and \$700,000, respectively, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. The acquisition of Solsil in February 2008 and Yonvey in May 2008 contributed expenses of approximately \$558,000 and \$266,000, respectively, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. The remaining increase at GMI was primarily due to higher legal fees of approximately \$1,200,000 and increased salary and benefits of approximately \$1,100,000. The remaining increase at Globe Metais was primarily due to higher forest security costs of approximately \$1,100,000, increased information system costs of \$1,100,000, increased professional fees of \$600,000, and increased salary and benefits of approximately \$500,000. Corporate expenses increased by \$10,890,000 due to increased stock option expenses, professional fees and salary and benefits.

Research and Development:

The increase in research and development costs in 2008 was primarily due to the acquisition of Solsil in February 2008.

Other (Expense) Income:

The acquisitions of GMI, Globe Metais and Globe Metales during fiscal 2007 resulted in incremental interest expense of approximately \$1,900,000, \$1,500,000, and \$500,000, respectively, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. Other expense decreased by approximately \$700,000 primarily due to lower legal fees related to the Westbrook Resources Limited litigation. Interest income was lower by approximately \$3,200,000 due to a reduction of cash resulting from the acquisitions of GMI, Globe Metais and Globe Metales. Additionally, GMI recorded an insurance recovery of approximately \$700,000 in fiscal 2008.

Provision for Income Taxes:

Income taxes as a percentage of pretax income were approximately 36% or \$7,047,000, in fiscal 2007 and approximately 31% or \$15,936,000, in fiscal 2008. The changes in our income tax provision were a result of changes in the level of earnings and losses within the various tax jurisdictions in which we operate, as well as the impact of tax exempt interest and foreign tax rate differentials and tax holidays associated with our Globe Metales and Globe Metais acquisitions.

We currently operate under tax holidays in Brazil and Argentina. In Brazil, we are operating under a tax holiday which taxes our manufacturing income at the preferential rate of 15.25% compared to a statutory rate of 34%. The tax holiday in Brazil expires in 2016. In Argentina, our manufacturing income is taxed at a preferential rate which varies based on production levels from our Argentine facilities. The statutory rate in Argentina is 35%. The tax holiday in Argentina expires in 2012.

Table of Contents*Deferred Interest Subject to Redemption:*

This amount represents interest income attributable to stockholders who elected to redeem their shares at the time of the GMI acquisition in November 2006.

Segment Operations**GMI**

	Years Ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2008	2007		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 308,074	172,158	135,916	78.9%
Cost of goods sold	241,028	141,125	99,903	70.8%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	21,702	12,114	9,588	79.1%
Operating income	\$ 45,344	18,919	26,425	139.7%

Net sales increased \$135,916,000 from fiscal 2007 to \$308,074,000. The increase was primarily attributable to the timing of the acquisition of GMI and significant price increases. In total, volume and pricing increased 46% and 21%, respectively.

Operating income increased by \$26,425,000 from fiscal 2007 to \$45,344,000 due primarily to significant price increases and the timing of the acquisition offset partially by an increase in the cost of raw materials, power, and labor.

Globe Metais

	Years Ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2008	2007		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 108,218	27,606	80,612	292.0%
Cost of goods sold	74,552	22,867	51,685	226.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9,817	2,566	7,251	282.6%
Research and development	463		463	NA
Operating income	\$ 23,386	2,173	21,213	976.2%

Net sales increased \$80,612,000 from fiscal 2007 to \$108,218,000. The increase was primarily attributable to the timing of the acquisition of Metais and a significant increase in the average selling price of silicon metal. In total, volume and pricing increased 242% and 20%, respectively.

Operating income increased by \$21,213,000 from fiscal 2007 to \$23,386,000 due primarily to the timing of the acquisition, significant price increases, and a decrease in the per ton cost of production, offset partially by an increase in monthly selling, general and administrative expenses.

Table of Contents***Globe Metales***

	Years Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	June 30, 2008	2007		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 42,090	21,384	20,706	96.8%
Cost of goods sold	34,440	19,028	15,412	81.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,680	1,575	1,105	70.2%
Operating income	\$ 4,970	781	4,189	536.4%

Net sales increased \$20,706,000 from fiscal 2007 to \$42,090,000. The increase was primarily attributable to the timing of the acquisition of Metales and significant price increases. In total, volume and pricing increased 49% and 32%, respectively.

Operating income increased \$4,189,000 from fiscal 2007 to \$4,970,000 due primarily to the timing of the acquisition and significant price increases offset partially by higher raw material costs.

Solsil

	Years Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	June 30, 2008	2007		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Net sales	\$ 1,532		1,532	NA
Cost of goods sold	3,333		3,333	NA
Selling, general and administrative expenses	614		614	NA
Research and development	438		438	NA
Operating loss	\$ (2,853)		(2,853)	NA

The acquisition of Solsil in February 2008 contributed net sales of \$1,532,000 and an operating loss of \$2,853,000. Cost of goods sold in excess of sales and research and development expenses reflected Solsil's efforts to refine its production process.

Corporate**Years Ended**

	June 30,		Increase	Percentage
	2008	2007	(Decrease)	Change
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Results of Operations				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 12,760	1,870	10,890	582.4%
Operating loss	\$ (12,760)	(1,870)	(10,890)	582.4%

Selling, general and administrative expense increased \$10,890,000 from fiscal 2007 to \$12,760,000.

Share-based compensation expense at Corporate increased by approximately \$7,700,000 over 2007 due to an increase in our common share price and additional stock option grants. Professional fees at Corporate increased by approximately \$4,600,000 due primarily to the performance of the 2007 audit and a portion of the 2008 audit, which were both charged in 2008. In addition, Corporate salary and benefits increased by \$1,700,000 related to the creation of a corporate staff. Excluding the impact of share-based compensation, selling, general and administrative costs increased from approximately 8% as a percentage of company-wide net sales in 2007 to 9% as a percentage of company-wide net sales in 2008.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources***Sources of Liquidity*

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations and available borrowings under GMI's revolving credit facility. At June 30, 2009, our cash and cash equivalents balance was approximately \$61,876,000. At June 30, 2009, we had \$34,560,000 available on a revolving credit facility; there was no outstanding balance on the revolving credit facility at June 30, 2009, however, there were outstanding letters of credit in the amount of \$440,000 associated with foreign supplier contracts. Subsequent to June 30, 2009 our cash and cash equivalents balance increased by \$34,956,000 from the proceeds received from our U.S. initial public offering which was completed on August 4, 2009. Our subsidiaries borrow funds in order to finance capital expansion programs. The terms of certain of those financing arrangements place restrictions on distributions of funds to us, however, we do not expect this to have an impact on our ability to meet our cash obligations. We believe we have access to adequate resources to meet our needs for normal operating costs, capital expenditure, mandatory debt redemptions, and working capital for our existing business. These resources include cash and cash equivalents, cash provided by operating activities, and unused lines of credit. Given the current uncertainty in the financial markets, our ability to access capital and the terms under which we can do so may change. Should we be required to raise capital in this environment, potential outcomes might include higher borrowing costs, less available capital, more stringent terms and tighter covenants, or in extreme conditions, an inability to raise capital. We estimate that our fiscal 2010 capital expenditures will be approximately \$20,000,000, which includes approximately \$12,000,000 for maintenance capital expenditures and approximately \$8,000,000 for scheduled enhancement projects. This amount could increase if we undertake additional projects. Our ability to satisfy debt service obligations, to fund planned capital expenditures and make acquisitions will depend upon our future operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions in our industry as well as financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond our control.

A summary of our revolving credit agreements is as follows:

Senior Credit Facility This credit facility of our subsidiary, GMI, was due to expire in November 2009. Interest on the facility accrued at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or prime, at our option, plus an applicable margin percentage. At June 30, 2008, the interest rate on the borrowing was 6.3%, equal to prime plus 1.25%. The total commitment on this portion of the credit facility included approximately \$2,222,000 for letters of credit associated with foreign supplier contracts. The credit facility was secured by substantially all of the assets of GMI and was subject to certain restrictive and financial covenants, which included limits on additional debt, restrictions on capital expenditures, restrictions on dividend and other equity distributions, and certain minimum interest, debt service, and leverage ratios.

On September 18, 2008, GMI refinanced its credit facility with a \$75,000,000 credit facility, comprised of a five-year senior secured term loan in an aggregate principal amount of \$40,000,000 and a revolving credit facility of \$35,000,000. Interest on the term loan accrues at LIBOR plus an applicable margin percentage or, at our option, prime plus an applicable margin percentage. Principal payments are due in quarterly installments of \$2,105,000, commencing on December 31, 2008, and the unpaid principal balance is due in full in September 2013, subject to certain mandatory prepayments. Interest on advances under the revolving credit facility accrues at LIBOR plus an applicable margin percentage or, at our option, prime plus an applicable margin percentage. The amount available under the revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base calculation, and the total commitment on the revolving credit facility includes \$10,000,000 for letters of credit associated with foreign supplier contracts. The credit facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of GMI and its principal subsidiary, West Virginia Alloys, and is subject to certain restrictive and financial covenants, which include limits on additional debt, restrictions on capital expenditures, restrictions on dividend and other equity distributions, a maximum ratio of debt to earnings before

interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and minimum net worth and interest coverage requirements. The commitment under the revolving credit facility may be withdrawn if we default under the terms of these covenants or fail to remit payments when due. We were in compliance with the loan covenants at June 30, 2009.

In conjunction with this refinancing both of our \$8,500,000 junior subordinated term loans were paid in full.

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Export Financing Agreements Our Argentine and Brazilian subsidiaries maintain various short-term export financing arrangements. The terms of these agreements are generally between six and twelve months. Certain export accounts receivable balances are pledged as collateral against these borrowings. As of June 30, 2009 these balances have been fully repaid.

Other Our subsidiary Yonvey has approximately \$6,587,000 in outstanding promissory notes, which mature through May 2010. The notes accrue interest at rates ranging from 5.3% to 11.2% at June 30, 2009. The promissory notes are secured by certain Yonvey assets.

Cash Flows

The financial information for the Successor periods are not comparable to the Predecessor periods because the Predecessor periods do not include results of subsequent acquisitions, including Globe Metais and Globe Metales. Additionally, the 2007 Successor period includes the results of GMI and its consolidated subsidiaries for only seven and a half months, since the date of its acquisition by GSM. The following table summarizes our primary sources (uses) of cash during the periods presented:

	Successor			Predecessor	
	Year Ended June 30,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	\$ 73,994	\$ 67,741	1,996	\$	2,601
Cash flows provided by operating activities	64,014	32,206	18,673	12,823	15,233
Cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities	(48,185)	(26,608)	67,668	(43,648)	(3,841)
Cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	(27,954)	605	(20,596)	30,825	(13,993)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	7	50			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 61,876	\$ 73,994	67,741	\$	

Operating Activities:

Our business is cyclical and cash flows from operating activities may fluctuate during the year and from year-to-year due to economic conditions.

Net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$64,014,000 and approximately \$32,206,000 during fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively. Excluding the impact of the one-time goodwill and intangible asset charge, the increase of approximately \$31,808,000 in net cash provided by operating activities from 2008 to 2009 was due to stronger operating results fueled by increased product pricing and decreases in accounts receivable as a result of a decline in net sales in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 as compared with the same period in the prior year. This increase was only partially offset by decreased volume, and a decrease in accounts payable as a result of lower purchases and production levels in the fiscal fourth quarter.

Net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$32,206,000 and approximately \$18,673,000 during fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively. The approximately \$13,533,000 increase in net cash provided by operating activities from 2007 to 2008 was due to stronger operating results, fueled by increased pricing and a full year of operations of the acquired GMI, SG and Globe Metals businesses, offset by increases in net working capital. Working capital increased primarily due to increases in accounts receivable from higher realized pricing and increases in inventories, mainly electrodes, in anticipation of increased prices and longer required lead times as sourcing was shifted to Asia.

Investing Activities:

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$48,185,000 and approximately \$26,608,000 during the fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively. Year over year capital expenditures increased from approximately \$22,357,000 to \$51,437,000 mainly due to capital investment in the reopening and expansion of

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the Niagara Falls facility, capital investment to increase UMG silicon capacity of Solsil, and capital improvements at Yonvey. Net cash used in investing activities of approximately \$2,987,000 in fiscal 2008 was for the purchase of U.S. government treasury securities which were subsequently sold in fiscal 2009 resulting in cash provided of approximately \$2,987,000.

Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities was approximately \$(26,608,000) and approximately \$67,668,000 during the fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively. Year over year capital expenditures increased from approximately \$8,629,000 to approximately \$22,357,000 mainly due to capital improvements, including improvements to enhance the productivity, efficiency, and extend the useful life of our furnaces at our GMI facilities. The impact of capital expenditures was offset by net cash provided from investing activities in 2007 which came from the release of the proceeds of our 2006 securities offering upon the acquisition of GMI in the amount of approximately \$190,192,000, offset by the cash used in the GMI, SG and Globe Metals acquisitions of approximately \$104,894,000.

Financing Activities:

Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities was approximately \$(27,954,000) and approximately \$605,000 during the fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively. During fiscal 2009, cash was used for the payment of debt in the amount of approximately \$28,041,000, while in fiscal 2008, cash used for the payment of debt in the amount of approximately \$23,192,000 was offset by the borrowing of approximately \$21,666,000, including a \$20,000,000 term loan in Brazil. Cash provided by the exercise of warrants decreased by approximately \$2,665,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities was approximately \$605,000 and approximately \$(20,596,000) during fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase of approximately \$21,201,000 in cash provided by financing activities was mainly due to the redemption of certain GSM shares for approximately \$42,802,000 and the payment of dividends of approximately \$3,257,000 that occurred in 2007 but were not repeated in 2008. Cash was used for the payment of debt in the amount of approximately \$1,525,000 in 2008 while cash was provided by the borrowing of approximately \$6,975,000 in 2007. Cash provided by warrant exercises decreased by approximately \$15,960,000 year over year.

Exchange Rate Change on Cash:

The effect of exchange rate changes on cash was related to fluctuations in renminbi, the functional currency of our Chinese subsidiary, Yonvey.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

The following tables summarize our contractual obligations at June 30, 2009 and the effects such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods:

Contractual Obligations (as of June 30, 2009)	Total	Less than	One to	Three to	More
		One Year	Three Years	Five Years	than 5 Years
(Dollars in thousands)					
Long-term debt obligations(1)	\$ 52,925	16,561	27,943	8,421	
Interest on long-term debt(2)	2,681	1,363	1,210	108	

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Operating lease obligations(3)	4,361	1,523	1,914	924
Purchase obligations(4)	29,772	16,272	13,500	
Total	\$ 89,739	35,719	44,567	9,453

(1) Debt includes principal repayments on GMI's senior term loan, export financing arrangements and other loans used by our subsidiaries, Metais and Yonvey. All outstanding debt instruments are assumed to remain outstanding until their respective due dates. See our June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consolidated financial statements for further details.

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- (2) Estimated interest payments on our long-term debt assuming that all outstanding debt instruments will remain outstanding until their respective due dates. A portion of our interest is variable rate so actual payments will vary with changes in LIBOR and prime. This balance excludes interest from our revolving credit agreements. See our June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consolidated financial statements for further details.
- (3) Represents minimum rental commitments under noncancelable leases for machinery and equipment, automobiles, and rail cars.
- (4) Purchase obligations include contractual commitments under various long and short-term take or pay arrangements with suppliers. These obligations include commitments to purchase magnesium raw material which specifies a minimum purchase quantity through the end of the calendar year 2009. In addition, GMI has entered into commitments to purchase coal which specify a minimum purchase quantity for calendar years 2009 through 2011.

The table above also excludes certain other obligations reflected in our consolidated balance sheet, including estimated funding for pension obligations, for which the timing of payments may vary based on changes in the fair value of pension plan assets and actuarial assumptions. We expect to contribute approximately \$756,000 to our pension plans for the year ended June 30, 2010. Additionally, the table excludes a \$10,000,000 advance received by Solsil for research and development services and facilities construction which would be refundable to BP Solar International if Solsil fails to perform under certain terms of the related agreement.

Internal Controls and Procedures

We will be required to comply with the internal control requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. At June 30, 2008, we identified certain deficiencies in our internal controls that we considered to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies. These material weaknesses and significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting related to deficiencies in our information technology general controls, entity-level controls and process-level controls, and our failure to maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of U.S. GAAP commensurate with our financial reporting requirements and business environment.

We believe that we have remediated these material weaknesses and certain significant deficiencies as of June 30, 2009, but the corrective actions we have taken have not been fully tested and may not adequately resolve the remaining significant deficiencies. Management intends to complete its control assessment and cure any remaining significant deficiencies by the end of fiscal 2010, when our management must provide an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls and procedures and our auditors must provide an attestation thereof.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities of financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities.

Litigation and Contingencies

Through April 30, 2008, we paid an aggregate amount of approximately \$2,680,000, including damages, legal fees and related interest, pursuant to a judgment relating to a lawsuit over a contract to purchase manganese ore. In April 2008, we appealed this judgment and in April 2009 our appeal was dismissed and we were ordered to pay an additional \$117,000 for legal fees to the counter-party. We are not subject to any further liability for this matter.

We are subject to various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the normal course of business, including employment, commercial, environmental, safety and health matters, as well as claims associated with our historical acquisitions. Although it is not presently possible to determine the outcome of these

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matters, in the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

At June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008, there are no liabilities recorded for environmental contingencies. With respect to the cost for ongoing environmental compliance, including maintenance and monitoring, such costs are expensed as incurred unless there is a long-term monitoring agreement with a governmental agency, in which case a liability is established at the inception of the agreement.

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt comprised the following:

	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Senior term loan	\$ 33,684	18,640
Junior subordinated term loan		8,500
Junior subordinated term loan		8,500
Export prepayment financing	17,000	20,000
Export financing		9,450
Other	2,241	3,975
Total long-term debt	52,925	69,065
Less current portion of long-term debt	(16,561)	(17,045)
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 36,364	52,020

Senior Term Loan On September 18, 2008, GMI refinanced its revolving credit facility and senior term loan with a \$75,000,000 credit facility, comprised of a five-year senior secured term loan in an aggregate principal amount of \$40,000,000 and a revolving credit facility of \$35,000,000. Interest on the senior term loan accrues at LIBOR plus an applicable margin percentage or, at our option, prime plus an applicable margin percentage. Principal payments are due in quarterly installments of \$2,105,000, commencing on December 31, 2008, and the unpaid principal balance is due in full in September 2013, subject to certain mandatory prepayments. The interest rate on this loan was 2.56%, equal to LIBOR plus 2.25%, at June 30, 2009. The senior term loan is secured by substantially all of the assets of GMI and its principal subsidiary, West Virginia Alloys, and is subject to certain restrictive and financial covenants, which include limits on additional debt, restrictions on capital expenditures, restrictions on dividend and other equity distributions, a maximum ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and minimum net worth and interest coverage requirements. We were in compliance with these loan covenants at June 30, 2009.

Junior Subordinated Term Loans In connection with GMI's \$75,000,000 credit facility, the junior subordinated term loans were paid in full.

Export Prepayment Financing Our Brazilian subsidiary has entered into a \$20,000,000 export financing arrangement maturing January 31, 2012. The arrangement carries an interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.5%, paid semi-annually. At June 30, 2009, the interest rate on this loan was 4.13%. The principal is payable in seven, semi-annual installments starting in February 2009, with six installments of \$3,000,000 and one final installment of \$2,000,000. As collateral,

our subsidiary has pledged certain third party customers' export receivables, 100% of the subsidiary's property, plant, and equipment, and 2,000 MT of metallic silicon with an approximate value of \$5,706,000. The loan is subject to certain loan covenant restrictions such as limits on issuing dividends, disposal of pledged assets, and selling of forest areas. We were in compliance with the loan covenants at June 30, 2009. In addition, the proceeds from certain cash receipts during the sixty days prior to a loan installment payment date are restricted for payment of the respective installment.

Table of Contents**Recently Implemented Accounting Pronouncements**

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). The Company partially adopted SFAS 157 on July 1, 2008. This adoption did not have a material impact to the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition. Pursuant to FASB Staff Position No. 157-2, the Company deferred adopting SFAS 157 as it relates to fair value measurement requirements for nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are not remeasured at fair value on a recurring basis until July 1, 2009. These include property, plant, and equipment; goodwill; other intangible assets; and investments in unconsolidated affiliates. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for the measurement of fair value, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. The statement does not require any new fair value measures. The Company carries its derivative agreements, as well as available-for-sale securities, at fair value, determined using observable market based inputs. See our June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consolidated financial statements for further information.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159). This statement permits companies, at their option, to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. If the option to use fair value is chosen, the statement requires additional disclosures related to the fair value measurements included in the financial statements. The Company elected to not fair value existing eligible items. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS 159 had no impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS 161). This statement changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The Company has provided the enhanced disclosures required by SFAS 161 in our June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (SFAS 162). This statement identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The adoption of SFAS 162 had no impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events* (SFAS 165). This statement explicitly defines when financial statements are issued or available for issue and requires companies to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. See our June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consolidated financial statements for further information.

Accounting Pronouncements to be Implemented

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations*. The objective of this statement is to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a business combination and its effects. This statement establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer (i) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquired entity, (ii) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase, and (iii) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This statement applies prospectively to the Company's business

combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2009.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS 160). The objective of this statement is to improve the relevance, comparability, and transparency of the financial information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements by establishing accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This statement is effective for the Company on July 1, 2009. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of SFAS 160 on its results of operations and financial position.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets an amendment of FASB Statement 140* (SFAS 166). The objective of this statement is to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. This statement improves financial reporting by eliminating (1) the exceptions for qualifying special-purpose entities from the consolidation guidance and (2) the exception that permitted sale accounting for certain mortgage securitizations when a transferor has not surrendered control over the transferred financial assets. This statement is effective for the Company on July 1, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of SFAS 166 on its results of operations and financial position.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* (SFAS 167). The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities. This statement amends FIN 46(R) to eliminate the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation and requires an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling interest in a variable interest entity. In addition, the statement requires an ongoing reassessment of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This statement is effective for the Company on July 1, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of SFAS 167 on its results of operations and financial position.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codificationtm and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162* (SFAS 168). The objective of this statement is to establish the FASB's *Accounting Standards Codification* (the Codification) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, except for SEC rules and interpretive releases, which are also authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. The contents of the Codification will carry the same level of authority, eliminating the four-level U.S. GAAP hierarchy previously set forth in SFAS 162, which has been superseded by SFAS 168. The Codification will supersede all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other nongrandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become nonauthoritative. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Company does not believe SFAS 168 will have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial conditions.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks arising from adverse changes in:

commodity prices,

interest rates, and

foreign exchange rates

In the normal course of business, we manage these risks through a variety of strategies, including obtaining captive or long-term contracted raw material supplies and hedging strategies. Obtaining captive or long-term contracted raw material supplies involves the acquisition of companies or assets for the purpose of increasing our access to raw materials or the identification and effective implementation of long-term leasing rights or supply agreements. Our hedging strategies include the use of derivatives. Our derivatives do not

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qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS 133 and are marked to market through earnings. We do not use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The fair value of our derivatives fluctuate based on market rates and prices. The sensitivity of our derivatives to these market fluctuations is discussed below. See our June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consolidated financial statements for further discussion of these derivatives and our hedging policies. See our *Critical Accounting Policies* for a discussion of the exposure of our pension plan assets to risks related to stock prices and discount rates.

Commodity Prices

We are exposed to price risk for certain raw materials and energy used in our production process. The raw materials and energy which we use are largely commodities subject to price volatility caused by changes in global supply and demand and governmental controls. We attempt to reduce the impact of increases in our raw material and energy costs by negotiating long-term contracts and through the acquisition of companies or assets for the purpose of increasing our access to raw materials with favorable pricing terms. We have entered into long-term power supply contracts that result in stable, favorably priced long-term commitments for the majority of our power needs. Additionally, we have long-term lease mining rights in the U.S. and Brazil that supply us with a substantial portion of our requirements for quartzite. In Brazil, we own a forest reserve which supplies our Brazilian operations with the wood necessary for woodchips and a majority of our charcoal. We also obtained a captive supply of electrodes, through our 2008 formation of a business combination in China.

To the extent that we have not mitigated our exposure to rising raw material and energy prices, we may not be able to increase our prices to offset such potential raw material or energy price increases which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and operating cash flows.

Interest Rates

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on certain of our long-term debt obligations.

At June 30, 2009, we had approximately \$50,684,000 of variable rate debt. To manage our interest rate risk exposure and fulfill a requirement of our senior term loan, we have entered into interest rate cap and interest rate swap agreements with investment grade financial institutions. We do not engage in interest rate speculation, and no derivatives are held for trading purposes. All derivatives are accounted for using mark-to-market accounting. We believe it is not practical to designate our derivative instruments as hedging instruments as defined under SFAS 133, as amended by SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. Accordingly, we adjust derivative financial instruments to current market value through the consolidated statement of operations based on the fair value of the agreement as of period end. Although not designated as hedged items as defined under SFAS 133, these derivative instruments serve to significantly offset our interest rate risk. Gains or losses from these transactions offset gains or losses on the transactions being hedged.

In connection with GMI's \$75,000,000 credit facility, we entered into an interest rate cap arrangement and three interest rate swap agreements to reduce our exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

In October 2008, we entered into an interest rate cap arrangement to cap LIBOR on a \$20,000,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$1,053,000 per quarter through the interest rate cap's expiration on June 30, 2013. Under the interest rate cap, we capped LIBOR at a maximum of 4.5% over the life of the agreement.

In November 2008, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to a \$13,333,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$702,000 per quarter. Under the interest rate swap, we receive LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 2.85% over the life of the

agreement. The agreement expires in June 2013.

In January 2009, we entered into a second interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to a \$12,632,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$702,000 per quarter. Under the interest rate swap, we receive LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 1.66% over the life of the agreement. The agreement expires in June 2013.

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In April 2009, we entered into a third interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to an \$11,228,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$702,000 per quarter. Under the interest rate swap, we receive LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 2.05% over the life of the agreement. The agreement expires in June 2013.

Pursuant to the establishment of GMI's \$75,000,000 credit facility, we terminated our existing interest rate swap arrangement which was in place at June 30, 2008.

In connection with our Brazilian export financing arrangement, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to a \$14,000,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$3,000,000 on a semi-annual basis through August 2011, and a final \$2,000,000 notional amount swapped for the six month period ended January 2012. Under the interest rate swap, we receive LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 2.66% over the life of the agreement.

The \$227,000 liability associated with the fair value of our interest rate derivative instruments at June 30, 2009 is included in other long-term liabilities.

If market interest rates were to increase or decrease by 10% for the full 2010 fiscal year as compared to the rates in effect at June 30, 2009, we estimate that the change would not have a material impact to our cash flows or results of operations.

Foreign Exchange Rates

We are exposed to market risk arising from changes in currency exchange rates as a result of operations outside the United States, principally in Brazil, Argentina, and China. A portion of our sales generated from our non-U.S. operations is denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Most of our operating costs for our non-U.S. operations are denominated in local currencies, principally the Brazilian real, Argentine peso, and the Chinese renminbi. Consequently, the translated U.S. dollar value of our non-U.S. dollar sales, and related accounts receivable balances, and our operating costs are subject to currency exchange rate fluctuations. Currency exchange rate fluctuations may favorably or unfavorably impact reported earnings as changes are reported directly in our consolidated statement of operations, and may affect comparability of period-to-period operating results. At June 30, 2009, we had entered into a series of foreign currency forward contracts to hedge a portion of its foreign currency exposure to the Brazilian real, covering approximately 29,542,000 reais, expiring at dates ranging from July 2009 to December 2009, at an average exchange rate of 2.43 real to \$1.00 U.S. dollar. The \$3,243,000 asset associated with the fair value of our foreign exchange forward contracts is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets at June 30, 2009.

If foreign exchange rates were to increase or decrease by 10% for the full 2009 fiscal year as compared to the rates in effect at June 30, 2009, we estimate that the change may have a material impact to our cash flow and results of operations, resulting in decreased gross profit at our Argentine, Brazilian and Chinese entities of approximately \$5,210,812 or 11%. Such impact would be most dramatic in cost of goods sold as revenues are principally denominated in U.S. dollars.

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BUSINESS

Overview

We are one of the world's largest and most efficient producers of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys, with approximately 156,400 metric tons (MT) of silicon metal capacity and 72,800 MT of silicon-based alloys capacity. Silicon metal, our principal product, is used as a primary raw material in making silicone compounds, aluminum and polysilicon. Our silicon-based alloys are used as raw materials in making steel and ductile iron. We control the supply of most of our raw materials and we capture, recycle and sell most of the by-products generated in our production processes.

Our products are currently produced in four principal operating facilities located in the United States, Brazil and Argentina. Additionally, we operate facilities in Poland and China. Our flexible manufacturing capabilities allow us to optimize production and focus on products that enhance profitability. We also benefit from the lowest average operating costs of any large Western World producer, according to CRU International Limited (CRU), a leading metals industry consultant. CRU defines "Western World" as all countries supplying or consuming silicon metal with the exception of China and the former republics of the Soviet Union, including Russia.

The global recession, which led our customers to make significant production cutbacks and facilitated destocking, as well as increased imports of ferrosilicon alloys, caused our volumes to decline by as much as 45 percent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. We were able to remain profitable (excluding goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges) throughout fiscal 2009 by idling excess capacity, reducing our workforce, reducing raw material and production costs and curtailing selling, general and administrative expenses. Overall customer demand began to increase in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 and continues to improve. As a result, we were able to restart certain idled furnaces in the United States, Brazil and Argentina, and we expect to reopen our Niagara Falls facility in the second quarter of fiscal 2010, which will expand our silicon metal capacity by 30,000 MT.

Business segments

Globe Metallurgical, Inc. (GMI)

GMI currently operates two production facilities in the United States located in Beverly, Ohio and Alloy, West Virginia, as well as currently idle production facilities in Selma, Alabama and Niagara Falls, New York. In addition, through GMI, we operate a quartzite mine in Billingsley, Alabama. The Selma, Alabama production facility was idled in April 2009 in response to the recent decline in demand. This production facility could be quickly re-opened with minimal expense.

Globe Metais Industria e Comercio S.A. (Globe Metais)

Globe Metais operates a production facility in Breu Branco, Para, Brazil. Globe Metais has a number of leased quartzite mining operations. Additionally, Globe Metais has forest reserves in Breu Branco that provide the wood necessary for woodchips and charcoal, both of which are important inputs in our production process.

Globe Metales S.A. (Globe Metales)

Globe Metales operates a production facility in Mendoza, Argentina and a cored-wire fabrication facility in San Luis, Argentina. Globe Metales specializes in producing silicon-based alloy products, either in lump form or in cored-wire,

a delivery method preferred by some manufacturers of steel, ductile iron, machine and auto parts and industrial pipe.

Solsil, Inc. (Solsil)

Solsil is continuing to develop its technology to produce upgraded metallurgical silicon (UMG) manufactured through a proprietary metallurgical process which is primarily used in silicon-based photovoltaic (solar) cells. Solsil is located in Beverly, Ohio and is currently focused on research and development projects and is not producing material for commercial sale. Solsil has a joint development and supply agreement with BP Solar International Inc. We own an 81% interest in Solsil.

Table of Contents**Other**

Ningxia Yonvey Coal Industrial Co., Ltd. (Yonvey). Yonvey produces carbon electrodes, an important input in our production process, at a production facility in Shizuishan in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of China. We currently consume internally the majority of Yonvey's output of electrodes. We hold a 70% ownership interest in Yonvey.

Ultracore Polska Sp.z.o.o (UCP). UCP produces cored-wire silicon-based alloy products. The fabrication facility is located in Police in northern Poland.

See our June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consolidated financial statements for financial information with respect to our segments.

Products and Operations

The following chart shows the location of our facilities, the products produced at each facility and each facility's production capacity.

Customers and Markets

The following table details our shipments and average selling price per MT over the last eight quarters through June 30, 2009.

	Quarter Ended							
	June 30,	March 31,	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,	December 31,	September 30,
	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008	2008	2007	2007
	(Unaudited)							
Shipments (MT)(a)								
Silicon metal	20,088	18,564	28,674	33,135	39,292	39,839	35,952	30,592
Silicon-based alloys	12,094	9,762	15,572	22,126	17,166	18,066	16,398	17,101
Total	32,182	28,326	44,246	55,261	56,458	57,905	52,350	47,693
Average selling price (\$/MT)								
Silicon metal	\$ 2,594	\$ 2,563	2,539	2,567	2,520	2,366	2,053	2,033
Silicon-based alloys	2,044	2,471	2,542	2,393	1,795	1,547	1,423	1,359
Silicon metal and silicon-based alloys	2,388	2,531	2,540	2,497	2,300	2,110	1,856	1,791

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(a) Shipments and average selling price exclude silica fume, other by-products and electrodes.

During the year ended June 30, 2009, our customers engaged primarily in the manufacture of silicone chemicals (27% of revenue), aluminum (20% of revenue), foundry alloys (16% of revenue), steel (12% of revenue) and photovoltaic (solar) cells/semiconductors (12% of revenue). Our customer base is geographically diverse, and includes North America, Europe, South America and Asia, which for the year ended June 30, 2009, represented 65%, 21%, 9% and 4% of our revenue, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2009, two customers accounted for more than 10% of revenues: Dow Corning Corporation, which represented approximately 18% of revenues, and Wacker Chemie AG, which represented approximately 11% of revenues. Our ten largest customers account for approximately 47% of our net sales.

Silicon Metal

We are among the world's largest and most efficient producers of silicon metal. Silicon-based products are classified by the approximate percentage of silicon contained in the material and the levels of trace impurities. We produce specialty-grade, high quality silicon metal with silicon content generally greater than 99.25%. We produce the majority of this high-grade silicon metal for three industries: (i) the aluminum industry; (ii) the chemical industry; and (iii) the photovoltaic (solar)/semiconductor industry. We also continue to develop our technology to produce UMG for photovoltaic (solar) applications.

We market to primary aluminum producers who require silicon metal with certain purity requirements for use as an alloy, as well as to the secondary aluminum industry where specifications are not as stringent. Aluminum is used to manufacture a variety of automobile and truck components, including engine pistons, housings, and cast aluminum wheels and trim, as well as uses in high tension electrical wire, aircraft parts, beverage containers and other products which require optimal aluminum properties. The addition of silicon metal reduces shrinkage and the hot cracking tendencies of cast aluminum and improves the castability, hardness, corrosion resistance, tensile strength, wear resistance and weldability of the end products.

Purity and quality control are important. For instance, the presence of iron in aluminum alloys, in even small quantities, tends to reduce its beneficial mechanical properties as well as reduce its lustrous appearance, an important consideration when producing alloys for aluminum wheels and other automotive trim. We have the ability to produce silicon metal with especially low iron content as a result of our precisely controlled production processes.

We market to all the major silicone chemical producers. Silicone chemicals are used in a broad range of applications, including personal care items, construction-related products, health care products and electronics. In construction and equipment applications, silicones promote adhesion, act as a sealer and have insulating properties. In personal care and health care products, silicones add a smooth texture, prevent against ultra violet rays and provide moisturizing and cleansing properties. Silicon metal is an essential component of the manufacture of silicones, accounting for approximately 20% of raw materials used.

We market to producers of silicon wafers and solar cells who utilize silicon metal as the core ingredient of their product. These manufacturers employ processes to further purify the silicon metal and then use the material to grow crystals. These crystals are then cut into wafers which are capable of converting sun light to electricity. The individual wafers are then soldered together to make solar cells.

We enter into multi-year, annual, semi-annual or quarterly contracts for a majority of our silicon metal production.

Silicon-Based Alloy Products

We make ferrosilicon by combining silicon dioxide (quartzite) with iron in the form of scrap steel and iron oxides. To produce our high-grade silicon-based alloys, we combine ferrosilicon with other additions that can include precise measured quantities of other metals and rare earths to create alloys with specific metallurgical characteristics. Our silicon-based alloy products can be divided into four general categories: (i) ferrosilicon, (ii) magnesium-ferrosilicon-based alloys, (iii) ferrosilicon-based alloys and (iv) calcium silicon.

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Magnesium-ferrosilicon-based alloys are known as nodularizers because, when combined with molten grey iron, they change the graphite flakes in the iron into spheroid particles, or nodules, thereby increasing the iron's strength and resilience. The resulting product is commonly known as ductile iron. Ductile iron is employed in numerous applications such as the manufacture of automobile crankshafts and camshafts, exhaust manifolds, hydraulic valve bodies and cylinders, couplings, sprockets and machine frames, as well as in commercial water pipes. Ductile iron is lighter than steel and provides better castability (i.e., intricate shapes are more easily produced) than untreated iron.

Ferrosilicon-based alloys (without or with very low concentrations of magnesium) are known as inoculants and can contain any of a large number of combinations of metallic elements. Inoculants act to evenly distribute the graphite particles found in both grey and ductile iron and refine other microscopic structures, resulting in a product with greater strength and improved casting and machining properties.

Calcium silicon alloys are widely used to improve the quality, castability and machinability of steel. Calcium is a powerful modifier of oxides and sulfides. It improves the castability of the steel in a continuous casting process by keeping nozzles from clogging. Calcium also improves the machinability of steel, increasing the life of cutting tools.

We believe that we distinguish ourselves from our competitors by providing technical advice and service to our silicon-based alloy customers and by tailoring the chemical composition of our alloys to the specific requirements of each customer's product line and foundry process. Silicon-based alloy customers are extremely quality conscious, as an error in chemical composition or even product sizing can result in the scrapping of an entire casting run. We have intensive quality control measures at each stage of the manufacturing process to ensure that our customers' specifications are met.

Our silicon-based alloys are sold to a diverse base of customers worldwide. Silicon-based alloys are typically sold on quarterly contracts or on a spot basis. We have evergreen year-to-year contracts with many of our customers for the purchase of our magnesium-ferrosilicon-based products while foundry ferrosilicon alloys are typically purchased in smaller quantities for delivery within 30 days.

By-Products

We capture, recycle and sell most of the by-products generated in our production processes. The largest volume by-product not recycled into the manufacturing process is silica fume (also known as microsilica). This dust-like material, collected in our air filtration systems, is sold to our 50%-owned affiliate, Norchem Inc., and other companies which process, package and market it for use as a concrete additive, refractory material or oil well conditioner. The other major by-products of our manufacturing processes are fines, the fine material resulting from crushing, and dross, which results from the purification process during smelting. The fines and dross that are not recycled into our own production processes are generally sold to customers who utilize these products in other manufacturing processes, including steel production.

Raw Material Supply

We control the supply of most of our raw materials. We have two mining operations, one located in Billingsley, Alabama and one in the state of Para, Brazil. These mines supply our U.S. and Brazilian operations with a substantial portion of our requirements for quartzite, the principal raw material used in the manufacturing of all of our products. We believe that these mines, together with additional leasing opportunities in the vicinity will cover our needs well into the future. We also obtain quartzite from other sources in South America and the U.S. The gravel is mined, washed and screened to our specifications by our suppliers. All of our products also require coal or charcoal and woodchips in their manufacture. We source our low ash metallurgical-grade coal mainly from the midwest region of the U.S. for our U.S. operations and use locally sourced charcoal from our forests and from local suppliers for our

South American operations. Woodchips are sourced locally by each plant in Argentina and the U.S. and are obtained in company-owned forests and from local suppliers for the Brazil business. Carbon electrodes are supplied by Yonvey and are also purchased from several other suppliers on annual contracts and spot purchases. Most of our metal purchases are made on the spot market or from scrap dealers, with the exception of magnesium which is purchased under a fixed duration contract for our U.S. business. Our principal iron source for producing ferrosilicon-based alloys has been scrap steel. Magnesium and other additives are obtained from a variety of sources

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producing or dealing in these products. We also obtain raw materials from a variety of other sources. Rail is the principal transportation method for gravel and coal. We have rail spurs at all of our plants. Other materials arrive primarily by truck. We require our suppliers, whenever feasible, to use statistical process control procedures in their production processes to conform to our own processes.

We believe that we have a cost advantage in most of our long-term power supply contracts. Our power supply contracts result in stable, favorably priced, long-term commitments of power at reasonable rates.

Sales and Marketing Activities

Our silicon metal is typically sold through contracts which are between three-months and several years in length and serve to lock in volumes and prices. Our multi-year contracts represent approximately 47% of our silicon metal sales for the year ended June 30, 2009 with certain contracts expiring at the end of 2010 and others at the end of 2011.

Our marketing strategy is to maximize profitability by varying the balance of our product mix among the various silicon-based alloys and silicon metal. Our products are marketed directly by our own marketing staff located in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sao Paulo, Brazil, Police, Poland, and at various locations in the United States and who work together to optimize the marketing efforts. The marketing staff is supported by our Technical Services Manager, who supports the sales representatives by advising foundry customers on how to improve their processes using our products.

We also employ customer service representatives. Order receiving, entry, shipment coordination and customer service is handled from the Beverly, Ohio facility for our U.S. operations, and in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Police, Poland for our non U.S. operations. In addition to our direct sales force, we sell through distributors in various U.S. regions, Canada, Southern and Northern Mexico, Australia, South America and Europe.

We maintain credit insurance for the majority of our customer receivables to mitigate collection risk.

Competition

The silicon metal and silicon-based alloy markets are capital intensive and competitive. Our primary competitors are Elkem AS, owned by Orkla ASA, and Grupo Ferroatlantica S.L. In addition, we also face competition from other companies, such as, Becancour Silicon, Inc., Rima Industrial SA and Ligas de Alumino SA as well as producers in China and the former republics of the Soviet Union. We have historically proven to be a highly efficient low cost producer, with competitive pricing and manufacturing processes that capture most of our production by-products for reuse or resale. We also have the flexibility to adapt to current market demands by switching between silicon-based alloy and silicon metal production with reasonable switching costs. We face continual threats from existing and new competition. Nonetheless, certain factors can affect the ability of competition to enter or expand. These factors include (i) lead time of three to five years to obtain the necessary governmental approvals and construction completion; (ii) construction costs; (iii) the need to situate a manufacturing facility proximate to raw material sources, and (iv) energy supply for manufacturing purposes.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that we possess a number of competitive strengths that position us well to continue as one of the leading global suppliers of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys.

Leading Market Positions. We hold leading market shares in a majority of our products. When our Niagara Falls facility operates at full production, our capacity will be approximately 186,400 MT of silicon metal

annually, which we believe will represent approximately 18% total Western World capacity, including 61% capacity in North America. We estimate that we have approximately 20% Western World capacity for magnesium ferrosilicon, including 50% capacity in North America and are one of only six suppliers of calcium silicon in the Western World (with estimated 18% capacity). We believe that we are also a leader in the development and commercialization of UMG, which is becoming an important material in the production of photovoltaic (solar) cells.

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Low Cost Producer. We have been recognized by CRU as the lowest average operating cost large silicon metal producer in the Western World. Currently, CRU lists four of our silicon metal manufacturing facilities as being among CRU's eight most cost efficient silicon metal manufacturing facilities in the Western World, including three of the top four.

Highly Variable Cost Structure. We operate with a largely variable cost of production and have the ability to rapidly turn furnaces on and off to react to changes in customer demand. In response to the recent drop in demand we were able to quickly idle our Selma, Alabama facility and idle certain furnaces at other facilities. We have the ability to quickly re-start furnaces as customer demand returns.

Long-Term Power Contracts. We also believe that we have a cost advantage in our long-term power supply contracts which provide a significant portion of our power needs. These power supply contracts result in stable, favorably priced, long-term commitments of power at reasonable rates. In Brazil, we have a contract with the state of Para to provide power through June 2018. This contract includes a discount to the local market price for power. In Argentina, we have a contract with the province of Mendoza to provide power at a discount to the local market price for power through October 2009, and are currently in negotiations to extend the contract. In West Virginia, we have a contract with Brookfield Energy to provide approximately 45% of our power needs at a fixed rate through December 2021. The remainder of our power needs in West Virginia and Ohio are sourced through contracts that provide tariff rates at historically competitive levels. In connection with the reopening of GMI's Niagara Falls plant, and as an incentive to reopen the plant, we obtained a public-sector package including 40 megawatts of hydropower through 2013, with a potential five year extension.

Stable Raw Material Supply Through Captive Mines and Forest Reserves. We have two mining operations, located in Billingsley, Alabama and in the state of Para, Brazil, for which we currently possess long-term lease mining rights. These mines supply our plants with a majority of our requirements for quartzite, the principal raw material used in the manufacturing of our products. We believe that these mines, taken together with additional leasing opportunities in the vicinity will cover our needs well into the future. In Brazil, we own a forest reserve which supplies our Brazilian operations with the wood necessary for woodchips and a majority of our charcoal. We have also obtained a captive supply of electrodes, an important input in our manufacturing process, through the formation of Yonvey.

Efficient and Environmentally Sensitive By-Product Usage. We utilize or sell most of our manufacturing process by-products, which reduces costs and limits environmental impact.

Diverse Products and Markets. We sell our products to a wide variety of industries and to companies in over 40 countries. We believe that our diverse product and geographic end-market profile provides us with numerous growth opportunities and should help insulate us from economic downturns occurring in any individual industry or geographic region, however global macroeconomic factors will impact the effectiveness of our industrial and geographical diversity strategy.

Experienced, Highly Qualified Management Team. We have assembled a highly qualified management team with approximately 85 years of combined experience in the metals industry among our top four executives. Alan Kestenbaum, our Executive Chairman, Jeff Bradley, our Chief Executive Officer, Mal Appelbaum, our Chief Financial Officer, and Arden Sims, our Chief Operating Officer, have over 20, 25, 5 and 35 years of experience, respectively, in metals industries. We believe that our management team has the operational and technical skill to continue to operate our business at world class levels of efficiency and to consistently produce silicon metal and silicon-based alloys.

Business Strategy

Focus on Core Businesses. We differentiate ourselves on the basis of our technical expertise and high product quality and use these capabilities to retain existing accounts and cultivate new business. As part of this strategy, we are focusing our production and sales efforts on our silicon metals and silicon-based alloys to end markets where we may achieve the highest profitability. We continue to evaluate our core business strategy and may divest certain non-core and lower margin businesses to improve our financial and operational results.

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Continue to Rationalize Costs to Meet Current Levels of Demand. We are focused on operating in a cost effective manner and have reduced costs in order to maintain our profitability. We have idled furnaces as demand declined and have recently re-started furnaces as volumes improved. Our largely variable cost of production should allow us to remain profitable during periods of reduced demand.

Capitalize on Improving Market Conditions. We intend to reopen our Niagara Falls facility in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 and also have the ability to reopen our Selma, Alabama facility should market demand require such capacity.

Maintain Low Cost Position While Controlling Inputs. We intend to maintain our position as one of the most cost-efficient producers of silicon metal in the world by continuing to control the cost of the process inputs through our captive sources and long-term supply contracts. We have reduced our fixed costs and as volume returns could spread them over the resulting increased production volume to further reduce costs per MT of silicon metal and silicon-based alloy sold.

Continue Pursuing Strategic Acquisition Opportunities. The current economic downturn presents a significant opportunity to pursue complementary acquisitions at distressed prices. Certain customers and suppliers have been adversely affected by the current environment and may present suitable opportunities. We are actively reviewing several possible transactions to expand our strategic capabilities and leverage our products and operations. We intend to build on our history of successful acquisitions by continuing to evaluate attractive acquisition opportunities for the purpose of increasing our capacity, increasing our access to raw materials and other inputs and acquiring further refined products for our customers. Our focus is on investing globally in companies, technologies or products that complement and or diversify our business or product offerings. In particular, we will consider acquisitions or investments that will enable us to leverage our expertise in silicon metal and silicon-based alloy products, including photovoltaic (solar) applications, to grow in these markets as well as enable us to enter new markets or sell new products. We believe our overall metallurgical expertise and skills in lean production technologies position us well for future growth.

Leverage Flexible Manufacturing and Expand Other Lines of Business. We will leverage our flexible manufacturing capabilities to optimize the product mix produced while expanding the products we offer. Additionally, we can leverage our broad geographic manufacturing reach to ensure that production of specific metals is in the most appropriate facility/region. Besides our principal silicon metal products, we have the capability to produce silicon-based alloys, such as ferrosilicon and silicomanganese, using the same facilities. Our business philosophy is to allocate our furnace capacity to the products which we expect will improve profitability.

Leverage Synergies Among Units. According to CRU, we currently have four of the eight, and three of the four, lowest cost silicon metal manufacturing facilities in the Western World. Additionally, according to CRU, the average operating cost of four of our facilities is approximately 9.6% lower than the Western World weighted average based on CRU data. We seek to leverage each of our facilities' best practices and apply them across our system.

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We believe our facilities are suitable and adequate for our business and current production requirements. The following tables describe our office space, manufacturing facilities, mining properties and forest properties:

Location of Facility	Purpose	Square Footage	Number of		Business Segment Served
			Furnaces	Own/Lease	
New York, New York	Office	4,636		Lease	Corporate
Beverly, Ohio	Manufacturing and other	273,377	5*	Own	GMI
Selma, Alabama**	Manufacturing and other	126,207	2	Own	GMI
Alloy, West Virginia	Manufacturing and other	1,063,032	5	Own	GMI
Niagara Falls, New York***	Manufacturing and other	227,732	2	Own	GMI
Mendoza, Argentina	Manufacturing and other	138,500	2	Own	Globe Metales
San Luis, Argentina	Manufacturing and other	59,200		Own	Globe Metales
Police, Poland	Manufacturing and other	43,951		Own	Other
Breu Branco, Brazil	Manufacturing and other	410,953	4	Own	Globe Metais
Shizuishan, China	Manufacturing and other	227,192		****	Other

* Excludes Solsils seven smaller furnaces used to produce UMG for solar cell applications.

** This facility is currently idled.

*** This facility is not operational but is expected to be brought into service during the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

**** We own the long-term land use rights for the land on which this facility is located. We own the building and equipment forming part of this facility.

Location of Mine	Product	Own/Lease	Business Segment Served
Billingsley, Alabama	Quartzite	Lease	GMI
Para, Brazil	Quartzite	Lease	Globe Metais

Location of Forest Property	Acreage	Own/Lease	Business Segment Served
Para, Brazil	113,000	Own	Globe Metais

Employees

As of June 30, 2009, we had 828 employees. We have 384 employees in the United States, 132 employees in Argentina, 177 employees in Brazil, 19 employees in Poland and 116 employees in China. Our total employees consist of 470 salaried employees and 358 hourly employees and include 411 unionized workers. We reduced headcount 35% from the 1,283 employees we had at June 30, 2008 in reaction to reduced customer demand by idling the Selma, Alabama facility and making reductions in all our other facilities. We have the ability to continue to reduce the workforce to match current demand. As customer demand increases, and we turn back on furnaces at our currently operational facilities, we do not expect to proportionately increase staffing levels. Only when demand requires the starting of the Niagara Falls, New York and Selma, Alabama facilities will significant, additional headcount be required.

We have not experienced any work stoppages and consider our relations with our employees to be good. Our hourly employees at our Selma, Alabama and Alloy, West Virginia facilities are covered, respectively, by collective bargaining agreements with the Industrial Division of the Communications Workers of America, under a contract running through July 2010 and with The United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union under a contract running through April 24, 2011. Union employees in Brazil are working under a contract running through October 31, 2009; renegotiation of the contract in Brazil will commence on October 1, 2009. Union employees in Argentina are working under a contract signed on June 30, 2009 and running through April 30, 2010. Our operations in Poland and China are not unionized.

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Research and Development

Our primary research and development activities are concentrated in our Solsil business unit. Solsil is continuing to develop its technology to produce upgraded metallurgical grade silicon manufactured through a proprietary metallurgical process and which is primarily used in silicon-based photovoltaic (solar) cells. Solsil conducts research and development activities designed to improve the purity of its silicon. The business performs experiments, including continuous batch modifications with the goal of improving efficiencies, lowering costs and developing new products that will meet the needs of the photovoltaic (solar) industry. These activities are performed at Solsil's operations, which are currently located within our facility at Beverly, Ohio. Solsil participates in a joint development and supply agreement with BP Solar International Inc., a subsidiary of BP p.l.c. Our success in producing UMG for the solar industry will help to lower the production cost of photovoltaic (solar) cells and increase the overall affordability of the technology.

Proprietary Rights and Licensing

The majority of our intellectual property relates to process design and proprietary know-how. Our intellectual property strategy is focused on developing and protecting proprietary know-how and trade secrets, which are maintained through employee and third-party confidentiality agreements and physical security measures. Although we have some patented technology, our businesses or profitability does not rely fundamentally upon such technology.

Regulatory Matters

We operate facilities in the U.S. and abroad which are subject to foreign, federal, national, state, provincial and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including, among others, those governing the discharge of materials into the environment, hazardous substances, land use, reclamation and remediation and the health and safety of our employees. These laws and regulations require us to obtain from governmental authorities permits to conduct certain regulated activities, which permits may be subject to modification or revocation by such authorities.

We are subject to the risk that we have not been or will not be at all times in complete compliance with such laws, regulations and permits. Failure to comply with these laws, regulations and permits may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties or other sanctions by regulators, the imposition of remedial obligations, the issuance of injunctions limiting or preventing our activities and other liabilities. Under these laws, regulations and permits, we could also be held liable for any and all consequences arising out of human exposure to hazardous substances or environmental damage we may cause or that relates to our operations or properties. Environmental, health and safety laws are likely to become more stringent in the future. Our costs of complying with current and future environmental, health and safety laws, and our liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances, may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

There are a variety of laws and regulations in place or being considered at the international, federal, regional, state and local levels of government that restrict or are reasonably likely to restrict the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. These legislative and regulatory developments may cause us to incur material costs to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from our operations (through additional environmental control equipment or retiring and replacing existing equipment) or to obtain emission allowance credits, or result in the incurrence of material taxes, fees or other governmental impositions on account of such emissions. In addition, such developments may have indirect impacts on our operations which could be material. For example, they may impose significant additional costs or limitations on electricity generators, which could result in a material increase in our energy costs.

Certain environmental laws assess liability on current or previous owners or operators of real property for the cost of removal or remediation of hazardous substances. In addition to cleanup, cost recovery or compensatory actions

brought by federal, state and local agencies, neighbors, employees or other third parties could make personal injury, property damage or other private claims relating to the presence or release of hazardous substances. Environmental laws often impose liability even if the owner or operator did not know of, or was not responsible for, the release of hazardous substances. Persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous substances also may be responsible for the cost of removal or remediation of these substances. Such persons can be responsible for removal

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and remediation costs even if they never owned or operated the disposal or treatment facility. In addition, such owners or operators of real property and persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous substances can be held responsible for damages to natural resources.

Soil or groundwater contamination resulting from historical, ongoing or nearby activities is present at certain of our current and historical properties, and additional contamination may be discovered at such properties in the future. Based on currently available information, we do not believe that any costs or liabilities relating to such contamination will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of our business, we are subject to periodic lawsuits, investigations, claims and proceedings, including, but not limited to, contractual disputes, employment, environmental, health and safety matters, as well as claims associated with our historical acquisitions. Although we cannot predict with certainty the ultimate resolution of lawsuits, investigations, claims and proceedings asserted against us, we do not believe any currently pending legal proceeding to which we are a party will have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations or liquidity.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Executive Officers, Key Employees and Directors**

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our executive officers, key employees, and directors:

Name	Age	Position
Alan Kestenbaum	47	Executive Chairman and Director
Jeff Bradley	49	Chief Executive Officer
Arden Sims	65	Chief Operating Officer
Malcolm Appelbaum	48	Chief Financial Officer
Stephen Lebowitz	44	Chief Legal Officer
Theodore A. Heilman, Jr.	52	Senior Vice President
Bruno Santos Parreiras	42	Executive Director, Globe Metais, S.A.
Delfin Rabinovich	60	Executive Director, Globe Metales, S.A.
Stuart E. Eizenstat	66	Director
Daniel Karosen	34	Director
Franklin Lavin	51	Director
Donald G. Barger, Jr.	66	Director
Thomas A. Danjczek	62	Director

Alan Kestenbaum has served as Executive Chairman and Director since our inception in December 2004, and served as Chief Executive Officer from our inception through May 2008. From June 2004, Mr. Kestenbaum served as Chairman of Globe Metallurgical, Inc., until its acquisition by us in November 2006. He has over 20 years of experience in metals including finance, distribution, trading and manufacturing. Mr. Kestenbaum is a founder and the Chief Executive Officer of Marco International Corp., and its affiliates, a finance trading group specializing in metals, minerals and other raw materials, founded in 1985. Mr. Kestenbaum was involved in the expansion by certain of Marco International's affiliates into China and the former Soviet Union. He also established affiliated private equity businesses in 1999 which were involved in sourcing and concluding a number of private equity transactions, including ones relating to McCook Metals, Scottsboro Aluminum and Globe Metallurgical, Inc. From 1997 until June 2008, Mr. Kestenbaum was also the Vice President of Marco Hi-tech JV LLC, a nutritional ingredient supplier to the nutritional supplement industry. Mr. Kestenbaum serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Wolverine Tube, Inc., a provider of copper and copper alloy tube, fabricated products and metal joining products. Mr. Kestenbaum began his career in metals with Glencore, Inc. and Philipp Brothers in New York City. He received his B.A. in Economics *cum laude* from Yeshiva University, New York.

Jeff Bradley has served as our Chief Executive Officer since May 2008. From June 2005 until February 2008, Mr. Bradley served as Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Claymont Steel Holdings, Inc., a company specializing in the manufacture and sale of custom-order steel plate in the United States and Canada. Mr. Bradley was not employed after his February 2008 departure from Claymont Steel until he joined us in May 2008. Prior to joining Claymont Steel, from September 2004 to June 2005, Mr. Bradley served as Vice President of strategic planning for Dietrich Industries, a construction products subsidiary of Worthington Industries. From September 2000 to August 2004, Mr. Bradley served as a vice president and general manager for Worthington Steel, a diversified metal processing company. Mr. Bradley holds a B.S. in Business Administration from Loyola College in Baltimore, Maryland.

Arden Sims joined our company in November 2006 and has been serving as our Chief Operating Officer since that time. Mr. Sims has also been serving as the President of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. since 1984. From 1981 to 1984 Mr. Sims served as President for SKW Metals & Alloys Inc. (now CC Metals & Alloys Inc.), a competitor of Globe Metallurgical. From 1970 to 1981, he held various management positions at Union Carbide Corporation's Metals Division (subsequently purchased by Elkem Metals, another competitor of Globe Metallurgical, Inc.). Mr. Sims holds a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from the West Virginia Institute of Technology.

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Malcolm Appelbaum joined our company as Chief Financial Officer in September 2008. Prior to that, from 2000 until September 2008, Mr. Appelbaum served as President of Appletree Advisors, Inc., a financial consulting and advisory firm he founded to serve the portfolio companies of private equity firms and senior and mezzanine lenders. While at Appletree he served as Interim-Chief Financial Officer for several underperforming companies and assisted others as an outside consultant. Between 1992 and 2000, Mr. Appelbaum was a principal at Wand Partners Inc., a private equity investor. At Wand he was the financial officer responsible for the firm and worked extensively with portfolio companies and developed an investment practice closing several platform and add-on acquisitions. Prior to joining Wand Partners, Mr. Appelbaum was an associate at M&T Bank, a financial analyst at Goldman Sachs and a senior consultant and senior accountant at Deloitte & Touche. Mr. Appelbaum received a B.S. from Brooklyn College and an M.B.A. from Columbia University.

Stephen Lebowitz has served as our Chief Legal Officer since July 2008. Prior to that, from 2001 to 2008, Mr. Lebowitz was in-house counsel at BP p.l.c., one of the world's largest petroleum companies, to its jet fuel, marine and solar energy divisions. Prior to joining BP, Mr. Lebowitz was in private practice, both as a partner at the law firm Ridberg, Press and Aaronson, and as an associate with the law firm Kaye Scholer LLP. Mr. Lebowitz holds a B.A. from the University of Vermont, received a law degree from George Washington University, and while overseas as a Fulbright Scholar, obtained an L.L.M. in European law.

Theodore A. Heilman, Jr. has been serving our company in a variety of capacities since our inception in December 2004, currently as our Senior Vice President. Mr. Heilman has also served as our interim Chief Financial Officer between November 2006 and June 2007, and until November 2006, as our President. Mr. Heilman also served as one of our directors from December 2004 until July 2008. Mr. Heilman has over 25 years of management and financial experience in international business and commodities. Mr. Heilman was the President of the Finance division of Marco International Corp. from January 2003 until November 2006. From 1999 to June 2002, Mr. Heilman served as President and Chief Executive Officer of InterCommercial Markets LLC, an online commodity logistics and trading services and software company that he founded, until its merger with ExImWare, Inc., where he remained as resident founder until January 2003. Prior to joining InterCommercial Markets LLC, Mr. Heilman was Chief Operating Officer of the Mercon Group, Vice President in sales and trading at the J. Aron Commodities Division of Goldman Sachs & Co. and an international lending officer at The Bank of New York. He received a B.S. in Economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and an M.B.A. from Harvard University.

Bruno Santos Parreiras joined our company in January 2007 and has been serving as the Executive Director of Globe Metais, our Brazilian subsidiary, since that time. Prior to such time, Mr. Parreiras worked for Camargo Correa Metais S.A. (now known as Globe Metais) in various positions starting in 1993, and most recently as Executive Director since 2004. Mr. Parreiras received his degree in metallurgical engineering from the Federal University of Minas Gerais.

Delfin Rabinovich joined our company in January 2007 and has been serving as the Executive Director of Globe Metales, our Argentine subsidiary, since that time. From 1973 to 1988, Mr. Rabinovich held various management positions at FATE, S.A. a major Argentine tire manufacturer. From 1988 to 1993, he served as the general manager of KICSA Alumino, an aluminum semi-fabricator. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Rabinovich served as the general manager of the DAPSA, a petroleum refiner. Since such time he served as a management, marketing and technology consultant in a variety of industries. Mr. Rabinovich received his degree in industrial engineering from the University of Buenos Aires and an M.S. in management from the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Non-Employee Directors

Stuart E. Eizenstat has served as a member of our Board of Directors since February 2008. Mr. Eizenstat has been a partner of the law firm of Covington & Burling LLP in Washington, D.C. since 2001, and heads the law firm's international practice. He served as Deputy Secretary of the United States Department of the Treasury from July 1999 to January 2001. He was Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs from 1997 to 1999. Mr. Eizenstat served as Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade from 1996 to 1997 and was the U.S. Ambassador to the European Union from 1993 to 1996. From 1977 to 1981 he was Chief Domestic Policy Advisor in the White House to President Carter. He

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is a trustee of BlackRock Funds, a member of the Board of Directors of United Parcel Service, Inc. and the Chicago Climate Exchange and serves on the International Advisory Council of The Coca-Cola Company, on the Advisory Board of BT Americas Inc. and on the International Advisory Board of Group Menatep Limited. He has received seven honorary doctorate degrees and awards from the United States, French, German and Israeli governments. He is the author of *Imperfect Justice: Looted Assets, Slave Labor, and the Unfinished Business of World War II*.

Daniel Karosen has served as a member of our Board of Directors since December 2007 and is a member of our Audit Committee. Mr. Karosen joined Mandel, Fekete & Bloom, an accounting firm in Jersey City, New Jersey in 2000, and has been a partner since 2006. Prior to joining Mandel, Fekete & Bloom, Mr. Karosen was a CPA at PricewaterhouseCoopers between 1997 and 2000. Mr. Karosen is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame.

Franklin Lavin has served as a member of our Board of Directors since September 2008. Mr. Lavin has been the Chairman of the Public Affairs practice for Asia-Pacific at Edelman since May 2009. Prior to Edelman, he was the Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of Cushman & Wakefield Investors Asia where he is responsible for building the firm's private equity business in Asia between July 2007 and May 2009. Prior to that, between November, 2005 and July, 2007, Mr. Lavin served as Under Secretary for International Trade at the United States Department of Commerce. Prior to that, between 2001 and November, 2005, Mr. Lavin was the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Singapore. Between 1996 and 2001, Mr. Lavin worked in Hong Kong and Singapore in senior banking and management positions at Citibank and Bank of America. Earlier in his career, Mr. Lavin served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Asia and the Pacific during the George H.W. Bush Administration. During the Reagan Administration, Mr. Lavin served in the White House as Director of the Office of Political Affairs. He also served as Deputy Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. Mr. Lavin earned a B.S. from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University; a M.S. in Chinese Language from Georgetown University; a M.A. in International Relations and International Economics from the School of Advanced International Studies at the Johns Hopkins University; and an M.B.A. in Finance at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lavin served as a Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserves.

Donald G. Barger, Jr. has served as a member of our Board of Directors and as Chairman of our Audit Committee since December 2008. Mr. Barger had a successful 36 year business career in manufacturing and services companies. He retired in February 2008 from YRC Worldwide Inc. (formerly Yellow Roadway Corporation), one of the world's largest transportation service providers. Mr. Barger served as a special advisor to the Chief Executive Officer of YRC Worldwide Inc. from August 2007 to February 2008, and as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of YRC Worldwide Inc. from December 2000 to August 2007. From March 1998 to December 2000, Mr. Barger was Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Hillenbrand Industries, a provider of services and products for the health care and funeral services industries. From 1993 to 1998, Mr. Barger was Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Worthington Industries, Inc., a diversified steel processor. Mr. Barger serves on the Board of Directors, and is Chairman of the Audit Committee, of Gardner Denver, Inc. and Quanex Building Products Corporation. He also is on the Board of Precision Aerospace Components, Inc. Mr. Barger earned a B.S. from the U.S. Naval Academy and an M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania.

Thomas A. Danjczek has served as a member of our Board of Directors since March 2009 and is a member of our Audit Committee. Mr. Danjczek has been President of the Steel Manufacturers Association since 1998. The association represents thirty six North American steel manufacturers that operate collectively 128 plants and employ 48,000 people. Prior to that he was an executive with the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Kaiser Steel Corporation. Mr. Danjczek earned a B.S. from Villanova University and a Masters Degree in Industrial Management from Purdue University.

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Board of Directors

Board of Directors Composition

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as amended, provide that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of the Board of Directors. We currently have 6 directors: Messrs. Eizenstat, Karosen, Kestenbaum, Lavin, Barger and Danjczek.

Director Independence

Our Board of Directors has reviewed the materiality of any relationship that each of our directors has with us, either directly or indirectly. Based on this review, the Board of Directors has determined that Messrs. Eizenstat, Karosen, Lavin, Barger and Danjczek are independent directors as defined by NASDAQ and that Messrs. Karosen, Lavin, Barger and Danjczek are independent directors as defined by Securities Exchange Rule 10A-3.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors has an Audit Committee and a Compensation Committee. Our Board of Directors intends to create a compensation committee and a Nominating and Governance Committee after additional directors are added to our Board of Directors. Each of the committees of the Board of Directors, or our Board of Directors, including a majority of the independent directors, until such time the respective committee is constituted, has, or will have, the responsibilities described below.

Audit Committee. Mr. Barger, Mr. Karosen and Mr. Danjczek are currently the members of our Audit Committee. Mr. Barger, Mr. Karosen and Mr. Danjczek satisfy, and it is contemplated that any additional members will satisfy, independence standards promulgated by the SEC and by NASDAQ, as such standards apply specifically to members of audit committees. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Barger meets the SEC's qualifications to be an audit committee financial expert. Our Audit Committee is authorized to:

- approve and retain the independent auditors to conduct the annual audit of our books and records;
- review the proposed scope and results of the audit;
- review and pre-approve the independent auditors' audit and non-audit services rendered;
- approve the audit fees to be paid;
- review accounting and financial controls with the independent auditors and our financial and accounting staff;
- review and approve transactions between us and our directors, officers and affiliates;
- recognize and prevent prohibited non-audit services;
- establish procedures for complaints received by us regarding accounting matters;
- oversee internal audit functions; and
- prepare the report of the Audit Committee that SEC rules require to be included in our annual meeting proxy statement.

Compensation Committee. Mr. Barger and Mr. Danjczek are currently the members of our Compensation Committee. All members of our Compensation Committee are qualified as independent under the current definition promulgated by NASDAQ. Our Compensation Committee is authorized to:

approve the compensation arrangements for executive officers and key employees, including the compensation for our Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer;

establish and oversee general compensation policies with the objective to attract and retain superior talent, to reward individual performance and to achieve our financial goals;

administer our stock incentive plan; and

prepare the report of the Compensation Committee that SEC rules require to be included in our annual meeting proxy statement.

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Nominating and Governance Committee. All members of our Nominating and Governance Committee will be qualified as independent under the current definition promulgated by NASDAQ. Our Nominating and Governance Committee, or our Board of Directors, including a majority of the independent directors, until such time as the committee is constituted, will be authorized to:

identify and nominate members for election to the Board of Directors;

develop and recommend to the Board of Directors a set of corporate governance principles applicable to our company; and

oversee the evaluation of the Board of Directors and management.

Code of Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a code of conduct and ethics applicable to all company employees, including the Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer and also our directors. The code is available on the company's internet website at www.glbsm.com and is available in print to any stockholder who requests a copy. Any amendment to the code will promptly be posted on our website.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following discussion and analysis of compensation arrangements of our named executive officers for our fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 should be read together with the compensation tables and related disclosures set forth below. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are based on our current plans, considerations, expectations and determinations regarding future compensation programs. Actual compensation programs that we adopt may differ materially from currently planned programs as summarized in this discussion.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Our executive compensation arrangements are designed to help us attract talented individuals to manage and operate our business, to reward those individuals fairly over time and to retain those individuals who continue to meet our high expectations. The goals of our executive compensation arrangements are to align our executive officers compensation with our business objectives and the interests of our stockholders and to incentivize and reward our executive officers for our success. To achieve these goals, we have established executive compensation and benefit packages composed of a mix of base salary and equity awards and, in some instances, cash incentive payments, in proportions that our Board of Directors believes are the most appropriate to incentivize and reward our executive officers for achieving our objectives. Our executive compensation arrangements are also intended to make us competitive in our industry, where there is significant competition for talented employees, and to be fair relative to other professionals within our organization. We believe that we must provide competitive compensation packages to attract and retain the most talented and dedicated executive officers possible and to help retain our executive management over the longer term.

Role of Our Executive Chairman in Setting Executive Compensation

Historically, we have established executive officers compensation arrangements when they joined our company. Mr. Kestenbaum, our Executive Chairman, has individually negotiated each of the executive officer's compensation arrangements, and these initial compensation terms were included in an employment agreement with the executive.

Role of Our Board of Directors in Setting Executive Compensation

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors will set and periodically review compensation for our executive officers. The Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer will make recommendations to the Compensation Committee regarding compensation decisions for our executive officers.

Elements of our Executive Compensation Arrangements

General. Our executive compensation arrangements may include three principal components: base salary, long-term incentive compensation in the form of equity awards and, in some cases, cash bonuses. Our executive officers are also eligible to participate, on the same basis as other employees, in our 401(k) plan and our other benefit programs generally available to all employees. Although we have not adopted any formal guidelines for allocating total compensation among these components, we intend to implement and maintain compensation plans that tie a substantial portion of our executives overall compensation to the achievement of corporate performance objectives. Additionally, pursuant to the terms of employment agreements, some of our executive officers are entitled to receive severance payments in the event that their employment is terminated without cause.

We view each of the components of our compensation program as related but distinct. Our decisions about each individual component generally do not affect the decisions we make about other components. For example, we do not believe that significant compensation derived from one component of compensation, such as equity appreciation, should necessarily negate or reduce compensation from other elements, such as salary or bonus.

Base Salary. Upon joining our company, each of our executive officers entered into an employment agreement that provided for an initial base salary. These initial salaries are the product of negotiation with the executive, but we generally seek to establish salaries that we believe are commensurate with the salaries being paid to executive officers serving in similar roles at comparable metal manufacturing companies. In establishing the base salaries of our executive officers, we took into account a number of factors, including the executive's seniority, position, functional role and level of responsibility and individual performance.

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Beginning in fiscal 2010, we expect to review base salaries of our executive officers on an annual basis and make adjustments to reflect individual performance-based factors, as well as our financial status. Historically, we have not applied, nor do we intend to apply, specific formulas to determine base salary increases.

Long-Term Equity Compensation. We believe that long-term performance is best incentivized through an ownership culture that encourages performance by our executive officers through the use of stock options and/or stock grants. Our equity benefit plans have been established to provide our executive officers with incentives to help align their interests with the interests of our stockholders. We believe that the use of stock options, which only provide value to the executive officer if the value of our common stock increases, offers the best approach to achieving our compensation goals and provides tax and other advantages to our executive officers relative to other forms of equity compensation. We believe that our equity benefit plans are an important retention tool for our executive officers.

Initial option grants to our executive officers are generally set forth in an employment agreement. These initial option grants are the product of negotiation with the executive, but we generally seek to establish equity ownership levels that we believe are commensurate with the equity stakes held by executive officers serving in similar roles at comparable companies. Beginning fiscal 2009, as part of our annual compensation review process, we provided subsequent option grants to those executive officers determined to be performing well.

With the exception of Mr. Kestenbaum, who as the founder of our company received stock at our inception, our equity benefit plans have provided the principal method for our executive officers to acquire equity in our company. Historically, we have granted stock options exclusively through our 2006 stock option plan, which was adopted by our Board of Directors and approved by our stockholders to permit the grant of stock options to our employees, officers, directors, consultants, advisors and independent contractors. The Named Executive Officers designated under Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End, have been awarded stock options under our 2006 stock plan in the amounts indicated therein. In determining the size of the stock option grants to our executive officers, the Board of Directors took into account each executive officer's existing ownership stake in our company, as well as his position, scope of responsibility, ability to affect stockholder value, historic and recent performance, and the equity ownership levels of executive officers in similar roles of comparable companies in our industry.

In April 2009, the Board of Directors noted that the outstanding options had exercise prices substantially above the then current fair market value and unanimously determined that these options therefore had little or no incentive value. In order to restore the incentive value of the option program and to achieve the purpose of giving the officers incentives to seek to increase shareholder value, the Board of Directors modified the outstanding stock options held by certain officers to reduce the exercise price to \$4.00 per share which the Board of Directors determined equalled or exceeded the fair market value on the date of the modifications. Concurrently, the Board of Directors reset the vesting periods of these options such that the modified options would vest in 25% increments every six months from the date of the modification, see Grants of Plan-Based Awards. At the same time, the Board of Directors reviewed information with respect to executive compensation and determined, with the concurrence of a majority of the independent directors, that our company's incentive compensation to its officers was low. The Board of Directors approved the grant of additional options to members of executive management with an exercise price of \$4.00 per share, with the amount of the additional option grants based upon the Board of Directors' evaluation of each recipient officer's base salary and incentive compensation, after taking into account approaches at other companies, see Grants of Plan-Based Awards. The Board of Directors subsequently made a further review of the incentive compensation of the chief executive officer and determined that Mr. Bradley's option grant should be increased by 150,000 shares. In May 2009, an additional grant was made to Mr. Bradley with an exercise price of \$5.00 per share, which the Board of Directors determined was equal to the fair market value on the date of the additional grant.

Cash Bonuses. In addition to base salaries, our executive officers are eligible to receive annual discretionary cash bonuses. Other than a one-time bonus to our chairman, we have not paid any cash bonuses to our current executive

officers. We expect to grant annual cash bonuses intended to compensate executive officers for their individual contributions to our achievement of corporate goals. We have accrued a bonus pool of \$2,300,000 at June 30, 2009, based on a formula of modified cash flow for the six months ended June 30,

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2009, in order to pay cash bonuses to our principal executive officers. The Compensation Committee will determine the cash bonuses to be paid from this pool, and any additional accruals made from July 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, based on determinations of performance, as well as factors such as the achievement of milestones and financial factors, with respect to the period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009.

At the end of December 2008, we paid a special, one-time discretionary bonus to Mr. Kestenbaum in recognition of his distinguished service from our inception through December 31, 2008. During that period, Mr. Kestenbaum received no compensation other than his base salary and an auto expense allowance. The Board of Directors evaluated our performance during the period, including the facts that our company had performed at exceptional levels as measured by a number of critical financial standards and had met or exceeded pertinent business plans. The Board of Directors noted that Mr. Kestenbaum had led our company to these achievements, had recently led our company through a transition to a new chief executive officer and was expected to continue to provide important leadership and assistance to our company. Further, the Board of Directors received advice from an independent consulting firm engaged to analyze the compensation levels of chief executive officers at comparable companies and compared those with the compensation of Mr. Kestenbaum from 2004 through 2008, noting that Mr. Kestenbaum's aggregate compensation for the period was at levels that were materially lower. Based upon these factors and as an inducement to Mr. Kestenbaum to continue his service to our company as Executive Chairman, the Board of Directors, with the concurrence of a majority of the independent directors, awarded Mr. Kestenbaum a bonus of \$5,000,000.

Severance and Change of Control Benefits. Under their employment agreements, our executive officers are entitled to cash severance benefits if they are terminated without cause. In some instances, this may include reimbursement for the costs of continued health insurance premiums for a period of time after termination of employment. The terms of these arrangements are more fully described below under Employment Agreements, Severance and Change of Control Arrangements.

401(k) Plan. Certain of our U.S. employees, including our executive officers, are eligible to participate in our 401(k) plan. Our 401(k) plan is intended to qualify as a tax qualified plan under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code). Our 401(k) plan provides that each participant may contribute a portion of his or her pretax compensation, up to a statutory limit and that contribution may be matched by us up to the statutory limit. Employee contributions are held and invested by the plan's trustee.

Other Benefits and Perquisites. We provide medical insurance to certain full-time employees, including our executive officers. Our executive officers generally do not receive any perquisites, except that we pay an automobile allowance for Mr. Kestenbaum. However, from time to time, we have provided relocation expenses in connection with the relocation of executive officers to the geographic area of our corporate headquarters in New York. We intend to continue to provide relocation expenses in the future, as necessary, to obtain the services of qualified individuals.

Other Compensation. Our Compensation Committee, in its discretion, may in the future revise, amend or add to the benefits of any executive officer if it deems it advisable.

Federal Tax Considerations Under Sections 162(m) and 409A

Section 162(m) of the Code limits our deduction for federal income tax purposes to not more than \$1,000,000 of compensation paid to specified executive officers in a calendar year. Compensation above \$1,000,000 may be deducted if it is performance-based compensation within the meaning of Section 162(m). We have not yet established a policy for determining which forms of incentive compensation awarded to our executive officers will be designed to qualify as performance-based compensation. To maintain flexibility in compensating our executive officers in a manner designed to promote our objectives, we have not adopted a policy that requires all compensation to be deductible. However, we expect that the Compensation Committee will evaluate the effects of the compensation limits

of Section 162(m) on any compensation it approves and provide future compensation in a manner consistent with our best interests and those of our stockholders.

Section 409A of the Code addresses the tax treatment of nonqualified deferred compensation benefits and provides for significant taxes and penalties in the case of payment of nonqualified deferred compensation. We currently intend to structure our executive compensation programs to avoid triggering these taxes and penalties under Section 409A.

Table of Contents**Accounting Considerations**

Effective July 1, 2006, we adopted the fair value provisions of SFAS 123(R). Under SFAS 123(R), we are required to estimate and record an expense for each award of equity compensation, including stock options, over the vesting period of the award. Our Board of Directors has generally determined to retain, for the foreseeable future, our stock option program as the sole component of its long-term compensation program, and, therefore, to record this expense on an ongoing basis according to SFAS 123(R).

Summary Executive Officer Compensation Table

The following table sets forth annual compensation for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 of our principal executive officers, our principal financial officers and our three other most highly compensated executive officers in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. We refer to these persons as our Named Executive Officers.

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary(1)	Bonus(2)	Option Awards(3)	Change in Pension Value(4)	All Other Compensation(5)	Total
Alan Kestenbaum <i>Executive Chairman and Director</i>	2009	\$ 650,000	\$ 5,000,000(7)	\$ 2,220,000	\$	\$ 14,400	\$ 7,884,400
	2008	550,000				14,400	564,400
	2007	318,182				9,000	327,182
Jeff Bradley <i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	2009	600,000		1,171,833		116,920	1,888,753
	2008	61,364		1,785,330			1,846,694
	2007						
Arden Sims <i>Chief Operating Officer</i>	2009	550,000		441,667	9,781	5,175	1,006,623
	2008	450,000			8,483	3,625	462,108
	2007	254,546		755,000	35,197		1,044,743
Malcolm Appelbaum <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2009	232,955		1,135,665			1,368,620
	2008						
	2007						
Daniel Krofcheck(6) <i>Former Chief Financial Officer</i>	2009	250,000				119,143	369,143
	2008	250,000	200,000				450,000
	2007	20,834		540,000			560,834
Stephen Lebowitz <i>Chief Legal Officer</i>	2009	269,792		200,100		11,630	481,522
	2008			815,550			815,550
	2007						
Theodore A. Heilman, Jr. <i>Senior Vice President</i>	2009	275,000				3,094	278,094
	2008	275,000				4,125	279,125
	2007	175,000		755,000			930,000

- (1) We were formed as a special purpose acquisition company in October 2005. Thus, prior to our acquisition of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. in November 2006, none of our executive officers were entitled to any compensation. Salary payments were made to Mr. Kestenbaum, Mr. Sims and Mr. Heilman starting on November 13, 2006. Fiscal 2008 includes compensation for Mr. Kestenbaum and Mr. Sims of \$50,000 each for employment at Solsil from the time of acquisition on February 29, 2008 through June 30, 2008. Mr. Bradley became an employee on May 26, 2008, Mr. Lebowitz became an employee on July 8, 2008 and Mr. Appelbaum became an employee on September 22, 2008.

- (2) In addition to base salaries, our principal executive officers are eligible to receive discretionary cash bonuses for calendar year 2009. Other than a one-time bonus to our chairman, we have not paid any cash bonuses to our current executive officers.
- (3) Option award valuation was performed using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. Option life was estimated based on the average of the vesting term and contractual life of the option award. The risk free rate used in the model was the zero-coupon government bond interest rate at the time of option grant, as found on Bloomberg, of the instrument with the term closest to the estimated option life. The volatility factor used in the model was estimated using the historical volatility of comparable companies that had sufficient public trading history. Due to the uncertainty in the timing, frequency and yield of any future

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dividend payments, the dividend yield in the model was assumed to be 0%. On April 30, 2009, our Board of Directors approved modifications to the terms of outstanding stock options held by Mr. Bradley, Mr. Sims, Mr. Appelbaum, Mr. Lebowitz and certain other members of our management team. The modifications reduced the exercise price of these options to \$4.00 per share and amended the vesting period of the awards. The modified awards vest in 25% increments every six months from the date of modification. The expense for the award modifications included in the table above represents only the incremental compensation expense required to be recognized under SFAS 123(R) for the award modifications.

- (4) Calculated using a discount rate of 6.25%, 6.75% and 6.25% in fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Present value of accumulated benefits was \$362,121, \$352,340, \$343,857 and \$308,660 at June 30, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. See our June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consolidated financial statements for methodology of calculation.
- (5) Auto expense allowance for our Executive Chairman for fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, and the period from November 15, 2006 to June 30, 2007. A company 401(k) matching benefit of \$5,175 and \$3,625 was made for Mr. Sims during fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively. A company 401(k) matching benefit of \$2,406 was made for Mr. Lebowitz during fiscal 2009. A company 401(k) matching benefit of \$3,094 and \$4,125 was made for Mr. Heilman during fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively. Moving expenses of \$116,920 were reimbursed to Mr. Bradley during fiscal 2009. Moving expenses of \$119,143 were reimbursed to Mr. Krofcheck during fiscal 2009. Moving expenses of \$9,224 were reimbursed to Mr. Lebowitz during fiscal 2009.
- (6) Mr. Krofcheck became an employee on June 1, 2007 and left Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. on September 17, 2008. The salary presented in the above table for fiscal 2009 includes \$196,023 paid to Mr. Krofcheck as a termination benefit.
- (7) Mr. Kestenbaum received a one-time discretionary bonus of \$5,000,000 in recognition of his distinguished service from our inception to December 31, 2008. During that entire time period, Mr. Kestenbaum had received no compensation other than his base salary and auto expense allowance.

Summary Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information regarding compensation earned during our fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 by our non-employee directors.

Name(1)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Option Awards(2)	Total
Stuart E. Eizenstat	\$ 42,500	\$ 37,000	\$ 79,500
Daniel Karosen	30,000	37,000	67,000
Franklin Lavin	42,500	37,000	79,500
Donald G. Barger, Jr.	36,000	37,000	73,000
Thomas A. Danjczek	20,500	37,000	57,500
John O Brien	24,541		24,541

- (1) Mr. Lavin joined the Board of Directors on September 17, 2008, Mr. Barger joined the Board of Directors on December 15, 2008 and Mr. Danjczek joined the Board of Directors on March 16, 2009. Mr. O Brien resigned from the Board of Directors in December 2008.

- (2) Each of our directors received an award of 25,000 stock options during fiscal 2009. Option award valuation was performed using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. Option life estimated based on the average of the vesting term and contractual life of the option award. The option exercise price is \$4.00 per share. The risk free rate used in the model was the zero-coupon government bond interest rate at the time of option grant, as found on Bloomberg, of the instrument with the term closest to the estimated option life. The volatility factor used in the model was estimated using the historical volatility of comparable companies that had sufficient public trading history. Due to the uncertainty in the timing, frequency and yield of any future dividend payments, the dividend yield in the model was assumed to be 0%.

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan-Based Awards**

The following table sets forth information regarding grants of equity awards that we made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 to each of the Named Executive Officers. All grants were made under our 2006 Employee, Director and Consultant Stock Plan.

Name	Grant Date	All Other Option Awards; Number of Securities Underlying Options	Exercise Price of Option Awards	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards(1)
<i>New Grants:</i>				
Alan Kestenbaum	04/30/09	1,500,000	\$ 4.00	\$ 2,220,000
Jeff Bradley	04/30/09	400,000	4.00	592,000
Jeff Bradley	05/15/09	150,000	5.00	346,500
Malcolm Appelbaum	09/21/08	33,333	18.00	305,997
Malcolm Appelbaum	09/21/08	16,666	23.00	133,161
Malcolm Appelbaum	09/21/08	16,667	28.00	117,336
Malcolm Appelbaum	09/21/08	16,667	35.50	98,835
Malcolm Appelbaum	09/21/08	16,667	43.00	84,668
Malcolm Appelbaum	04/30/09	200,000	4.00	296,000
Stephen Lebowitz	04/30/09	75,000	4.00	111,000
<i>Award Modifications(2):</i>				
Jeff Bradley	04/30/09	200,000	4.00	233,333
Arden Sims	04/30/09	500,000	4.00	441,667
Malcolm Appelbaum	04/30/09	100,000	4.00	99,667
Stephen Lebowitz	04/30/09	75,000	4.00	89,100

(1) See footnote (2) in Summary Executive Officer Compensation Table for assumptions related to option award valuation.

(2) On April 30, 2009, our Board of Directors approved modifications to the terms of outstanding stock options held by certain executive officers named in the Summary Compensation and other members of our management team. The modifications reduced the exercise price of these options to \$4.00 per share and amended the vesting period of the awards. The modified awards vest in 25% increments every six months from the date of modification. The expense presented for the award modifications in the table above represents only the incremental compensation expense required to be recognized under SFAS 123(R) for the award modifications. The award modifications include the total 100,000 new grants awarded to Mr. Appelbaum on September 21, 2008 included in the table above.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End**

The following table provides information about outstanding stock options held by our Named Executive Officers at June 30, 2009. All of these options were granted under our 2006 Employee, Director and Consultant Stock Plan. Our Named Executive Officers did not hold any restricted stock at the end of our fiscal year. Our Named Executive Officers did not exercise any stock options during our fiscal year.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Option Awards			Stock Awards	
		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$/Share)	Option Expiration Date	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares That Have Not Vested	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares That Have Not Vested
Alan Kestenbaum		1,500,000(2)	\$ 4.00	04/30/14		
Jeff Bradley		600,000(2)	4.00	04/30/14		
Jeff Bradley		150,000(3)	5.00	05/15/14		
Jeff Bradley					30,000(5)	\$ 210,000(6)
Jeff Bradley					30,000(5)	210,000(6)
Arden Sims		500,000(2)	4.00	04/30/14		
Malcolm Appelbaum		300,000(2)	4.00	04/30/14		
Daniel Krofcheck	190,000(1)		6.00	06/01/17		
Stephen Lebowitz		150,000(2)	4.00	04/30/14		
Theodore A. Heilman, Jr.	166,666(1)		6.25	11/13/11		
Theodore A. Heilman, Jr.	166,667(1)		8.50	11/13/11		
Theodore A. Heilman, Jr.		166,667(4)	10.00	11/13/11		

(1) These options are fully vested.

(2) These options vest as to 25% on October 30, 2009, as to an additional 25% on April 30, 2010, as to an additional 25% on October 30, 2010, and to the remaining 25% on April 30, 2011.

(3) These options vest as to 25% on November 15, 2009, as to an additional 25% on May 15, 2010, as to an additional 25% on November 15, 2010, and to the remaining 25% on May 15, 2011.

- (4) These options vest on November 13, 2009.
- (5) Mr. Bradley is eligible to receive grants of between 30,000 and 60,000 shares if he remains employed by us at the end of a given fiscal year, and we achieve an EBITDA target with respect to such fiscal year. The number of shares indicated in the table represents the minimum number of shares Mr. Bradley would receive if he remains employed by us at the end of fiscal year 2010 and 2011, respectively and we achieve a minimum EBITDA target in such fiscal year.
- (6) Represents the market value of the stock reported in the adjacent column by multiplying \$7.00, the closing market price on June 30, 2009 on the AIM Market, by the amount of the award.

Pension Benefits

The following table provides information about a defined benefit plan (Retirement Plan) that GMI had in place prior to entry into bankruptcy protection. The Retirement Plan covers most employees who met certain age and service requirements before June 30, 2003. The Retirement Plan was amended in June 2003 to fix benefits and service accruals as of June 30, 2003. Because of the June 2003 amendment to the Retirement Plan, of the Named Executive Officers, only Mr. Sims is entitled to participate in the Retirement Plan. His

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credited service is frozen at 15 years and his benefits are fixed at his average salary for the 15 years ended June 30, 2003 of \$13,450 per month.

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit(1)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year
Arden Sims	Globe Metallurgical, Inc.	15	\$ 362,121	

(1) Calculated using a discount rate of 6.25%. See Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans footnote in our June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consolidated financial statements for methodology of calculation.

Employment Agreements, Severance and Change of Control Arrangements

The following is a description of the employment agreements and severance and change of control arrangements with respect to each Named Executive Officer serving in that capacity at June 30, 2009.

Employment Agreements and Severance Arrangements

Alan Kestenbaum. Mr. Kestenbaum serves as our Executive Chairman. Mr. Kestenbaum's employment agreement with us provides for an annual base salary of \$500,000 which is subject to annual upward adjustments at the discretion of the Board of Directors, plus bonuses and stock options to be awarded in our discretion. Mr. Kestenbaum shall also be entitled to receive an automobile allowance in the amount of \$1,200 per month. During the term of his employment agreement, Mr. Kestenbaum will serve as a member of our Board of Directors without additional compensation. In the event of a Change of Control (defined as a merger or consolidation or other change in ownership of 50% or more of our total voting power pursuant to a transaction or a series of transactions, the approval by our stockholders of an agreement to sell or dispose of all or substantially all of our assets, or a change in the composition of our Board or Directors such that fewer than a majority of the directors are Incumbent Directors, as defined in the employment agreement), Mr. Kestenbaum will be entitled to receive a severance payment of \$2,500,000, payable in one lump sum amount, within 10 business days following such Change of Control. In the event Mr. Kestenbaum is terminated without Cause or he resigns For Good Reason, as each such term is defined in the agreement, then Mr. Kestenbaum is entitled to a payment of \$2,500,000, payable in one lump sum amount, provided Mr. Kestenbaum first executes a release in a form reasonably satisfactory to us. The term of his employment agreement is four years expiring in November 2010, with automatic one year renewal terms thereafter, unless we or Mr. Kestenbaum give written notice to the other at least 90 days prior to the expiration of such term.

In addition, Mr. Kestenbaum has an employment agreement with Solsil. Mr. Kestenbaum's employment agreement with Solsil provides for an annual base salary of \$100,000, which was increased to \$150,000 effective May 31, 2006 and which is subject to annual increases at the discretion of our Board of Directors, plus bonuses to be awarded in the discretion of the Board of Directors of Solsil. The term of his employment agreement is three years expiring on May 31, 2009, with automatic one year renewal terms thereafter, unless we or Mr. Kestenbaum give written notice to the other at least 60 days prior to the expiration of such term. The agreement was automatically renewed for a one year term on May 31, 2009. In the event Mr. Kestenbaum is terminated without Cause or he resigns For Good Reason, as each such term is defined in the agreement, then Mr. Kestenbaum is entitled to (i) continued payment of base salary at the rate then in effect for the greater of (A) 12 months or (B) the number of months remaining on the term of his employment agreement with Solsil, (ii) continued provision of benefits for 12 months, and (iii) payment on a prorated

basis of any bonus or other payments earned in connection with Solsil's then-existing bonus plan in place at the time of termination. If Mr. Kestenbaum is deemed to suffer a Total Disability as defined in the agreement, he would be entitled to: (i) 12 months of base salary at the then existing rate, (ii) continued provision of benefits for 12 months, and (iii) payment on a prorated basis of any bonus or other payments earned in connection with Solsil's then-existing bonus plan in place at the time of termination.

Jeff Bradley. Mr. Bradley serves as our Chief Executive Officer and reports directly to the Executive Chairman. Mr. Bradley's employment agreement provides for an annual base salary of \$600,000 which is subject to annual upward adjustments at the discretion of the Board of Directors. In addition to Mr. Bradley's base salary, he shall be eligible to receive annual stock grants of between 30,000 and 60,000 shares based on our achieving an EBITDA target with respect to a given fiscal year. Issuance of the stock grants shall be made

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at such time as determined by the Board of Directors; provided, however, that such grant must be issued on or before July 31 immediately following the end of the fiscal year for which such grant is issuable. In the event Mr. Bradley is terminated without Cause or he resigns For Good Reason, as each such term is defined in the agreement, then Mr. Bradley is entitled to a payment of his then base salary payable in equal monthly installments on the first day of each month during the twelve month period following such termination, the right to continue participation in all insurance benefit plans providing medical coverage, at the same level as other similarly situated executives during the twelve month period following such termination with the premiums paid by us, the balance of any annual incentive award earned in respect of any fiscal year ending on or prior to the termination date, or payable (but not yet paid) on or prior to the termination date and payment of any annual incentive award (prorated for the portion of the year in which Mr. Bradley was employed by us), and the acceleration of the vesting of any of the stock options referenced below. As an inducement to enter into the agreement, we granted Mr. Bradley an option to purchase 200,000 shares of our common stock at the following strike prices and vesting schedule, provided Mr. Bradley continues to be employed by us on each such vesting date: 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$25.00 and vested on May 26, 2009; 1/6 of such option has an exercise price of \$30.00 and will vest on May 26, 2010; 1/6 of such option has an exercise price of \$35.00 and will vest on May 26, 2010; 1/6 of such option has an exercise price of \$42.50 and will vest on May 26, 2011; and the final 1/6 of such option has an exercise price of \$50.00 and will vest on May 26, 2011. On April 30, 2009, our Board of Directors approved modifications to the terms of outstanding stock options held by Mr. Bradley. The modifications reduced the exercise price of these options to \$4.00 per share and amended the vesting period of the awards. The modified awards vest in 25% increments every six months from the date of modification. The term of his employment agreement is three years expiring on May 26, 2011.

Arden Sims. Mr. Sims serves as our Chief Operating Officer, reporting to the Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Sims's employment agreement with us provides for an annual base salary of \$400,000 which is subject to annual upward adjustments at the discretion of our Board of Directors, plus bonuses to be awarded in our discretion based on merit. On November 13, 2006, Mr. Sims was awarded a stock option to purchase 500,000 shares of our common stock at the following strike prices and vesting schedule, provided Mr. Sims continues to be employed by us on each such vesting date: 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$6.25 and vested on November 13, 2007; 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$8.50 and vested on November 13, 2008; and the final 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$10.00 and will vest on November 13, 2009. On April 30, 2009, our Board of Directors approved modifications to the terms of outstanding stock options held by Mr. Sims. The modifications reduced the exercise price of these options to \$4.00 per share and amended the vesting period of the awards. The modified awards vest in 25% increments every six months from the date of modification. The term of his employment agreement is three years expiring on October 1, 2009, with automatic one year renewal terms thereafter, unless we or Mr. Sims give written notice to the other at least 90 days prior to the expiration of such term. In the event Mr. Sims is terminated without Cause or he resigns For Good Reason, as each such term is defined in the agreement, then Mr. Sims is entitled to severance in the amount of one year of his base pay then in effect, payable in one lump sum amount, provided Mr. Sims first executes a release in a form reasonably satisfactory to us.

In addition, Mr. Sims has an employment agreement with Solsil. Mr. Sims's employment agreement with Solsil provides for an annual base salary of \$150,000 which is subject to annual increases at the discretion of our Board of Directors, plus bonuses to be awarded in the discretion of the Board of Directors of Solsil. The term of his employment agreement is three years expiring on May 31, 2009, with automatic one year renewal terms thereafter, unless we or Mr. Sims give written notice to the other at least 60 days prior to the expiration of such term. The agreement was automatically renewed for a one year term on May 31, 2009. In the event Mr. Sims is terminated without Cause or he resigns For Good Reason, as each such term is defined in the agreement, then Mr. Sims is entitled to (i) continued payment of base salary at the rate then in effect for the greater of (A) 12 months or (B) the number of months remaining on the term of his employment agreement with Solsil, (ii) continued provision of benefits for 12 months, and (iii) payment on a prorated basis of any bonus or other payments earned in connection with Solsil's then-existing bonus plan in place at the time of termination. If Mr. Sims is deemed to suffer a Total Disability as

defined in the agreement, he would be entitled to: (i) twelve months of base salary at the then existing rate,
(ii) continued provision of benefits for

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12 months, and (iii) payment on a prorated basis of any bonus or other payments earned in connection with Solsil's then-existing bonus plan in place at the time of termination.

Malcolm Appelbaum. Mr. Appelbaum serves as our Chief Financial Officer and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Appelbaum's employment agreement provides for an annual base salary of \$300,000 which is subject to annual upward adjustments at the discretion of our Board of Directors. In addition, Mr. Appelbaum is eligible to receive an annual stock grant of 5,000 shares, or a lesser amount upon the determination of the Board of Directors based on the recommendation of the Executive Chairman. As an inducement to enter into the agreement, we granted Mr. Appelbaum an option to purchase 100,000 shares of our common stock at the following strike prices and vesting schedule, provided Mr. Appelbaum continues to be employed by us: 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$18.00 and will vest on September 21, 2009; 1/6 of such option has an exercise price of \$23.00 and will vest on September 21, 2010; 1/6 of such option has an exercise price of \$28.00 and will vest on September 21, 2010; 1/6 of such option has an exercise price of \$35.50 and will vest on September 21, 2011; and the final 1/6 of such option has an exercise price of \$43.00 and will vest on September 21, 2011. On April 30, 2009, our Board of Directors approved modifications to the terms of outstanding stock options held by Mr. Appelbaum. The modifications reduced the exercise price of these options to \$4.00 per share and amended the vesting period of the awards. The modified awards vest in 25% increments every six months from the date of modification. The term of his employment agreement is three years expiring on September 20, 2011.

In the event Mr. Appelbaum is terminated without Cause or he resigns For Good Reason, as each such term is defined in the agreement, then Mr. Appelbaum is entitled to a payment of his then base salary and any accrued bonus as of the date of termination, payable in equal monthly installments. Mr. Appelbaum's employment agreement also provides that in the event he is terminated without Cause or resigns for Good Reason, all outstanding stock options will accelerate and immediately become 100% vested. In the event of such termination, Mr. Appelbaum would also be entitled to benefits and other amounts payable under his employment agreement for the twelve month period immediately following his termination.

Daniel Krofcheck. Mr. Krofcheck served as our Chief Financial Officer until September 17, 2008. Mr. Krofcheck's employment agreement provided for an annual base salary of \$250,000, which was subject to annual adjustments at the discretion of our Board of Directors, plus bonuses to be awarded in our discretion based on merit. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, Mr. Krofcheck was entitled to receive a cash bonus of at least \$100,000. We entered into a stock option agreement with Mr. Krofcheck, under which Mr. Krofcheck received a stock option to purchase 200,000 shares of our common stock at the following strike prices and vesting schedule, provided Mr. Krofcheck continued to be employed by us on each such vesting date: 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$6.00 and vested on June 1, 2008; 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$6.00 and will vest on June 1, 2009; and the final 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$6.00 and will vest on June 1, 2010. The term of his employment agreement was three years expiring on May 31, 2010.

Based on the terms of a termination agreement between Mr. Krofcheck and our company, Mr. Krofcheck has received and is entitled to continue receiving his base salary, payable in equal monthly installments, and continued health benefits through October 17, 2009. In addition, Mr. Krofcheck was reimbursed approximately \$68,000 in expenses, including tax liability relating to relocation expense reimbursement. As part of Mr. Krofcheck's termination agreement, 10,000 option awards previously granted to Mr. Krofcheck were forfeited. Mr. Krofcheck was permitted to retain 66,666 options previously granted and vested, and the vesting terms of an additional 123,334 were accelerated and modified to have an expiration date of December 29, 2018.

Stephen Lebowitz. Mr. Lebowitz serves as our Chief Legal Officer and reports directly to the Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Lebowitz's employment agreement provides for an annual base salary of \$275,000 which is subject to annual upward adjustments at the discretion of our Board of Directors. In addition, Mr. Lebowitz is

eligible to receive an annual stock grant of 4,000 shares, or a lesser amount upon the determination of the Compensation Committee based on the recommendation of the Executive Chairman. As an inducement to enter into the agreement, we granted Mr. Lebowitz an option to purchase 75,000 shares of our common stock at the following strike prices and vesting schedule, provided Mr. Lebowitz continues to be employed by us: 1/5 of such option has an exercise price of \$30.00 and will vest on June 20, 2009; 1/5 of such option has an exercise price of \$40.00 and will vest on June 20, 2010; 1/5 of such option has an exercise

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price of \$50.00 and will vest on June 20, 2011; 1/5 of such option has an exercise price of \$55.00 and will vest on June 20, 2012; and the final 1/5 of such option has an exercise price of \$60.00 and will vest on June 20, 2013. The term of his employment agreement is five years expiring on June 20, 2013.

On April 30, 2009, our Board of Directors approved modifications to the terms of outstanding stock options held by Mr. Lebowitz. The modifications reduced the exercise price of these options to \$4.00 per share and amended the vesting period of the awards. The modified awards vest in 25% increments every six months from the date of modification.

In the event Mr. Lebowitz is terminated without Cause or he resigns For Good Reason, as each such term is defined in the agreement, then Mr. Lebowitz is entitled to a payment of his then base salary and any accrued bonus stock grant as of the date of termination, payable in equal monthly installments, the immediate vesting of any outstanding shares of stock subject to a stock option agreement in accordance with the terms of such stock option agreement, as well as benefits and other amounts payable under his employment agreement for the twelve month period immediately following his termination.

Theodore A. Heilman, Jr. Mr. Heilman serves as our Senior Vice President, reporting to the Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Heilman's employment agreement provides for an annual base salary of \$275,000 which is subject to annual upward adjustments at the discretion of our Board of Directors, plus bonuses to be awarded in our discretion based on merit. On November 13, 2006, Mr. Heilman was awarded a stock option to purchase 500,000 shares of our common stock at the following strike prices and vesting schedule, provided Mr. Heilman continues to be employed by us on each such vesting date: 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$6.25 and vested on November 13, 2007; 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$8.50 and vested on November 13, 2008; and the final 1/3 of such option has an exercise price of \$10.00 and will vest on November 13, 2009. In the event of a Change in Control, all remaining then unvested options immediately vest and become exercisable on the effective date of such Change in Control. The term of his employment agreement is three years expiring on November 13, 2009, with automatic one year renewal terms thereafter, unless we or Mr. Heilman give written notice to the other at least 90 days prior to the expiration of such term.

In the event Mr. Heilman is terminated without Cause or he resigns For Good Reason, as each such term is defined in the agreement, then Mr. Heilman is entitled to severance in the amount of one year of his base pay then in effect, payable in one lump sum amount, provided Mr. Heilman first executes a release in a form reasonably satisfactory to us.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control

The table below reflects the amount of compensation to each of our Named Executive Officers upon termination of such executive's employment following: termination following a change of control, involuntary termination for cause, involuntary termination not-for-cause, termination on death or disability, retirement or voluntary resignation. The amounts shown assume that such termination was effective on June 30, 2009, and thus includes amounts earned through such time and are estimates of amounts that would be paid out to the executives on their termination. The actual amount to be paid can only be determined at the time of such executive's termination.

By Company without Cause or by Officer for	By Company	Following a Change of
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Named Executive Officer	Voluntary	Good Reason(1)	for Cause	Death	Disability	Control(2)
Alan Kestenbaum						
Salary		\$ 2,650,000(3)		\$ 37,500(4)	\$ 150,000(4)	\$ 2,650,000(3)
Continuation of Benefits	\$ 3,003(4)	\$ 49,051	\$ 3,003(4)	\$ 36,037(4)	\$ 36,037(4)	\$ 36,037
Value of Accelerated Stock Options(5)						
Total	\$ 3,003	\$ 2,699,051	\$ 3,003	\$ 73,537	\$ 186,037	\$ 2,686,037

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Named Executive Officer	Voluntary	By Company without Cause or by Officer for Good Reason(1)			By Company for Cause		Following a Change of Control(2)
					Death	Disability	
Jeff Bradley							
Salary		\$ 600,000					\$ 600,000
Continuation of Benefits		\$ 36,037					\$ 36,037
Value of Accelerated Stock Options(5)		\$ 2,100,000					\$ 2,100,000
Total		\$ 2,736,037					\$ 2,736,037
Arden Sims							
Salary		\$ 550,000(6)		\$ 37,500(4)	\$ 150,000(4)		\$ 150,000(6)
Continuation of Benefits	\$ 1,257(4)	\$ 15,084	\$ 1,257(4)	\$ 15,084(4)	\$ 15,084(4)		\$ 15,084
Value of Accelerated Stock Options(5)							
Total	\$ 1,257	\$ 565,084	\$ 1,257	\$ 52,584	\$ 165,084		\$ 165,084
Malcolm Appelbaum							
Salary		\$ 425,000					\$ 425,000
Continuation of Benefits		\$ 36,037					\$ 36,037
Value of Accelerated Stock Options(5)		\$ 900,000					\$ 900,000
Total		\$ 1,361,037					\$ 1,361,037
Stephen Lebowitz							
Salary		\$ 275,000					\$ 275,000
Continuation of Benefits		\$ 36,037					\$ 36,037
Value of Accelerated Stock Options(5)		\$ 450,000					\$ 450,000
Total		\$ 761,037					\$ 761,037
Theodore A. Heilman, Jr.							
Salary		\$ 275,000					\$ 275,000
Continuation of Benefits		\$ 5,843					\$ 5,843
Value of Accelerated Stock Options(5)							
Total		\$ 280,843					\$ 280,843

(1) Under the terms of Mr. Kestenbaum and Mr. Sims respective employment agreement with Solsil, if Solsil tenders a Non-Renewal Notice other than a Termination for Cause, such notice shall constitute termination by Solsil Without Cause or Good Reason. If Solsil tenders a Non-Renewal Notice to Mr. Kestenbaum, he would receive \$150,000 in salary and continuation of benefits valued at \$49,051. If Solsil tenders a Non-Renewal Notice to Mr. Sims, he would receive \$150,000 in salary and continuation of benefits valued at \$15,084.

(2) A Change of Control will constitute Good Reason for termination under the terms of the company's employment agreements with Messrs. Appelbaum, Bradley and Lebowitz, if the surviving entity fails to assume the

obligations of the company with respect to such officer's employment agreement following the Change of Control. All salary and continuation of benefit payments reflected in this column to these three officers assumes the surviving entity has failed to assume such obligations.

- (3) Includes \$150,000 payable to Mr. Kestenbaum upon his termination from Solsil.
- (4) Constitutes payments pursuant to the terms of Solsil employment agreements with Mr. Kestenbaum and Mr. Sims.

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- (5) The amount represents the intrinsic value of the accelerated amount of the option awards, based upon the closing price of \$7.00 on June 30, 2009 on the AIM Market. If the exercise price exceeds the closing price for any portion of an option award, that portion of the option award is deemed to have no value.
- (6) Includes \$150,000 payable to Mr. Sims upon his termination from Solsil.

Employee Benefit Plans

We believe that our ability to grant equity-based awards is a valuable and necessary compensation tool that aligns the long-term financial interests of our employees and directors with the financial interests of our stockholders. In addition, we believe that our ability to grant options and other equity-based awards helps us to attract, retain and motivate qualified employees, and encourages them to devote their best efforts to our business and financial success. The material terms of our equity incentive plan is described below.

2006 Employee, Director and Consultant Stock Plan

Our 2006 Employee, Director and Consultant Stock Plan was adopted by our Board of Directors in October 2006 and approved by our stockholders in November 2006. A total of 5,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance under this plan, of which 685,000 shares were available for grant as of June 30, 2009.

The plan is to be administered by our Compensation Committee. The plan authorizes the issuance of stock grants to our employees, directors and consultants, the grant of incentive stock options to our employees and the grant of non-qualified options to our employees and directors, and consultants.

The administrator has the authority to administer and interpret the plan, determine the persons to whom awards will be granted under the plan and, subject to the terms of the plan, the type and size of each award, the terms and conditions for vesting, cancellation and forfeiture of awards and the other features applicable to each award or type of award. The administrator may accelerate or defer the vesting or payment of awards, cancel or modify outstanding awards, waive any conditions or restrictions imposed with respect to awards or the stock issued pursuant to awards and make any and all other determinations that it deems appropriate, subject to the limitations contained in the plan, and provisions designed to maintain compliance with the requirements of Sections 422 (for incentive stock options), and 409A of the Code, as well as other applicable laws and stock exchange rules. In addition the Compensation Committee may delegate part of its authority and powers under the plan to one or more of our directors and/or officers, however, only the administrator will make awards to participants who are our directors or executive officers.

All of our employees are eligible to receive awards under the plan. The plan defines employees to include any of our employees or employees of one of our affiliates, including employees who are also serving as one of our officers or directors, or as an officer or director of one of our affiliates. All other awards may be granted to any participant in the plan. Participation is discretionary, and awards are subject to approval by the administrator. The aggregate number of shares of common stock subject to awards that may be granted to any one participant during any fiscal year may not exceed 500,000 shares.

The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be subject to awards during the term of the plan is 5,000,000 shares. Shares of common stock issued in connection with awards under the plan may be shares that are authorized but unissued, or previously issued shares that have been reacquired, or both. If an award under the plan is forfeited, cancelled, terminated or expires prior to the issuance of shares, the shares subject to the award will be available for future grants under the plan. However, shares of common stock tendered in payment for an award or shares of common stock withheld for taxes will not be available again for grant.

The following types of awards may be granted under the plan. All of the awards described below are subject to the conditions, limitations, restrictions, vesting and forfeiture provisions determined by the administrator, in its sole discretion, subject to such limitations as are provided in the plan. The number of shares subject to any award is also determined by the administrator, in its discretion.

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Stock Grants. A stock grant is an award of outstanding shares of common stock and may subject the shares to vesting or forfeiture conditions. Participants generally receive dividend payments on the shares subject to a restricted stock grant award during the vesting period, and are also generally entitled to vote the shares underlying their awards.

Non-Qualified Stock Options. An award of a non-qualified stock option under the plan grants a participant the right to purchase a certain number of shares of common stock during a specified term in the future, after a vesting period, at an exercise price equal to at least 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the grant date. The exercise price may be paid by any of the means described below under Stock-Based Awards. A non-qualified stock option is an option that does not qualify under Section 422 of the Code.

Incentive Stock Options. An incentive stock option is a stock option that meets the requirements of Section 422 of the Code, which include an exercise price of no less than 100% of fair market value on the grant date, a term of no more than 10 years, and that the option be granted from a plan that has been approved by stockholders. Additional requirements apply to an incentive stock option granted to a participant who beneficially owns stock representing more than 10% of the total voting power of all of our outstanding stock on the date of grant. If certain holding period requirements are met and there is no disqualifying disposition of the shares, the participant will be able to receive capital gain (rather than ordinary income) treatment under the Code with respect to any gain related to the exercise of the option.

Stock-Based Awards. A stock-based award is a grant by us under the plan of an equity award or an equity based award which is not a non-qualified stock option, an incentive stock option, or a stock grant. The administrator has the right to grant stock-based awards having such terms and conditions as the administrator may determine, including, without limitation, the grants of shares based upon certain conditions, the grant of securities convertible into shares and the grant of stock appreciation rights, phantom stock awards or stock units. The principal terms of each stock-based award will be set forth in the participant's award agreement, in a form approved by the administrator and shall contain terms and conditions which the administrator determines to be appropriate and in our best interest.

Payment of the exercise price of a non-qualified stock option or incentive stock option may be made in United States dollars or, if permitted by the administrator, by tendering shares of common stock owned by the participant and acquired at least six months prior to exercise, having a fair market value equal to the exercise price, by a combination of cash and shares of common stock or by authorizing the sale of shares otherwise issuable upon exercise, with the sale proceeds applied towards the exercise price. Additionally, the administrator may provide that stock options can be net exercised, that is exercised by issuing shares having a value approximately equal to the difference between the aggregate value of the shares as to which the option is being exercised and the aggregate exercise price for such number of shares, or that payment may be made through deliver of a promissory note.

By its terms, awards granted under the plan are not transferable other than (i) by will or the laws of descent and distribution or (ii) as approved by the administrator in its discretion and set forth in the applicable agreement with the participant. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an incentive stock option transferred except in compliance with clause (i) above will no longer qualify as an incentive stock option. During a participant's lifetime, all rights with respect to an award may be exercised only by the participant (or by his or her legal representative) and cannot be assigned, pledged or hypothecated in any way (whether by operation of law or otherwise) and cannot be subject to execution, attachment or similar process.

Subject to certain limitations, the maximum number of shares available for issuance under the plan, the number of shares covered by outstanding awards, the exercise price applicable to outstanding awards and the limit on awards to a single employee shall be adjusted by the administrator if it determines that any stock split, extraordinary dividend, stock dividend, distribution (other than ordinary cash dividends), recapitalization, merger, consolidation, reorganization, combination or exchange of shares or other similar event equitably requires such an adjustment.

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Upon the occurrence of a Corporate Transaction, as defined in the plan, the administrator, may, in its discretion and as it deems appropriate as a consequence of such Corporate Transaction, accelerate, purchase, adjust, modify or terminate awards or cause awards to be assumed by the surviving corporation in the transaction that triggered such Corporate Transaction.

The plan will terminate in October 2016, the date which is ten years from the date of its approval by our Board of Directors. The plan may be amended or terminated by the administrator at an earlier date, provided that no amendment that would require stockholder approval under any applicable law or regulation (including the rules of any exchange on which our shares are then listed for trading) or under any provision of the Code, may become effective without stockholder approval. A termination, suspension or amendment of the plan may not adversely affect the rights of any participant with respect to a previously granted award, without the participant's written consent.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a description of the transactions we have engaged in since the beginning of our fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, with our directors and officers and beneficial owners of more than five percent of our voting securities and their affiliates.

Since our acquisition of Solsil, certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group and Plainfield Asset Management participated in additional equity offerings by Solsil. Certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group and Plainfield Asset Management paid \$797,698 and \$2,376,452, respectively, to Solsil for the issuance of additional shares, including \$797,698 and \$805,833, respectively, which was paid by the cancellation of outstanding indebtedness. The shares that were purchased by these shareholders, were purchased pursuant to the exercise of certain preemptive rights granted to these shareholders in connection with our acquisition of Solsil. Our contribution of additional capital to Solsil triggered the exercise of these preemptive rights. Certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group continue to hold approximately 4.8% of the Solsil common stock, and Plainfield Asset Management continues to hold approximately 13.9% of the Solsil common stock.

We entered into agreements with Marco International, an affiliate of Mr. Kestenbaum, on a purchase order basis to sell ferrosilicon. Sales were \$1,286,000 for the year ended June 30, 2009. We also paid Marco Realty, an affiliate of Mr. Kestenbaum, to rent office space for our corporate headquarters in New York City, New York. Rent for office space for the year ended June 30, 2009 was \$207,000. We entered into agreements to purchase sodium carbonate from Marco International. During the year ended June 30, 2009, purchases totaled \$126,000.

On November 10, 2005, GMI borrowed \$8,500,000 from Mr. Kestenbaum, MI Capital, Inc., an affiliate of Mr. Kestenbaum, and one of our former officers (collectively, MI Capital) and \$8,500,000 from certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group. The loan from MI Capital bore interest at prime plus 3.25%, with a minimum of 10.25% per annum, the loan from certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group bore interest at LIBOR plus 8%, and both loans were due to mature on November 10, 2011. Both loans were secured by junior liens on substantially all of GMI's assets and were subordinated to GMI's senior debt. On April 17, 2007, MI Capital sold its loan to certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group. On September 18, 2008 GMI paid these loans in full. Since the beginning of our fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 through the date of repayment, certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group received interest of approximately \$389,000.

On October 24, 2007, Solsil borrowed a total of \$1,500,000 from certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group and Plainfield Direct, Inc., who are our shareholders and Solsil shareholders. The loans bore interest at LIBOR plus 3% and were due to mature on October 24, 2008. These loans, including accumulated interest totaling \$103,531, were paid in full on October 16, 2008 through the issuance of shares of Solsil common stock valued at \$53,839.39 per share.

Immediately prior to our underwritten public offering, we agreed with Luxor Capital Group LP to amend their 1,288,420 unit purchase options to provide that, upon exercise, the unit purchase options and the warrants otherwise issuable upon exercise of the unit purchase options would be exercised on a net cashless basis.

We believe that all of the transactions above were made on terms no less favorable to us than could have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties. All future transactions, including loans between the company and our affiliates will be approved by a majority of the Board of Directors, including a majority of the independent and disinterested directors and will continue to be on terms no less favorable to us than could be obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

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The following table sets forth information as of October 5, 2009, as to the beneficial ownership of our common stock, in each case, by:

each of our Named Executive Officers;

each of our directors;

all our current executive officers and directors as a group; and

each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding shares of common stock.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to the securities. Shares of common stock that may be acquired by an individual or group within 60 days of October 5, 2009, pursuant to the exercise of options, are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of such individual or group, but are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person shown in the table. Percentage of ownership is based on 74,320,188 shares of common stock outstanding on October 5, 2009. Brokers or other nominees may hold shares of our common stock in street name for customers who are the beneficial owners of the shares. As a result, we may not be aware of each person or group of affiliated persons who own more than 5% of our common stock.

Except as indicated in footnotes to this table, we believe that the stockholders named in this table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock shown to be beneficially owned by them, based on information provided to us by such stockholders. Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each director and executive officer listed is: c/o Globe Specialty Metals, Inc., One Penn Plaza, 250 West 34th Street, Suite 2514, New York, NY 10119.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Shares Beneficially Owned
<i>Directors and Executive Officers:</i>		
Alan Kestenbaum(1)	11,135,205	15%
Jeff Bradley(2)	150,000	*
Theodore A. Heilman, Jr.(3)	740,373	1%
Arden Sims(4)	785,082	1%
Malcolm Appelbaum(5)	75,000	*
Stephen Lebowitz(6)	37,500	*
Stuart E. Eizenstat(7)	6,360	*
Daniel Karosen(8)	6,421	*
Donald G. Barger, Jr(9)	6,250	*
Thomas A. Danjczek(10)	6,250	*

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Franklin Lavin(11)	6,250	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (11 individuals)(12)	12,954,691	17%
<i>Five Percent Stockholders:</i>		
Luxor Capital Group LP(13) 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153	7,005,212	9%
Plainfield Asset Management LLC(14) 55 Railroad Avenue Greenwich, CT 06830	6,914,443	9%
D.E. Shaw Laminar International, Inc. and affiliates(15) 120 West 45th Street New York, NY 10036	6,523,453	9%
FMR LLC(16) 82 Devonshire Street Boston, Massachusetts 02109	6,032,260	8%

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- * Less than one (1%) percent.
- (1) Includes 375,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009 and 77,967 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases.
 - (2) Includes 150,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
 - (3) Includes 500,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009 and 419 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases.
 - (4) Includes 125,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009 and 19,112 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases.
 - (5) Includes 75,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
 - (6) Includes 37,500 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
 - (7) Includes 6,250 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
 - (8) Includes 6,250 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
 - (9) Includes 6,250 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
 - (10) Includes 6,250 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
 - (11) Includes 6,250 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
 - (12) Includes 1,293,750 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009 and 97,498 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases.
 - (13) Luxor Capital Group, LP (LCG) acts as the investment manager of proprietary private investment funds and separately managed accounts that own the shares, and as investment manager LCG may exercise dispositive and voting authority over the shares. Luxor Management, LLC is the general partner of LCG. Mr. Christian Leone is the managing member of Luxor Management, LLC. LCG Holdings, LLC is the general partner or managing member of the proprietary private investment funds organized in the United States. Mr. Leone is the managing member of LCG Holdings, LLC.
 - (14) Includes 32,601 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases. Max Holmes, Chief Investment Officer of Plainfield Asset Management LLC (Plainfield), has the power to direct investments and/or vote the securities held by the affiliates of Plainfield, for which Plainfield serves as investment manager. For purposes of the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Plainfield and Max Holmes may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of such securities; however, Plainfield and Max Holmes each expressly disclaim beneficial ownership of such securities.
 - (15) Consists of shares from D.E. Shaw Laminar International, Inc., D.E. Shaw Composite Side Pocket Series 1, L.L.C., and D.E. Shaw Composite Side Pocket Series 7, L.L.C., of which 112,282 shares are subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases. D.E. Shaw & Co., L.P., as investment adviser, has voting and investment control over the shares beneficially owned by D.E. Shaw Laminar International, Inc., D.E. Shaw

Composite Side Pocket Series 1, L.L.C., and D.E. Shaw Composite Side Pocket Series 7, L.L.C. Julius Gaudio, Eric Wepsic, Maximilian Stone, Anne Dinning, and Lou Salkind, or their designees, exercise voting and investment control over the shares on D.E. Shaw & Co., L.P.'s behalf.

- (16) Fidelity Management & Research Company (Fidelity), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, a wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR LLC and an adviser registered under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, is the beneficial owner of 5,937,641 shares of Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. (the Company) as a result of acting as investment adviser to various investment companies registered under Section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the Funds). Edward C. Johnson 3d, Chairman of FMR LLC, and FMR LLC, through its control of Fidelity, and the Funds each has sole power to dispose of the 5,937,641 shares owned by the Funds. Neither FMR LLC nor Edward C. Johnson 3d, Chairman of FMR LLC, has the sole power to vote or direct the voting of the shares owned directly by the Funds, which power resides with the Funds' Boards of Trustees. Fidelity carries out the voting of the shares under written guidelines established by the Funds' Board of Trustees.

Pyramis Global Advisors Trust Company (PGATC), 900 Salem Street, Smithfield, Rhode Island, 02917, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR LLC and a bank as defined in Section 3(a)(6) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is the beneficial owner of 1,100 shares of the Company as a result of

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its serving as investment manager of institutional account(s) owning such shares. Edward C. Johnson 3d and FMR LLC, through its control of PGATC, each has sole dispositive power over 1,100 shares. Neither FMR LLC nor Edward C. Johnson 3d, Chairman of FMR LLC, has the sole power to vote or to direct the voting of these shares.

The shares reported as beneficially owned by FMR LLC also includes shares beneficially owned by FIL Limited (FIL), Pembroke Hall, 42 Crow Lane, Hamilton, Bermuda, and various foreign-based subsidiaries of FIL that provide investment advisory and management services to a number of non-U.S. investment companies and certain institutional investors. FIL is the beneficial owner of 93,519 shares of the Company. FIL has sole dispositive power over 93,519 shares and sole power to vote or to direct the voting of 93,519 shares of common stock owned by the account(s) managed by FIL as reported above.

FMR LLC and FIL are separate and independent corporate entities, and their Boards of Directors are generally composed of different individuals. FMR LLC and FIL are of the view that they are not acting as a Group for purposes of Section 13(d) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the 1934 Act) and that they are not otherwise required to attribute to each other the beneficial ownership of securities beneficially owned by the other corporation within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the 1934 Act. Therefore, they are of the view that the shares held by the other corporation need not be aggregated for purposes of Section 13(d). However, FMR LLC reports beneficial ownership of shares for purposes of Section 13(d) under the 1934 Act on a voluntary basis as if all of the shares are beneficially owned by FMR LLC and FIL on a joint basis.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

We are authorized to issue 150,000,000 shares of common stock, \$.0001 par value per share, and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.0001 par value per share, and there are no shares of preferred stock outstanding on October 5, 2009. As of October 5, 2009, we had 74,320,188 shares of common stock outstanding held of record by 145 stockholders and there were outstanding options to purchase 4,315,000 shares of common stock.

Common Stock

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders and do not have cumulative voting rights. Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any outstanding shares of preferred stock, holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by our Board of Directors out of funds legally available for dividend payments. All outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. The holders of common stock have no preferences or rights of conversion, exchange, pre-emption or other subscription rights. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock. In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our affairs, holders of common stock will be entitled to share ratably in our assets that are remaining after payment or provision for payment of all of our debts and obligations and after liquidation payments to holders of outstanding shares of preferred stock, if any.

Preferred Stock

The preferred stock, if issued, would have priority over the common stock with respect to dividends and other distributions, including the distribution of assets upon liquidation. Our Board of Directors has the authority, without further stockholder authorization, to issue from time to time shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the terms, limitations, relative rights and preferences and variations of each series. Although we have no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock, the issuance of shares of preferred stock, or the issuance of rights to purchase such shares, could decrease the amount of earnings and assets available for distribution to the holders of common stock, could adversely affect the rights and powers, including voting rights, of the common stock, and could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of us or an unsolicited acquisition proposal.

Certain Provisions of Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws. Provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws may delay or discourage transactions involving an actual or potential change in our control or change in our management, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares, or transactions that our stockholders might otherwise deem to be in their best interests. Therefore, these provisions could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Among other things, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws:

permit our Board of Directors to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, with any rights, preferences and privileges as they may designate;

provide that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of the Board of Directors;

provide that all vacancies, including newly created directorships, may, except as otherwise required by law, be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of directors then in office, even if less than a quorum;

provide that stockholders seeking to present proposals before a meeting of stockholders or to nominate candidates for election as directors at a meeting of stockholders must provide notice in writing in a timely manner, and also specify requirements as to the form and content of a stockholder's notice;

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do not provide for cumulative voting rights, therefore allowing the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock entitled to vote in any election of directors to elect all of the directors standing for election, if they should so choose;

provide that special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by the Board of Directors or by the chief executive officer, president or secretary pursuant to a written request by a majority of directors or the written request of at least 10% of all outstanding shares entitled to vote on the action proposed; and

provide that our amended and restated bylaws can be amended or repealed at any regular or special meeting of stockholders or by the affirmative vote of a majority of the entire Board of Directors.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the common stock will be Computershare Trust Company N.A. Its telephone number is 800-962-4284.

Listing

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol GSM.

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SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market could adversely affect market prices prevailing from time to time. Furthermore, because only a limited number of shares are presently available for sale due to existing contractual and legal restrictions on resale as described below, there may be sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market after the restrictions lapse. This may adversely affect the prevailing market price and our ability to raise equity capital in the future. Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol GSM.

As of October 5, 2009, 74,320,188 shares of common stock were outstanding. All of the shares sold in our underwritten public offering are freely tradable without restrictions or further registration under the Securities Act, unless held by our affiliates as that term is defined under Rule 144 under the Securities Act. In addition, we have outstanding approximately 58,220,188 shares of common stock that were sold in Regulation S or other exempt offerings. Pursuant to this offering we are registering all of those shares, of which 43,914,029 shares are subject to lock-up agreements described below under Lock-up Agreements. Additionally, we are concurrently registering 5,000,000 shares of our common stock that we may issue under our stock plan, some of which are not subject to lock-up agreements.

Rule 144

In general, once Rule 144 under the Securities Act applies to us, a person who is not one of our affiliates at any time during the three months preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned shares of our common stock to be sold for at least six months, would be entitled to sell an unlimited number of shares of our common stock, provided current public information about us is available. In addition, under Rule 144, a person who is not one of our affiliates at any time during the three months preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the shares of our common stock to be sold for at least one year, would be entitled to sell an unlimited number of shares. Pursuant to Rule 144, a company that was originally a special purpose acquisition company cannot utilize Rule 144 until one year after it has provided information in an SEC filing that is consistent with that required in a Form 10. We believe, and will take the position, that this registration statement, in the form declared effective, will satisfy that requirement so that Rule 144 will be available beginning one year after effectiveness of this registration statement. One year after our underwritten public offering, our affiliates who have beneficially owned shares of our common stock for at least six months are entitled to sell within any three month period a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of:

one percent of the number of shares of our common stock then outstanding, which equals approximately 743,300 shares, and

the average weekly trading volume of our common stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to the sale.

Sales of restricted shares under Rule 144 by our affiliates are also subject to requirements regarding the manner of sale, notice and the availability of current public information about us. Rule 144 also provides that affiliates relying on Rule 144 to sell shares of our common stock that are not restricted shares must nonetheless comply with the same restrictions applicable to restricted shares, other than the holding period requirement.

Notwithstanding the availability of Rule 144, certain holders of our restricted shares will have entered into lock-up agreements as described below under Lock-up Agreements and their restricted shares will become eligible for sale at the expiration of the restrictions set forth in those agreements.

Stock Options

As of October 5, 2009, options to purchase a total of 4,315,000 shares of common stock were outstanding, of which 529,999 were exercisable. An additional 685,000 shares were available for future grants under our stock plan.

Upon completion of this offering, we intend to file a registration statement under the Securities Act covering all shares of common stock subject to outstanding options or issuable pursuant to our stock plan. Subject to Rule 144 volume limitations applicable to affiliates, shares registered under any registration statements will be available for sale in the open market, beginning 90 days after the date of the prospectus,

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except to the extent that the shares are subject to vesting restrictions with us or the contractual restrictions described below.

Lock-up Agreements

In connection with our underwritten public offering our officers, directors, selling stockholders in such offering and certain other stockholders, who hold an aggregate of approximately 43,914,029 shares of our common stock, have agreed, subject to limited exceptions, not to offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, or enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of any shares of common stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock held prior to our underwritten public offering for a period of 180 days, in the case of our officers and directors, and 120 days in the case of the selling stockholders and certain other stockholders, after July 15, 2009, respectively without the prior written consent of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC., one of the underwriters of our underwritten public offering. Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC may in their sole discretion, choose to release any or all of these shares from these restrictions prior to the expiration of the 180-day or 120-day period, as the case may be. Our Executive Chairman, Alan Kestenbaum, will be permitted to sell up to 750,000 shares of common stock, and Mr. Kestenbaum's children will be permitted to sell up to an aggregate of 250,000 shares of common stock, after the date of (i) the first 90 days after July 29, 2009, and (ii) the release of our earnings results for our first fiscal quarter of 2010.

Table of Contents**SELLING STOCKHOLDERS**

The selling stockholders may from time to time offer and sell pursuant to this prospectus any or all of the shares of common stock set forth below in the column entitled "Shares Being Offered Pursuant to This Prospectus." When we refer to the selling stockholders in this prospectus, we mean those persons listed in the table below, as well as the permitted transferees, pledgees, donees, assignees, successors and others who later come to hold any of the selling stockholders' interests other than through a public sale.

The table below is based on the information provided to us by the selling stockholders through October 5, 2009 (as updated in the case of certain stockholders) and sets forth the name of each selling stockholder and the number of shares of common stock that each selling stockholder may offer pursuant to this prospectus. Except as noted below, none of the selling stockholders has, or within the past three years has had, any material relationship with us or any of our affiliates.

Based on the information provided to us by the selling stockholders through October 5, 2009 (as updated in the case of certain stockholders), assuming that the selling stockholders sell all of the shares of common stock beneficially owned by them that have been registered by us and do not acquire any additional shares of common stock, each selling stockholder will not beneficially own any shares of common stock other than the shares of common stock appearing in the column entitled "Beneficial Ownership After Offering." We cannot advise you as to whether the selling stockholders will in fact sell any or all of such shares. In addition, the selling stockholders may have sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of, or may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of, at any time and from time to time, the shares of common stock after the date on which each selling stockholder actually provided the information set forth in the table below.

Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares Beneficially Owned Before This Offering	Shares Being Offered Pursuant to This Prospectus (Maximum Number That May be Sold)	Shares Beneficially Owned After This Offering	Percentage Beneficially Owned	
				Before Offering	After Offering
Alan Kestenbaum **(1)	11,135,205	10,760,205	375,000	15%	*
Luxor Capital Group LP(2)	7,005,212	7,005,212		9%	
Plainfield Asset Management LLC(3)	6,914,443	6,914,443		9%	
D.E. Shaw Laminar International, Inc. and affiliates(4)	6,523,453	6,523,453		9%	
FMR LLC(5)	6,032,260	4,948,741	1,083,519	8%	1%
Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC(6)	3,090,952	3,090,952		4%	
Cartesian Capital Group, LLC(7)	2,746,962	2,746,962		4%	
Corsair Capital Management(8)	2,364,352	2,364,352		3%	
Samlyn Capital LLC(9)	1,819,647	1,819,647		2%	
Michael Barenholtz(10)	1,660,425	1,660,425		2%	

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Arch Capital Investors, LP(11)	981,000	388,097	584,903	1%	*
Eastern Advisors Capital(12)	941,289	941,289		1%	
Perry Corp.(13)	933,776	386,900	546,876	1%	*
Trellus Management Co., LLC(14)	905,000	905,000		1%	
Arden Sims **(15)	785,082	660,082	125,000	1%	*
Theodore A. Heilman, Jr. **(16)	740,373	240,373	500,000	*	*
Super Energy Co. Limited(17)	540,551	540,551		*	
Jonathan Lee	471,452	471,452		*	
Serengeti Asset Management LP(18)	450,000	450,000		*	
Canyon Capital Advisors LLC(19)	441,352	441,352		*	
U Capital Partners LP(20)	200,390	200,390		*	

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Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares	Shares	Shares	Percentage	
	Beneficially	Being		Beneficially	Beneficially
	Owned	Offered	Owned	Before	After
	Before	Pursuant	After	Offering	Offering
	This	to This	This		
	Offering	Prospectus	Offering		
		(Maximum			
		Number			
		That May			
		be Sold)			
Jay Petscheck	199,053	199,053		*	
Long Ball Partners, LLC(21)	170,104	170,104		*	
Cetus Capital, LLC(22)	134,010	134,010		*	
Steven Major	124,931	124,931		*	
Lyrical Partners, L.P.(23)	124,000	124,000		*	
Whitebox Advisors, LLC(24)	89,314	89,314		*	
Sheldon Goldman	78,372	78,372		*	
Eric E. Chen	60,000	60,000		*	
U Capital Offshore Investments LP(20)	58,940	58,940		*	
Periscope Partners L.P.(25)	48,495	48,495			
SFG Global Fund(26)	40,500	40,500		*	
Renstone Investment Limited(27)	33,333	33,333		*	
Cedarview Capital Management, L.P.(28)	20,400	20,400		*	
Glickenhau & Co.(29)	17,000	17,000		*	
Anson Beard	15,500	15,500		*	
Marlin Perkins **	13,410	13,410		*	
Hayes Kern ***	11,175	11,175		*	
Duane Huck **	11,175	11,175		*	
Alec Henry	7,043	7,043		*	
Institutional Benchmarks Series (Master Feeder) Limited in respect of Centaur Series(30)	9,012	9,012		*	
Daniel Karosen **(31)	6,421	171	6,250	*	*
Stuart Eizenstat **(32)	6,360	110	6,250	*	*
Sam Berger	5,622	5,622		*	
Ronald Black	5,250	5,250		*	
Uniwire International Limited Profit Sharing Plan(33)	4,877	4,877		*	
Kasemsante Boonswang	4,000	4,000		*	
Azai Appelbaum	3,080	3,080		*	
Archer Capital Management LP(34)	2,240	2,240		*	
Barry Allan Mosheim	1,330	1,330		*	
Andrew Mies	1,268	1,268		*	
Tommy Hess	975	975		*	

Mordechai Pluchenik	975	975	*
Elie Mishaan	679	679	*
Noam Amozeg	364	364	*
Yael Amozeg	364	364	*

* Less than one (1%) percent.

** Individual listed is one of our officers or directors.

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*** Individual listed is a former officer of a subsidiary of the company.

- (1) Includes 77,967 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases. Shares Beneficially Owned Before This Offering include 375,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
- (2) Luxor Capital Group, LP (LCG) acts as the investment manager of proprietary private investment funds and separately managed accounts that own the shares, and as investment manager LCG may exercise dispositive and voting authority over the shares. Luxor Management, LLC is the general partner of LCG. Mr. Christian Leone is the managing member of Luxor Management, LLC. LCG Holdings, LLC is the general partner or managing member of the proprietary private investment funds organized in the United States. Mr. Leone is the managing member of LCG Holdings, LLC. For a description of other material relationships the selling stockholder has had with the company, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.
- (3) Includes 32,601 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases. Max Holmes, Chief Investment Officer of Plainfield Asset Management LLC (Plainfield), has the power to direct investments and/or vote the securities held by the affiliates of Plainfield, for which Plainfield serves as investment manager. For purposes of the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Plainfield and Max Holmes may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of such securities; however, Plainfield and Max Holmes each expressly disclaim beneficial ownership of such securities. For a description of other material relationships the selling stockholder has had with the company, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.
- (4) Consists of shares from D.E. Shaw Laminar International, Inc., D.E. Shaw Composite Side Pocket Series 1, L.L.C., and D.E. Shaw Composite Side Pocket Series 7, L.L.C., of which 112,282 shares are subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases. D.E. Shaw & Co., L.P., as investment adviser, has voting and investment control over the shares beneficially owned by D.E. Shaw Laminar International, Inc., D.E. Shaw Composite Side Pocket Series 1, L.L.C., and D.E. Shaw Composite Side Pocket Series 7, L.L.C. Julius Gaudio, Eric Wepsic, Maximilian Stone, Anne Dinning, and Lou Salkind, or their designees, exercise voting and investment control over the shares on D.E. Shaw & Co., L.P.'s behalf. For a description of other material relationships the selling stockholder has had with the company, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.
- (5) Fidelity Management & Research Company (Fidelity), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, a wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR LLC and an adviser registered under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, is the beneficial owner of 5,937,641 shares of Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. (the Company) as a result of acting as investment adviser to various investment companies registered under Section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the Funds). Edward C. Johnson 3d, Chairman of FMR LLC, and FMR LLC, through its control of Fidelity, and the Funds each has sole power to dispose of the 5,937,641 shares owned by the Funds. Neither FMR LLC nor Edward C. Johnson 3d, Chairman of FMR LLC, has the sole power to vote or direct the voting of the shares owned directly by the Funds, which power resides with the Funds' Boards of Trustees. Fidelity carries out the voting of the shares under written guidelines established by the Funds' Board of Trustees.

Pyramis Global Advisors Trust Company (PGATC), 900 Salem Street, Smithfield, Rhode Island, 02917, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR LLC and a bank as defined in Section 3(a)(6) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is the beneficial owner of 1,100 shares of the Company as a result of its serving as investment manager of institutional account(s) owning such shares. Edward C. Johnson 3d and FMR LLC, through its control of PGATC, each has sole dispositive power over 1,100 shares. Neither FMR LLC nor

Edward C. Johnson 3d, Chairman of FMR LLC, has the sole power to vote or to direct the voting of these shares.

The shares reported as beneficially owned by FMR LLC also includes shares beneficially owned by FIL Limited (FIL), Pembroke Hall, 42 Crow Lane, Hamilton, Bermuda, and various foreign-based subsidiaries of FIL that provide investment advisory and management services to a number of non-U.S. investment companies and certain institutional investors. FIL is the beneficial owner of 93,519 shares of the Company. FIL has sole dispositive power over 93,519 shares and sole power to vote

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or to direct the voting of 93,519 shares of common stock owned by the account(s) managed by FIL as reported above.

FMR LLC and FIL are separate and independent corporate entities, and their Boards of Directors are generally composed of different individuals. FMR LLC and FIL are of the view that they are not acting as a Group for purposes of Section 13(d) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the 1934 Act) and that they are not otherwise required to attribute to each other the beneficial ownership of securities beneficially owned by the other corporation within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the 1934 Act. Therefore, they are of the view that the shares held by the other corporation need not be aggregated for purposes of Section 13(d). However, FMR LLC reports beneficial ownership of shares for purposes of Section 13(d) under the 1934 Act on a voluntary basis as if all of the shares are beneficially owned by FMR LLC and FIL on a joint basis.

The following table identifies the specific Funds that are participating in this offering pursuant to this registration statement, and includes, for each Fund, the total number of common shares owned before the offering and the number of shares being offered:

Fund	Total No. of Common Shares Owned	No. of Common Shares Being Offered
Variable Insurance Products Fund III: Value Strategies Portfolio	140,455	109,855
Variable Insurance Products Fund II: Contrafund Portfolio	2,251,833	2,093,133
Fidelity Devonshire Trust: Fidelity Series All-Sector Equity Fund	645,208	577,108
Fidelity Advisor Series I: Fidelity Advisor Balanced Fund	84,100	78,300
Fidelity Puritan Trust: Fidelity Balanced Fund	1,697,000	1,579,600
Fidelity Advisor Series I: Fidelity Advisor Value Strategies Fund	462,145	360,745
Fidelity Mt. Vernon Street Trust: Fidelity New Millennium Fund	150,000	150,000

- (6) The selling stockholder has indicated that Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC (FMA) is an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and serves as investment adviser with power to direct investments and/or sole power to vote these securities. Peter Langerman, President of FMA, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares. For purposes of the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, FMA and Peter Langerman are deemed to be beneficial owners of such securities; however, FMA and Peter Langerman each expressly disclaim beneficial ownership of such securities. The selling stockholder has also advised us that it is affiliated with a registered broker-dealer, that it acquired its shares in the ordinary course of business and at the time of the acquisition did not have any arrangements or understandings with any person to distribute the securities.
- (7) Peter M. Yu, Managing Partner, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (8) Corsair Capital Management LLC (Corsair) serves as investment manager of various individuals and private investment funds. Corsair shares with such individuals and funds the power to direct investments and/or vote the securities owned by them. Corsair is controlled by Steven Major and Jay Petschek, each of whom may be deemed to have beneficial ownership of the shares beneficially owned by Corsair for purposes of Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- (9) Robert Pohly, Managing Member, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.

- (10) Michael Barenholtz previously served as one of our officers.
- (11) Stephen Korn, Principal, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (12) Scott V. Booth, Managing Partner, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (13) Includes shares held for accounts of two private investment funds for which Perry Corp., a registered investment advisor under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, acts as managing general partner or investment manager. Richard Perry is the sole stockholder and President of Perry Corp. Perry Corp. and Richard Perry have voting and investment power with respect to the foregoing securities, but each disclaims beneficial ownership of such securities except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein for purposes of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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- (14) Adam Usdan, President of Trellus Management, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (15) Includes 19,112 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases. Shares Beneficially Owned Before This Offering include 125,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
- (16) Includes 419 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases. Shares Beneficially Owned Before This Offering include 500,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
- (17) Includes 27,028 shares subject to an escrow agreement and forfeiture in certain cases. Shih Tzu Wu is authorized to exercise dispositive and voting authority over these shares.
- (18) Joseph A. LaNasa III, Director of Serengeti Asset Management LP, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (19) Amounts include: (a) 270,208 shares of common stock held by The Canyon Value Realization Fund (Cayman), Ltd., or CVRF; (b) 108,087 shares of common stock held by Canyon Value Realization Fund, L.P., or VRF; (c) 45,035 shares of common stock held by Canyon Balanced Master Fund, Ltd., or CBF; (d) 13,517 shares of common stock held by Canyon Value Realization MAC-18, Ltd., or MAC-18; and (e) 4,505 shares of common stock held by Citi Canyon, Ltd., or CITI. Canyon Capital Advisors LLC acts as the investment manager of each of CVRF, VRF, CBF, MAC-18 and CITI, or collectively, Canyon-Related Entities, and as investment manager Canyon Capital Advisors LLC may exercise dispositive and voting authority over the shares. Joshua S. Friedman and Mitchell R. Julis are Co-Chairmen and Co-Chief Executive Officers of Canyon Capital Advisors LLC. Each of Messrs. Friedman and Julis disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
- (20) Jonathan Urfrig, Managing Member of the General Partner, U Capital Group, LLC, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (21) Mark Martis, Chief Operating Officer, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (22) Richard Maybaum, Managing Director of Cetus Capital, LLC, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (23) Lyrical Partners, L.P. acts as the investment manager of private investment funds that own the shares, and as investment manager, Lyrical Partners, L.P. may exercise dispositive and voting authority over the shares. Jeffrey Keswin is the Managing Partner of Lyrical Partners, L.P.
- (24) Whitebox Advisors, LLC acts as the investment manager of private investment funds that own the shares, and as investment manager, Whitebox Advisors, LLC may exercise dispositive and voting authority over the shares. Andrew Redleaf is the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Partner of Whitebox Advisors, LLC.
- (25) Leon Frenkel, General Partner, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (26) Chris Jackson, President of SFG Asset Advisors, the investment manager, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.

- (27) Ben Lister, authorized person, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (28) Cedarview Capital Management, L.P. acts as the investment manager of private investment funds that own the shares, and as investment manager, Cedarview Capital Management, L.P. may exercise dispositive and voting authority over the shares. Burton Weinstein is the Managing Partner of Cedarview Capital Management, L.P.
- (29) Seth M. Glickenhauz, Senior Partner of Glickenhauz & Co., exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (30) Francois Bocqueraz and Didier Centis each exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (31) Shares Beneficially Owned Before This Offering include 6,250 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
- (32) Shares Beneficially Owned Before This Offering include 6,250 shares issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of October 5, 2009.
- (33) Jonathan Tulkoff, Trustee of Uniwire International Limited Profit Sharing Plan, exercises dispositive and voting authority over the shares.
- (34) Joshua Lobel and Eric Edidin, each an authorized person, have dispositive and voting authority over the shares.

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MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common stock by Non-U.S. Holders (defined below), but does not purport to be a complete analysis of all the potential tax consequences. This summary is based upon the Code, the Treasury Regulations promulgated or proposed thereunder (the Regulations) and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change at any time, possibly on a retroactive basis. This summary is limited to the tax consequences to those persons who hold common stock as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. This summary does not purport to deal with all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that might be relevant to particular Non-U.S. Holders in light of their particular investment circumstances or status, nor does it address specific tax consequences that may be relevant to particular persons (including, for example, financial institutions, broker-dealers, insurance companies, partnerships or other pass-through entities, expatriates, tax-exempt organizations, controlled foreign corporations, passive foreign investment companies, corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax, or persons in special situations, such as those who have elected to mark securities to market or those who hold common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction or other integrated investment). In addition, this summary does not address U.S. federal alternative minimum, estate and gift tax consequences or consequences under the tax laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction. We have not sought any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) with respect to the statements made and the conclusions reached in this summary. No assurance can be given that the statements and conclusions made herein will be respected by the IRS or, if challenged, by a court.

This summary is for general information only. Non-U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income taxation and other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common stock, as well as the application of state, local and non-U.S. income and other tax laws.

For purposes of this summary, a Non-U.S. Holder means a beneficial owner of common stock (other than a partnership) that for U.S. federal income tax consequences is not: (1) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation) created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia, (3) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or (4) a trust if (a) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust, and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (b) a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person is in effect with respect to such trust.

If a Non-U.S. Holder is a partner in a partnership, or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes that holds common stock, the Non-U.S. Holder's tax treatment generally will depend upon the Non-U.S. Holder's tax status and upon the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership which holds common stock, you should consult your tax advisor.

Distributions on Our Common Stock

As discussed under Dividend Policy above, we do not expect to make distributions on our common stock. In the event we do make a distribution, any distributions on our common stock paid to Non-U.S. Holders generally will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, and taxable as ordinary income. If a distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated as a tax-free return of a Non-U.S. Holder's investment, up to such holder's tax basis in the common stock. Any remaining excess will be treated

as capital gain, subject to the U.S. federal income tax treatment described below in Disposition of Our Common Stock. Dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder

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will be subject to a 30% U.S. federal withholding tax unless such Non-U.S. Holder provides us or our agent, as the case may be, with a properly executed:

1. IRS Form W-8BEN (or successor form) claiming, under penalties of perjury, a reduction in withholding under a tax treaty (a Treaty Exemption), or
2. IRS Form W-8ECI (or successor form) stating that a dividend paid on common stock is not subject to withholding tax because it is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. Holder (in which case such dividend generally will be subject to regular graduated U.S. tax rates as described below).

The certification requirement described above also may require a Non-U.S. Holder that provides an IRS form or that claims a Treaty Exemption to provide its U.S. taxpayer identification number.

Each Non-U.S. Holder is urged to consult its own tax advisor about the specific methods for satisfying these requirements. A claim for exemption will not be valid if the person receiving the applicable form has actual knowledge or reason to know that the statements on the form are false.

If dividends are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. Holder (and, if required by an applicable treaty, attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment or fixed base), the Non-U.S. Holder, although exempt from the withholding tax described above (provided that the certifications described above are satisfied), will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such dividends on a net income basis in the same manner as if it were a resident of the United States. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Holder is a foreign corporation and dividends are effectively connected with its U.S. trade or business (and, if required by applicable treaty, attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), such Non-U.S. Holder may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (unless reduced by treaty) in respect of such effectively-connected income.

Disposition of Our Common Stock

A Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock unless (a) the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 or more days in the taxable year of the disposition and certain other conditions are met; (b) such gain or income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment or fixed base); or (c) we are, or have been at any time during the five-year period preceding such disposition (or, if shorter, the Non-U.S. Holder's holding period, the shorter of which is referred to below as the (Applicable Period)), a United States real property holding corporation (USRPHC).

We believe that we currently are not, and do not anticipate becoming, a USRPHC. Even if we were to become a USRPHC at any time during the applicable testing period, however, any gain recognized on the disposition of our common stock by a Non-U.S. Holder that did not own (directly or constructively) more than five percent of our common stock during the applicable period would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, assuming that our common stock is considered regularly traded on an established securities market within the meaning of Section 897(c)(3) of the Code.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Generally, we must report annually to the IRS and to each Non-U.S. Holder certain information including the Non-U.S. Holder's name, address and taxpayer identification number, the aggregate amount of dividends paid to that Non-U.S. Holder during the calendar year and the amount of tax withheld, if any.

Backup withholding tax is imposed on dividends and certain other types of payments to certain U.S. persons (currently at a rate of 28%). Backup withholding tax will not apply to payments of dividends on common stock or proceeds from the sale of common stock payable to a Non-U.S. Holder if the certification described above in

Distributions on Our Common Stock is duly provided by such Non-U.S. Holder or the Non-U.S. Holder otherwise establishes an exemption, provided that the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the Holder is a U.S. person or that the conditions of any claimed exemption are not

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satisfied. Certain information reporting may still apply to payments of dividends even if an exemption from backup withholding is established. Copies of any information returns reporting the payment of dividends to a Non-U.S. Holder and any withholding also may be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which a Non-U.S. Holder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld under the backup withholding tax rules from a payment to a Non-U.S. Holder will be allowed as a refund, or a credit against such Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the requisite procedures are followed.

Non-U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding their particular circumstance and the availability of and procedure for obtaining an exemption from backup withholding.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders, or their pledgees, donees, transferees, or any of their successors in interest selling shares received from a named selling stockholder as a gift, partnership distribution or other non-sale-related transfer after the date of this prospectus (all of whom may be selling stockholders), may sell the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus from time to time on any stock exchange or automated interdealer quotation system on which the common stock is listed or quoted at the time of sale, in the over-the-counter market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, at fixed prices that may be changed, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at prices otherwise negotiated. The selling stockholders may sell the shares by one or more of the following methods, without limitation:

block trades in which the broker or dealer so engaged will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;

purchases by a broker or dealer as principal and resale by the broker or dealer for its own account pursuant to this prospectus;

an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of any stock exchange on which the common stock is listed;

ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker solicits purchases;

privately negotiated transactions;

short sales;

through the writing of options on the shares, whether or not the options are listed on an options exchange;

through the distribution of the shares by any selling stockholder to its partners, members or stockholders;

one or more underwritten offerings on a firm commitment or best efforts basis; and

any combination of any of these methods of sale.

These transactions may include crosses, which are transactions in which the same broker acts as an agent on both sides of the trade. The selling stockholders may also transfer the shares by gift. The selling stockholders will act independently of us in making decisions with respect to the timing, manner and size of each sale of the shares offered hereby. The selling stockholders have advised us that they have not entered into any agreements, arrangements or understandings for the sale of any of their shares.

The selling stockholders may sell shares directly to market makers acting as principals and/or to brokers and dealers, acting as agents for themselves or their customers. Brokers or dealers may arrange for other brokers or dealers to participate in effecting sales of the shares. Broker-dealers may agree with a selling stockholder to sell a specified number of the shares at a stipulated price per share. If the broker-dealer is unable to sell shares acting as agent for a selling stockholder, it may purchase as principal any unsold shares at the stipulated price. Broker-dealers who acquire shares as principals may thereafter resell the shares from time to time in transactions in any stock exchange or automated interdealer quotation system on which the common stock is then listed, at prices and on terms then

prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to the then-current market price or in negotiated transactions. Broker-dealers may use block transactions and sales to and through broker-dealers, including transactions of the nature described above. The selling stockholders may also sell the shares in accordance with Rule 144 or Rule 144A under the Securities Act. See Shares Eligible for Future Sale Rule 144. In order to comply with the securities laws of some states, if applicable, the shares may be sold in these jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states the shares may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale or an exemption from registration or qualification requirements is available and is complied with.

From time to time, one or more of the selling stockholders may pledge, hypothecate or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares owned by them. The pledgees, secured parties or person to whom the

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shares have been hypothecated will, upon foreclosure in the event of default, be deemed to be selling stockholders. The number of a selling stockholder's shares offered under this prospectus will decrease as and when it takes such actions. The plan of distribution for that selling stockholder's shares will otherwise remain unchanged. In addition, a selling stockholder may, from time to time, sell the shares short, and, in those instances, this prospectus may be delivered in connection with the short sales and the shares offered under this prospectus may be used to cover short sales.

A selling stockholder may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers and the broker-dealers may engage in short sales of the common stock in the course of hedging the positions they assume with that selling stockholder, including, without limitation, in connection with distributions of the shares by those broker-dealers. A selling stockholder may enter into option or other transactions with broker-dealers, who may then resell or otherwise transfer those shares pursuant to this prospectus, as supplemented or amended to reflect such transactions. A selling stockholder may also loan or pledge the shares offered by this prospectus to a broker-dealer and the broker-dealer may sell the shares offered by this prospectus so loaned or upon a default may sell or otherwise transfer the pledged shares offered by this prospectus.

To the extent required under the Securities Act, the aggregate amount of selling stockholders' shares being offered and the terms of the offering, the names of any agents, brokers, dealers or underwriters, any applicable commission and other material facts with respect to a particular offer will be set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement or a post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, as appropriate. Any underwriters, dealers, brokers or agents participating in the distribution of the shares may receive compensation in the form of underwriting discounts, concessions, commissions or fees from a selling stockholder and/or purchasers of selling stockholders' shares, for whom they may act (which compensation as to a particular broker-dealer might be less than or in excess of customary commissions). Neither we nor any selling stockholder can presently estimate the amount of any such compensation.

The selling stockholders and any underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents that participate in the distribution of the shares may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any discounts, concessions, commissions or fees received by them and any profit on the resale of the shares sold by them may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions. If a selling stockholder is deemed to be an underwriter, the selling stockholder may be subject to certain statutory liabilities including, but not limited to Sections 11, 12 and 17 of the Securities Act and Rule 10b-5 under the Securities Exchange Act. Selling stockholders who are deemed underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. The SEC staff is of a view that selling stockholders who are registered broker-dealers or affiliates of registered broker-dealers may be underwriters under the Securities Act. In compliance with the guidelines of the NASD, the maximum commission or discount to be received by any NASD member or independent broker-dealer may not exceed 8% for the sale of any shares registered hereunder. We will not pay any compensation or give any discounts or commissions to any underwriter in connection with the shares being offered by this prospectus.

The selling stockholders and other persons participating in the sale or distribution of the shares will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations under the Securities Exchange Act, including Regulation M. This regulation may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares by the selling stockholders and any other person. The anti-manipulation rules under the Securities Exchange Act may apply to sales of shares in the market and to the activities of the selling stockholders and their affiliates. Regulation M may restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the shares to engage in market-making activities with respect to the particular shares being distributed. These restrictions may affect the marketability of the shares and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the common stock. The selling stockholders have acknowledged that they understand their obligations to comply with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act and the rules thereunder relating to stock manipulation, particularly Regulation M.

The shares offered by this prospectus were originally issued to the selling stockholders pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. We agreed to register certain of the shares

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under the Securities Act, and we intend to keep the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part effective until the earliest of:

the date on which the shares offered hereby have been sold in accordance with this prospectus and the registration statement to which this prospectus relates;

the date on which the shares offered hereby are distributed to the public pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act (or any similar provision then in effect) or are saleable pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act (See Shares Eligible for Future Sale Rule 144);

the shares offered hereby are no longer outstanding; or

the first anniversary of the effective date of the registration statement to which this prospectus relates.

We may suspend offers and sales of the shares pursuant to the registration statement to which this prospectus relates in certain circumstances.

We have agreed to pay all expenses incident to the registration of the shares, but not including broker or underwriting discounts and commissions or any transfer taxes relating to the sale or disposition of the shares by the selling stockholders.

The aggregate proceeds to the selling stockholders from the sale of the shares offered by them will be the purchase price of the shares less discounts and commissions, if any. If the shares are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the selling stockholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts and commissions and/or agent s commissions. We will not receive any proceeds from sales of any shares by the selling stockholders.

We cannot assure you that the selling stockholders will sell all or any portion of the shares offered by this prospectus. In addition, we cannot assure you that a selling stockholder will not transfer shares by other means not described in this prospectus.

CUSIP Number

The Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures assigns a unique number, known as a CUSIP number, to a class or issue of securities in which all of the securities have similar rights. Prior to any registered resale, all of the securities covered by this prospectus are restricted securities under Rule 144 and their CUSIP number refers to such restricted status.

Any sales of our shares by means of this prospectus must be settled with shares bearing our general (not necessarily restricted) common stock CUSIP number. A selling stockholder named in this prospectus may obtain shares bearing our general common stock CUSIP number for settlement purposes by presenting the shares to be sold (with a restricted CUSIP) to our transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company N.A. The process of obtaining such shares might take a number of business days. SEC rules generally require trades in the secondary market to settle in three business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, a selling stockholder who holds securities with a restricted CUSIP at the time of the trade might wish to specify an alternate settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to provide sufficient time to obtain the shares with an unrestricted CUSIP in order to prevent a failed settlement.

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LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the securities offered in this prospectus is being passed upon for us by Arent Fox LLP, Washington DC.

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EXPERTS

The audited consolidated financial statements of Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. and subsidiary companies as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, and for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, have been included herein in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The audited consolidated financial statements of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. as of November 12, 2006 and for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, have been included herein in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The audited consolidated financial statements of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. as of and for each of the years ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005, have been included herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the audited reports of Hobe and Lucas Certified Public Accountants, Inc., independent registered public accounting firm, for the audited reports as of and for the years ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005 appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The audited financial statements of Globe Metais S. A. (formerly Camargo Correa Metais S.A) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, and their accompanying notes thereto, included in this Prospectus have been audited by BDO, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing elsewhere herein and are included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as an expert in accounting and auditing.

The audited financial statements of Globe Metales S. A. (formerly Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A.C.I.F.yA.) as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 and for the years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, included in this registration statement have been audited by Deloitte & Co. S.R.L., independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein (which report expressed an unqualified opinion and included an explanatory paragraph stating that accounting principles generally accepted in Buenos Aires City, Argentina vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that the information relating to the nature and effect on such differences is presented in Notes 16 and 17 to the financial statements), and are included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as an expert in accounting and auditing.

The audited financial statements of Solsil, Inc. as of June 30, 2007 and for the year ended June 30, 2007, and their accompanying notes thereto, included in this registration statement have been audited by Hobe and Lucas Certified Public Accountants, Inc., independent registered accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as an expert in accounting and auditing.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1, which includes exhibits, schedules and amendments, under the Securities Act with respect to this offering of our securities. Although this prospectus, which forms a part of the registration statement, contains all material information included in the registration statement, parts of the registration statement have been omitted as permitted by rules and regulations of the SEC. We refer you to the registration statement and its exhibits for further information about us, our securities and this offering. The registration statement and its exhibits, as well as any other documents that we have filed with the SEC, can be inspected and copied at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-1004. The public may obtain information about the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains the registration statement and other reports, proxy and information statements and information that we file electronically with the SEC.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC and make these filings available on our website. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information on file at the public reference rooms. You can also request copies of these documents, for a copying fee, by writing to the SEC, or you can review these documents on the SEC's website, as described above. In addition, we provide electronic or paper copies of our filings free of charge upon request.

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007

(With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Thereon)

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Globe Specialty Metals, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. and subsidiary companies (the Company) as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. and subsidiary companies as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2009 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Columbus, Ohio
October 5, 2009

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

**Consolidated Balance Sheets
June 30, 2009 and 2008
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

	2009	2008
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 26)	\$ 61,876	73,994
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,390 and \$1,021 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively	24,094	53,801
Inventories	67,394	63,568
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	24,675	25,223
Total current assets	178,039	216,586
Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	217,507	180,659
Goodwill	51,828	107,257
Other intangible assets	1,231	16,884
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	7,928	7,965
Deferred tax assets	1,598	2,720
Other assets	15,149	16,103
Total assets	\$ 473,280	548,174
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 21,341	40,493
Current portion of long-term debt	16,561	17,045
Short-term debt	6,688	20,140
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	46,725	26,841
Total current liabilities	91,315	104,519
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	36,364	52,020
Deferred tax liabilities	18,890	22,756
Other long-term liabilities	16,431	22,642
Total liabilities	163,000	201,937
Commitments and contingencies (note 18)		
Minority interest	5,897	3,956
Stockholders equity:		
	7	6

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Common stock, \$0.0001 par value. Authorized, 150,000,000 shares; issued, 66,944,254 and 63,050,416 shares at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively		
Additional paid-in capital	303,364	296,137
Retained earnings	4,660	46,641
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	78	71
Pension liability adjustment, net of tax	(3,729)	(601)
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities, net of tax	7	27
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,644)	(503)
Treasury stock at cost, 1,000 shares and 0 shares at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively	(4)	
Total stockholders' equity	304,383	342,281
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 473,280	548,174

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

**Consolidated Statements of Operations
Years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	2009	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 426,291	452,639	221,928
Cost of goods sold	324,535	346,227	184,122
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	61,823	48,548	18,541
Research and development	1,394	901	120
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	69,704		
Restructuring charges	1,711		
Operating (loss) income	(32,876)	56,963	19,145
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	729	2,626	5,851
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest of \$968, \$255, and \$66, respectively	(6,947)	(9,652)	(5,228)
Foreign exchange gain	2,202	642	688
Other income (loss)	3,117	1,099	(807)
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes, deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption, and losses attributable to minority interest	(33,775)	51,678	19,649
Provision for income taxes	11,609	15,936	7,047
Net (loss) income before deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption and losses attributable to minority interest	(45,384)	35,742	12,602
Deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption			(768)
Losses attributable to minority interest, net of tax	3,403	721	
Net (loss) income attributable to common stock	\$ (41,981)	36,463	11,834
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	64,362	58,982	46,922
Diluted	64,362	72,954	50,231
(Loss) earnings per common share:			
Basic	\$ (0.65)	0.62	0.25
Diluted	(0.65)	0.50	0.24

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
Years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock at Cost	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balance at June 30, 2006	41,358	\$ 4	149,005	1,601			150,610
Shares issued in acquisition of Globe Metallurgical, Inc.	8,642	1	47,960				47,961
Retirement of shares converted or redeemed	(7,529)	(1)	(4,561)				(4,562)
Cash dividend paid				(3,257)			(3,257)
Warrants exercised	14,201	1	19,457				19,458
Comprehensive income:							
Pension liability adjustment (net of income taxes of \$316)					516		516
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities (net of income taxes of \$32)					61		61
Net income attributable to common stock				11,834			11,834
Total comprehensive income							12,411
Balance at June 30, 2007	56,672	5	211,861	10,178	577		222,621
Warrants exercised	700		3,497				3,497
UPOs exercised	50						
Shares issued in acquisition of Solsil, Inc.	5,629	1	72,091				72,092
Share-based compensation			8,688				8,688
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Foreign currency translation adjustment					71		71
Pension liability adjustment (net of income tax benefit of \$686)					(1,117)		(1,117)
Unrealized loss on available for sale securities (net of income tax benefit of \$17)					(34)		(34)
				36,463			36,463

Net income attributable to common stock							
Total comprehensive income							35,383
Balance at June 30, 2008	63,051	6	296,137	46,641	(503)		342,281
Warrants exercised	166		833				833
UPOs exercised	243						
Warrant conversions	3,484	1	(1)				
Share-based compensation			6,395				6,395
Treasury stock acquired						(4)	(4)
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Foreign currency translation adjustment					7		7
Pension liability adjustment (net of income tax benefit of \$1,917)					(3,128)		(3,128)
Unrealized loss on available for sale securities (net of income tax benefit of \$10)					(20)		(20)
Net loss attributable to common stock				(41,981)			(41,981)
Total comprehensive loss							(45,122)
Balance at June 30, 2009	66,944	\$ 7	303,364	4,660	(3,644)	(4)	304,383

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(In thousands)**

	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income attributable to common stock	\$ (41,981)	36,463	11,834
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income attributable to common stock to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	19,807	19,339	10,641
Amortization of customer contracts	(434)	(3,039)	(3,849)
Share-based compensation	6,395	8,176	512
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	69,704		
Losses attributable to minority interest, net of tax	(3,403)	(721)	
Deferred taxes	4,735	2,265	306
Deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption			768
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions			
Accounts receivable, net	29,449	(18,173)	515
Inventories	(6,463)	(17,730)	(2,650)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(6,889)	(5,993)	(2,193)
Accounts payable	(20,499)	(2,381)	1,308
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	18,487	8,930	5,416
Other	(4,894)	5,070	(3,935)
Net cash provided by operating activities	64,014	32,206	18,673
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(51,437)	(22,357)	(8,629)
Held-to-maturity treasury securities	2,987	(2,987)	
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired of \$0, \$1,319, and \$6,750 during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007	(74)	246	(104,894)
Note receivable from Solsil, Inc.		(1,500)	
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates		(10)	(5,963)
Purchase of investments held in trust			(3,038)
Funds released from trust			190,192
Other investing activities	339		
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(48,185)	(26,608)	67,668
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from warrants exercised	833	3,497	19,458
Net (payments) borrowings of long-term debt	(16,163)	13,722	1,544
Net (payments) borrowings of short-term debt	(11,878)	(15,247)	5,431

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Solsil, Inc. common share issuance	1,570	509	
Dividends paid			(3,257)
Purchase of redeemed shares			(42,802)
Other financing activities	(2,316)	(1,876)	(970)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(27,954)	605	(20,596)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	7	50	
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(12,118)	6,253	65,745
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	73,994	67,741	1,996
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 61,876	73,994	67,741
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 6,932	7,091	4,166
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 10,785	13,833	4,685

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

(1) Organization and Business Operations

Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. and subsidiary companies (GSM, the Company, we, or our) is among the world's largest producers of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys, important ingredients in a variety of industrial and consumer products. The Company's customers include major silicone chemical, aluminum and steel manufacturers, auto companies and their suppliers, ductile iron foundries, manufacturers of photovoltaic solar cells and computer chips, and concrete producers.

GSM was incorporated in Delaware on December 23, 2004, under the name International Metal Enterprises, Inc., to serve as a vehicle for the acquisition of operating companies in the metals and mining industry.

On November 13, 2006, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. (GMI), a manufacturer of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys. GMI owns and operates plants in Beverly, Ohio and Alloy, West Virginia. GMI also owns two currently idle silicon metal and ferroalloy manufacturing plants located in Niagara Falls, New York and Selma, Alabama. GMI's products are sold primarily to the silicone chemical, aluminum, metal casting, and solar cell industries, primarily in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. GMI also owns 50% of the outstanding stock of Norchem, Inc. (Norchem). Norchem manufactures and sells additives that enhance the durability of concrete, refractory material, and oil well conditioners. GMI sells silica fume (also known as microsilica), a by-product of its ferrosilicon metal and silicon metal production process, to Norchem as well as other companies.

On November 20, 2006, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A. (SFA), an Argentine manufacturer of silicon-based alloys, and SFA's two affiliates, UltraCore Polska Sp.z.o.o. (UCP), a Polish manufacturer of cored wire alloys, and Ultra Core Corporation, a U.S.-based alloy distributor (collectively, Stein). SFA, incorporated in Argentina in 1974, is among Latin America's leading producers of silicon-based alloys. Headquartered in Buenos Aires, Argentina, it operates an alloy manufacturing plant in Mendoza province, Argentina and cored wire packing plants in San Luis province, Argentina and Police, Poland. Stein's products are important ingredients in the manufacturing of steel, ductile iron, machine and auto parts, and pipe. SFA has been renamed Globe Metales S.A. (Globe Metales).

On January 31, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Camargo Correa Metais S.A. (CCM), one of Brazil's largest producers of silicon metal and silica fume. CCM has been renamed Globe Metais Indústria e Comércio S.A. (Globe Metais). Globe Metais operates a manufacturing facility located in Breu Branco, Para, Brazil. It also operates quartzite mining and forest reserves operations in Para, Brazil. Through our Brazilian operations, we are one of Brazil's largest producers of silicon metal and silica fume, raw materials used in the chemical, metallurgical, semiconductors, cement, and firebrick industries. The silicon metal produced at our Brazilian facility supplies industries worldwide.

On February 29, 2008, the Company completed the acquisition of approximately 81% of Solsil, Inc. (Solsil). Solsil is continuing to develop its technology to produce upgraded metallurgical grade silicon through a proprietary metallurgical process for use in photovoltaic (solar) cells. Solsil has historically supplied its silicon to several leading global manufacturers of photovoltaic cells, ingots and wafers, and the acquisition will allow the Company to become a significant supplier in the higher purity solar-grade silicon market. Solsil remains focused on research and

development and is not presently producing material for commercial sale.

On May 15, 2008, the Company entered into a business combination, which provided an ownership interest of approximately 58% of Ningxia Yonvey Coal Industrial Co., Ltd (Yonvey). Yonvey is a producer of carbon electrodes, an important input in the silicon metal production process. Prior to the business combination, Yonvey's predecessor was one of the Company's electrode suppliers, and Yonvey now principally

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supplies its electrodes to our subsidiaries. Yonvey's operations are located in Chonggang Industrial Park, Shizuishan in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of China. On November 28, 2008, the Company increased its interest by an additional 12%.

See note 3 (Business Combinations) for additional information regarding the Solsil and Yonvey business combinations.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). When the Company does not have a controlling interest in an entity, but exerts significant influence over the entity, the Company applies the equity method of accounting. For investments in which the Company owns less than 20% of the voting shares and does not have significant influence, the cost method of accounting is used.

The Company also evaluates the consolidation of entities under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN 46(R)). FIN 46(R) requires management to evaluate whether an entity or interest is a variable interest entity and whether the Company is the primary beneficiary. Consolidation is required if both of these criteria are met. The Company does not have any variable interest entities requiring consolidation.

All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

b. Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to current year presentation.

c. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. Significant estimates and assumptions in these consolidated financial statements include the valuation of inventories; the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment; estimates of fair value associated with accounting for business combinations; goodwill and long-lived asset impairment tests; estimates of fair value of investments; restructuring charges; income taxes and deferred tax valuation allowances; valuation of derivative instruments; the determination of the discount rate and the rate of return on plan assets for pension expense (benefit); and the determination of the fair value of share-based compensation involving assumptions about forfeiture rates, stock volatility, discount rates, and expected time to exercise. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be different from these estimates.

d. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 (SAB 104) when a firm sales agreement is in place, delivery has occurred and title and risks of ownership have passed to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Shipping and other transportation costs charged to buyers are recorded in both net sales and cost of goods sold. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental

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authorities are accounted for on a net basis and, therefore, are excluded from net sales in the consolidated statements of operations. When the Company provides a combination of products and services to customers, the arrangement is evaluated under Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables* (EITF 00-21). EITF 00-21 addresses certain aspects of accounting by a vendor for arrangements under which the vendor will perform multiple revenue-generating activities. If the Company cannot objectively determine the fair value of any undelivered elements under an arrangement, the Company defers revenue until all elements are delivered and services have been performed, or until fair value can objectively be determined for any remaining undelivered elements.

e. Foreign Currency Translation

The determination of the functional currency for the Company's foreign subsidiaries is made based on appropriate economic factors, including the currency in which the subsidiary sells its products, the market in which the subsidiary operates, and the currency in which the subsidiary's financing is denominated. Based on these factors, management has determined that the U.S. dollar is the functional currency for Globe Metals and Globe Metais. The functional currency for Yonvey is the Chinese renminbi. Yonvey's assets and liabilities are translated using current exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and for income and expense accounts using average exchange rates. Resulting translation adjustments are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Translation gains and losses are recognized on transactions in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and included in the consolidated statement of operations for the period in which the exchange rates changed.

f. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash. Securities with contractual maturities of three months or less, when purchased, are cash equivalents. The carrying amount of these securities approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Refer to note 3 (Business Combinations) and note 19 (Stockholders' Equity) for supplemental disclosures of noncash investing and financing activities.

g. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value, which does not exceed net realizable value. Cost of inventories is determined either by the first-in, first-out method or by the average cost method. When circumstances indicate a potential valuation issue, tests are performed to assess net realizable value, and as necessary, an inventory write-down is recorded for obsolete, slow moving, or defective inventory. Management estimates market and net realizable value based on current and expected future selling prices for our inventories, as well as the expected utilization of parts and supplies in our manufacturing process.

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h. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of assets. The estimated useful lives of property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

	Range of Useful Lives
Asset type:	
Land improvements and land use rights	20 to 36 years
Buildings	35 to 40 years
Manufacturing equipment	5 to 25 years
Furnaces	10 to 20 years
Other	3 to 5 years

Costs that do not extend the life of an asset, materially add to its value, or adapt the asset to a new or different use are considered repair and maintenance costs and expensed as incurred.

i. Business Combinations

When the Company acquires a business, the purchase price is allocated to the tangible assets, identifiable intangible assets, and liabilities acquired. Any residual purchase price is recorded as goodwill. If the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the purchase price and any contingent considerations issuable, the resulting negative goodwill is allocated as a pro rata reduction of the values of acquired nonmonetary assets. The Company generally engages independent, third-party appraisal firms to assist in determining the fair values of assets acquired. Such a valuation requires management to make significant estimates, especially with respect to intangible assets. These estimates are based on historical experience and information obtained from the management of the acquired companies. These estimates can include, but are not limited to, the cash flows that an asset is expected to generate in the future, the appropriate weighted average cost of capital, and the cost savings expected to be derived from acquiring an asset. These estimates are inherently uncertain. For all acquisitions, operating results are included in the consolidated statements of operations from the date of acquisition.

j. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is the excess of cost of an acquired entity over the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142), goodwill is tested for impairment annually at the end of the third quarter, and will be tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that more likely than not would indicate the carrying amount may be impaired. Impairment testing for goodwill is done at a reporting unit level. Reporting units are at the reportable segment level, or one level below the reportable

segment level for our Other reportable segment, and are aligned with our management reporting structure. Goodwill relates and is assigned directly to a specific reporting unit. An impairment loss generally would be recognized when the carrying amount of the reporting unit's net assets exceeds the estimated fair value of the reporting unit. Refer to note 3 (Business Combinations), note 4 (Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment), and note 10 (Goodwill and Other Intangibles) for additional information.

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Other intangible assets include electricity and other supplier contracts, customer relationships, trade names, and other intangible assets acquired from an independent party. Except for trade names, our intangible assets have a definite life and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Range of Useful Lives
Asset type:	
Electricity contracts	3 to 11 years
Unpatented technology	10 years
Supplier contracts	2 years
Customer relationships	1 year
Software	1 year

Trade names have indefinite lives and are not amortized but rather tested annually for impairment and written down to fair value as required.

k. Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, the Company reviews the recoverability of its long-lived assets, such as plant and equipment and definite-lived intangible assets, when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying value of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on the Company's ability to recover the carrying value of the asset or asset group from the expected future undiscounted pretax cash flows of the related operations. The Company assesses the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of such asset or asset group, an impairment loss is measured based on the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value. Assets to be disposed are written down to the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Fair values are based on assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and assumed discount rates, reflecting varying degrees of perceived risk.

l. Share-Based Compensation

Effective July 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), as no share-based compensation awards were granted prior to July 1, 2006. The Company recognizes compensation expense based on the estimated grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Prior to vesting, cumulative compensation cost equals the proportionate amount of the award earned to date. The Company has elected to treat each award as a single award and recognize compensation cost on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the entire award. If the terms of an award are modified in a manner that affects both the fair value and vesting of the award, the total amount of remaining unrecognized compensation cost (based on

the grant-date fair value) and the incremental fair value of the modified award are recognized over the amended vesting period.

Prior to March 30, 2008, awards were liability-classified given net cash settlement provisions contained in the Company's stock option plan and awards were required to be remeasured to fair value each reporting period. Effective March 30, 2008, the Company agreed to amend the terms of its share-based compensation plan to remove the cash settlement provisions. Based on this amendment, all outstanding awards were

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converted from liability-classified awards to equity-classified awards. In accordance with SFAS 123(R), when a liability-classified award is modified so that it becomes equity-classified without changing any of the other terms of the award, the fair value of the award at the date of the modification becomes its measurement basis from that point forward. Additionally, as of the date of modification, the Company reclassified its accumulated liability for share-based compensation from other long-term liabilities to additional paid-in capital.

Refer to note 21 (Share-Based Compensation) for further information on the Company's accounting for share-based compensation.

m. Restructuring Charges

Restructuring activities are programs planned and controlled by management that materially change either the scope of the business undertaken by the Company or the manner in which business is conducted. Restructuring activities include, but are not limited to, one-time termination benefits provided to current employees that are involuntarily terminated, costs to terminate a contract that is not a capital lease, and costs to consolidate facilities and relocate employees. Restructuring charges are recognized in accordance with SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities* (SFAS 146), which requires a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity to be recognized at its fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred, except for a liability for one-time termination benefits that is incurred over time. In periods subsequent to initial measurement, changes to a restructuring liability are measured using the credit-adjusted risk-free rate that was used to measure the liability initially.

n. Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized.

The Company has adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48), which provides a comprehensive model for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure in financial statements of uncertain income tax positions that a company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. Under FIN 48, a company can recognize the benefit of an income tax position only if it is more likely than not (greater than 50%) that the tax position will be sustained upon tax examination, based solely on the technical merits of the tax position. Otherwise, no benefit can be recognized. The tax benefits recognized are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Additionally, companies are required to accrue interest and related penalties, if applicable, on all tax exposures for which reserves have been established

consistent with jurisdictional tax laws. The Company has elected to recognize interest expense and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as a component of its provision for income taxes.

o. Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for derivatives and hedging activities in accordance with SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133), as amended by

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SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 149). SFAS 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at their respective fair values. The Company's derivative instruments consist of an interest rate cap and interest rate swaps employed to manage interest rate exposures on long-term debt discussed in note 12 (Debt) and foreign exchange forward contracts to manage foreign currency exchange exposure discussed in note 15 (Derivative Instruments).

p. Recently Implemented Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). The Company partially adopted SFAS 157 on July 1, 2008. This adoption did not have a material impact to the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition. Pursuant to FASB Staff Position No. 157-2, the Company deferred adopting SFAS 157 as it relates to fair value measurement requirements for nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are not remeasured at fair value on a recurring basis until July 1, 2009. These include property, plant, and equipment; goodwill; other intangible assets; and investments in unconsolidated affiliates. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for the measurement of fair value, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. The statement does not require any new fair value measures. The Company carries its derivative agreements, as well as available-for-sale securities, at fair value, determined using observable market based inputs. See note 22 (Fair Value Measures).

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159). This statement permits companies, at their option, to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. If the option to use fair value is chosen, the statement requires additional disclosures related to the fair value measurements included in the financial statements. The Company elected to not fair value existing eligible items. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS 159 had no impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS 161). This statement changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The Company has provided the enhanced disclosures required by SFAS 161 in note 15 (Derivative Instruments).

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (SFAS 162). This statement identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The adoption of SFAS 162 had no impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events* (SFAS 165). This statement explicitly defines when financial statements are issued or available for issue and requires companies to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. The Company has provided the disclosures required by SFAS 165 in note 26 (Subsequent Events).

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q. Accounting Pronouncements to be Implemented

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations*. The objective of this statement is to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a business combination and its effects. This statement establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer (i) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquired entity, (ii) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase, and (iii) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This statement applies prospectively to the Company's business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS 160). The objective of this statement is to improve the relevance, comparability, and transparency of the financial information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements by establishing accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This statement is effective for the Company on July 1, 2009. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of SFAS 160 on its results of operations and financial position.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets an amendment of FASB Statement 140* (SFAS 166). The objective of this statement is to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. This statement improves financial reporting by eliminating (1) the exceptions for qualifying special-purpose entities from the consolidation guidance and (2) the exception that permitted sale accounting for certain mortgage securitizations when a transferor has not surrendered control over the transferred financial assets. This statement is effective for the Company on July 1, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of SFAS 166 on its results of operations and financial position.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* (SFAS 167). The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities. This statement amends FIN 46(R) to eliminate the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation and requires an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling interest in a variable interest entity. In addition, the statement requires an ongoing reassessment of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This statement is effective for the Company on July 1, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of SFAS 167 on its results of operations and financial position.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification[™] and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162* (SFAS 168). The objective of this statement is to establish the FASB's *Accounting Standards Codification* (the Codification) as the source of

authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, except for SEC rules and interpretive releases, which are also authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. The contents of the Codification will carry the same level of authority, eliminating the four-level U.S. GAAP hierarchy previously set forth in SFAS 162, which has been superseded by SFAS 168. The Codification will supersede

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all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other nongrandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become nonauthoritative. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Company does not believe SFAS 168 will have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial conditions.

(3) Business Combinations

Solsil Acquisition:

On February 29, 2008, the Company completed the acquisition of approximately 81% of Solsil. Based on the terms of the acquisition agreement, GSM issued 5,628,657 new shares of common stock to shareholders and optionholders of Solsil in exchange for the approximate 81% interest in Solsil. These shares were valued at \$72,092 based on an average share price of \$12.81 two days before and after the acquisition announcement on January 31, 2008. Related acquisition costs were \$567.

Certain institutional shareholders of Solsil, who retained an approximate 19% interest in Solsil following the transaction, are entitled to certain preemptive rights on the future sale of equity securities of Solsil. These preemptive rights provide the shareholders of Solsil a right to participate in any issuance by Solsil of any equity securities, or securities convertible or exchangeable into equity securities, on a pro rata basis on terms no less favorable than those received by third-party purchasers. They also agreed to certain tag-along rights and drag-along obligations in the event of the sale of Solsil.

Alan Kestenbaum, Executive Chairman, and Arden Sims, Chief Operating Officer, were previously affiliated with Solsil. In addition, during the eight months ended February 29, 2008, prior to the Solsil acquisition, and the year ended June 30, 2007, the Company:

Earned \$3,287 and \$2,205, respectively, under an operating and lease agreement in which Solsil was provided administrative and operating support, plus facility space;

Sold \$2,580 and \$1,512, respectively, of metallurgical grade silicon to Solsil;

Purchased \$1,798 and \$954, respectively, of silicon from Solsil; and

Provided a \$1,500 loan to Solsil on October 24, 2007. The note accrued interest at LIBOR plus 3.0%, through February 29, 2008, with interest payable in kind and capitalized as principal outstanding at the end of each quarter in lieu of payment in cash. The note, including accrued interest, was repayable in full on October 24, 2008. As a result of the acquisition of Solsil, this note was eliminated in consolidation at June 30, 2008 and was converted to equity during the year ended June 30, 2009, as further discussed below.

During March 2008, Solsil issued an additional 37.14753 shares of common stock at a price of \$53,839.39 per share to existing Solsil shareholders. Total proceeds of the offering were \$2,000, including proceeds received from minority

shareholders totaling \$374. The remaining funding of \$1,626 was made by GSM and, thus, is eliminated in consolidation. There was no change in the Company's percentage ownership in Solsil as a result of this share issuance.

During April 2008, Solsil issued an additional 17.59159 shares of common stock at a price of \$53,839.39 per share to existing Solsil shareholders. Total proceeds of the offering were \$947, including proceeds received from minority shareholders totaling \$135. The remaining funding of \$812 was made by GSM and, thus, is

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eliminated in consolidation. There was no significant change in the Company's percentage ownership in Solsil as a result of this share issuance.

During October 2008, Solsil issued an additional 315,753,94 shares of common stock at a price of \$53,839.39 per share to existing Solsil shareholders to fund Solsil's capital expansion and research and development activities. Total proceeds of the offering were \$17,000, including the conversion of \$3,207 of existing debt. The portion funded by minority shareholders totaled \$3,174, including the conversion of \$1,604 of existing debt. The remaining funding of \$13,826, including conversion of \$1,603 of existing debt, was made by GSM and, thus, is eliminated in consolidation. There was no change in the Company's percentage ownership in Solsil as a result of this share issuance.

In February 2009, the allocation of the purchase price of the Solsil acquisition was finalized. In finalizing the purchase price allocation, deferred tax liabilities were increased \$144 with a corresponding increase in goodwill. The goodwill associated with the Solsil acquisition has been assigned to the Solsil operating segment. See note 4 (Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment) for discussion regarding the subsequent impairment of goodwill and intangible assets arising from the Solsil acquisition.

Yonvey Acquisition:

On May 15, 2008, the Company entered into a business combination pursuant to which it acquired a 58% ownership interest in Yonvey. Yonvey is engaged in the production of carbon electrodes, an important input in the Company's production process.

Based on the terms of the business combination agreement, the Company's total consideration was \$11,172, of which \$6,158, including direct costs of \$458, was paid through June 30, 2008, with the remainder of \$5,014 paid during the year ended June 30, 2009.

On November 28, 2008, the Company entered into a subscription agreement for capital increase. Under the terms of this agreement, the Company agreed to contribute an additional \$10,236 in specified installments in exchange for an additional 12% interest in Yonvey. As of June 30, 2009, the Company had made additional contributions totaling \$10,000. The Company expects to remit the remaining balance of the capital increase in fiscal 2010. The subscription agreement provides a call option such that within a period of three years from the agreement's effective date, the minority shareholder may repurchase up to a maximum 12% ownership interest in Yonvey at a price equal to the relevant percentage of the additional \$10,236 registered capital plus a premium calculated using a specified interest rate. This call option is recorded at fair value, with the change in the fair value of the related liability at each period-end reflected in other income (loss) in the consolidated statement of operations. The liability of \$1,072 is recorded in other long-term liabilities at June 30, 2009. The reduction in minority interest associated with our additional share purchase is reflected in the consolidated statement of operations from the date of the subscription agreement.

In May 2009, the allocation of the final purchase price of the Yonvey acquisitions was completed. A total of \$7,130 of goodwill has been assigned to the Other operating segment related to the Yonvey acquisitions.

(4) Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment

In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company applies a fair value based impairment test to the net book value of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets on an annual basis and on an interim basis if certain events or circumstances indicate that an impairment loss may have occurred. During the second quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company experienced a decrease in profitability and a significant decline in demand for high purity solar-grade silicon. Consistent with the guidance in SFAS 142, the Company performed an interim

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impairment test of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2009. In performing this test, the Company made a substantial downward revision in the forecasted cash flows from its Solsil reporting unit as a result of a decrease in the market price for solar-grade silicon and weakness in demand for solar products. The Company finalized this impairment analysis during the third quarter of fiscal 2009 and has recorded an impairment charge totaling \$65,340, comprising the write-off of \$57,656 of goodwill and \$12,048 of unpatented technology offset by the write-off of associated deferred taxes totaling \$4,364. These impairment charges are entirely associated with the Solsil business unit, acquired in February 2008 as discussed in note 3 (Business Combinations).

(5) Restructuring Charges

During the third quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company implemented formal restructuring programs, including the temporary shutdown of certain furnace operations and furloughing or terminating employees. Cash payments associated with these restructuring programs are expected to be completed in fiscal 2010. The restructuring programs include employee severance and benefits, as well as costs associated with lease termination obligations. Restructuring charges are accounted for in accordance with SFAS 146.

Activity during the period ended June 30, 2009 related to the restructuring liability is as follows:

	Liability at June 30, 2008	Restructuring Charges	Cash Payments	Liability at June 30, 2009
Severance and benefit-related costs(1)	\$	1,692	(1,465)	227
Lease termination obligations(2)		19	(19)	
Total restructuring	\$	1,711	(1,484)	227

(1) Includes severance payments made to employees, payroll taxes, and other benefit-related costs in connection with the terminations of employees.

(2) Includes termination fees related to the cancellation of certain contractual lease obligations.

Total restructuring expenses of \$1,711 were incurred during the year ended June 30, 2009 and are included in restructuring charges in the consolidated statement of operations. The remaining unpaid liability as of June 30, 2009 is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities. No additional costs are expected to be incurred associated with these restructuring actions.

(6) Treasury Securities

During March 2008, the Company purchased U.S. government treasury securities with a term to maturity of 125 days. The securities were redeemed during the year ended June 30, 2009. These securities were valued at amortized cost, and the \$2,987 balance of these securities at June 30, 2008 was recorded in prepaid expenses and other current assets.

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Inventories comprise the following at June 30:

	2009	2008
Finished goods	\$ 23,867	17,830
Work in process	3,462	7,267
Raw materials	31,323	32,068
Parts and supplies	8,742	6,403
Total	\$ 67,394	63,568

At June 30, 2009, \$52,613 in inventory is valued using the first-in, first-out method and \$14,781 using the average cost method. At June 30, 2008, \$48,236 in inventory is valued using the first-in, first-out method and \$15,332 using the average cost method. During the year ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded inventory write-downs totaling \$5,835 due to expected lower net realizable values for certain Solsil and Yonvey inventories. These write-downs have been recorded in cost of goods sold. There were no significant inventory write-downs during the years ended June 30, 2008 or 2007.

(8) Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets comprise the following at June 30:

	2009	2008
Deferred taxes	\$ 4,276	6,352
Income tax receivables	8,227	5,921
Value added and other non-income-tax receivables	4,374	3,475
Deferred registration costs	302	1,646
Treasury securities		2,987
Foreign exchange forward contracts	3,243	
Other	4,253	4,842
Total	\$ 24,675	25,223

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(9) Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, comprise the following at June 30:

	2009	2008
Land, land improvements, and land use rights	\$ 13,835	13,605
Building and improvements	24,176	23,629
Machinery and equipment	56,912	48,551
Furnaces	99,429	95,925
Other	15,728	14,390
Construction in progress	47,257	6,678
Property, plant, and equipment, gross	257,337	202,778
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(39,830)	(22,119)
Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$ 217,507	180,659

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2009 was \$17,665, of which \$17,281 is recorded in cost of goods sold and \$384 is recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses. Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2008 was \$15,083, of which \$14,826 is recorded in cost of goods sold and \$257 is recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses. Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2007 was \$8,470, of which \$7,665 is recorded in cost of goods sold and \$805 is recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

(10) Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill and other intangibles presented below have been allocated to the Company's operating segments.

a. Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the years ended June 30 are as follows:

	2009	2008
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 107,257	48,527
Yonvey capital increase	3,479	
Solsil goodwill impairment	(57,656)	
Tax valuation allowance adjustments (see note 17)	(1,100)	

Solsil acquisition		57,512
Yonvey acquisition		3,947
Purchase accounting adjustments	(152)	(2,729)
Balance at end of year	\$ 51,828	107,257

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b. Other Intangible Assets

Changes in the carrying amounts of definite lived intangible assets are as follows:

	Electricity Contracts	Unpatented Technology	Other
Cost:			
Balance at June 30, 2007	\$ 9,574		595
Acquisitions		13,143	
Purchase price allocation adjustments	1,239		(272)
Tax valuation allowance adjustments (see note 17)	(1,445)		
Balance at June 30, 2008	9,368	13,143	323
Purchase price allocation adjustments	190		
Tax valuation allowance adjustments (see note 17)	(1,653)		
Solsil intangible asset impairment		(13,143)	
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 7,905		323
Accumulated amortization:			
Balance at June 30, 2007	\$ 1,915		256
Amortization expense	3,751	438	67
Balance at June 30, 2008	5,666	438	323
Amortization expense	1,485	657	
Solsil intangible asset impairment		(1,095)	
Balance at June 30, 2009	7,151		323
Net balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 754		

There were no changes in the value of the Company's indefinite lived intangible assets during the years ended June 30, 2009 or 2008, except for a \$128 adjustment resulting from the finalization of the purchase price allocation to trade names related to UCP during the year ended June 30, 2008. The trade name balance is \$477 at both June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Amortization expense of purchased intangible assets was \$2,142 for the year ended June 30, 2009, which is recorded in cost of goods sold. Amortization expense of purchased intangible assets was \$4,256 for the year ended June 30,

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2008, of which \$4,205 is recorded in cost of goods sold and \$51 is recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses. Amortization expense of purchased intangible assets was \$2,171 for the year ended June 30, 2007, of which \$1,946 is recorded in cost of goods sold and \$225 is recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

The estimated future amortization expense of purchased intangible assets at June 30, 2009 is as follows:

2010	\$ 363
2011	80
2012	68
2013	58
2014	49
Thereafter	136

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c. Customer Contracts

The Company has certain noncancelable executory customer contracts purchased as part of the Company's historical acquisitions with future cash flows differing from market rates. The related assets and liabilities are being amortized over the contractual term of the individual contracts. For the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, \$434, \$3,039, and \$3,849, respectively, of this net liability was amortized and included in net sales. The remaining unamortized net asset (liability) at June 30, 2009 and 2008 of \$19 and \$(411), respectively, is recorded in other assets and other long-term liabilities, respectively.

(11) Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates comprise the following:

	Ownership Interest	Balance at June 30, 2009	Balance at June 30, 2008
Equity method investment:			
Norchem	50.00%	\$ 1,955	1,992
Other cost investments:			
Inversora Nihuiles S.A.(a)	9.75	3,067	3,067
Inversora Diamante S.A.(b)	8.40	2,906	2,906
Total		\$ 7,928	7,965

(a) This entity owns a 51% interest in Hidroelectrica Los Nihuiles S.A., which is a hydroelectric company in Argentina.

(b) This entity owns a 59% interest in Hidroelectrica Diamante S.A., which is a hydroelectric company in Argentina.

Equity (loss) income from our Norchem investment was \$(38), \$403, and \$(23), respectively, for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, which is included in other income (loss).

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(12) Debt**a. Short-Term Debt**

Short-term debt comprises the following:

	Outstanding Balance	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Unused Credit Line
June 30, 2009:			
Type debt:			
Revolving credit	\$	%	\$ 34,560
Export financing			7,400
Other	6,688	6.69	
Total	\$ 6,688		\$ 41,960
June 30, 2008:			
Type debt:			
Revolving credit	\$ 3,750	6.30%	\$ 21,528
Export financing	7,030	6.46	951
Other	9,360	9.62	
Total	\$ 20,140		\$ 22,479

Revolving Credit Agreements A summary of the Company's revolving credit agreements at June 30, 2009 is as follows:

	Outstanding Balance	Unused Commitment	Total Commitment
Senior credit facility	\$	34,560	35,000

On September 18, 2008, the Company's subsidiary, GMI, refinanced its revolving credit facility and senior term loan with a \$75,000 credit facility, comprising a five-year senior term loan in an aggregate principal amount of \$40,000

and a revolving credit facility of \$35,000. The credit facility expires September 2013. Interest on advances under the revolving credit facility accrues at LIBOR plus an applicable margin percentage or, at the Company's option, prime plus an applicable margin percentage. The amount available under the revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base calculation, and the total commitment on the revolving credit facility includes \$10,000 for letters of credit associated with foreign supplier contracts. At June 30, 2009, there was no outstanding balance on this revolver. The total commitment on this credit facility includes \$440 outstanding letters of credit associated with foreign supplier contracts. The revolving credit facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of GMI and its principal subsidiary, West Virginia Alloys, and is subject to certain restrictive and financial covenants, which include limits on additional debt, restrictions on capital expenditures, restrictions on dividend and other equity distributions, a maximum ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, and minimum net worth and interest coverage requirements. The commitment under the revolving credit facility may be withdrawn if the Company defaults under the terms of these covenants or fails to remit payments when due. The Company was in compliance with the loan covenants at June 30, 2009.

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Export Financing Agreements The Company's Argentine and Brazilian subsidiaries maintained various short-term export financing agreements. The terms of these arrangements were generally between six and twelve months, and certain export accounts receivable balances were pledged as collateral against these borrowings. As of June 30, 2009, these balances have been fully repaid.

Other The Company's subsidiary, Yonvey, has \$6,587 in outstanding promissory notes, which mature through May 2010. The notes accrue interest at rates ranging from 5.3% to 11.2%. The promissory notes are secured by certain Yonvey assets.

b. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt comprises the following at June 30:

	2009	2008
Senior term loan	\$ 33,684	18,640
Junior subordinated term loan		8,500
Junior subordinated term loan		8,500
Export prepayment financing	17,000	20,000
Export financing		9,450
Other	2,241	3,975
Total	52,925	69,065
Less current portion of long-term debt	(16,561)	(17,045)
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 36,364	52,020

Senior Term Loan On September 18, 2008, GMI refinanced its revolving credit facility and senior term loan with a \$75,000 credit facility, comprising a five-year senior term loan in an aggregate principal amount of \$40,000 and a revolving credit facility of \$35,000. Interest on the senior term loan accrues at LIBOR plus an applicable margin percentage or, at the Company's option, prime plus an applicable margin percentage. Principal payments are due in quarterly installments of \$2,105, commencing on December 31, 2008, and the unpaid principal balance is due in full in September 2013, subject to certain mandatory prepayments. The interest rate on this loan was 2.56%, equal to LIBOR plus 2.25%, at June 30, 2009. The senior term loan is secured by substantially all of the assets of GMI and its principal subsidiary, West Virginia Alloys, and is subject to certain restrictive and financial covenants, which include limits on additional debt, restrictions on capital expenditures, restrictions on dividend and other equity distributions, a maximum ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, and minimum net worth and interest coverage requirements. The Company was in compliance with these loan covenants at June 30, 2009.

Junior Subordinated Term Loans In connection with GMI's September 2008 refinancing, both of the Company's \$8,500 junior subordinated term loans were paid in full.

Export Prepayment Financing The Company's Brazilian subsidiary, Globe Metais, has entered into a \$20,000 export financing arrangement maturing January 31, 2012. The arrangement carries an interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.5%, paid semiannually. At June 30, 2009, the interest rate on this loan was 4.13%. The principal is payable in seven, semiannual installments starting in February 2009, with six installments of \$3,000 and one final installment of \$2,000. As collateral, Globe Metais has pledged certain third-party customers' export receivables; 100% of the subsidiary's property, plant, and equipment; and 2,000 tons of metallic silicon with an approximate value of \$5,706. The loan is subject to certain loan covenant restrictions such as limits on issuing dividends, disposal of pledged assets, and selling of forest areas. In addition, the

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proceeds from certain cash receipts during the sixty days prior to a loan installment payment date are restricted for payment of the respective installment. At June 30, 2009, there is no restricted cash balance.

Export Financing Globe Metals maintained long-term export financing arrangements with banks in Brazil during the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. As of June 30, 2009, these balances have been fully repaid.

See note 15 (Derivative Instruments) for discussion of derivative financial instruments entered into to reduce the Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on outstanding long-term debt.

c. Debt Maturities

The following table shows scheduled debt maturities by fiscal year at June 30, 2009:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
\$ 16,561	14,522	13,421	8,421		52,925

(13) Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities comprise the following at June 30:

	2009	2008
Accrued income taxes	\$ 6,562	7,569
Accrued insurance	1,104	1,313
Accrued professional fees	905	2,038
Accrued property taxes	963	1,088
Accrued wages, bonuses, and benefits	8,329	8,163
Customer advances	14,062	2,089
Deferred revenue	9,580	
Deferred taxes	1,048	77
Accrued restructuring charges	227	
Other	3,945	4,504
Total	\$ 46,725	26,841

(14) Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities comprise the following at June 30:

	2009	2008
Customer advances	\$	10,000
Accrued pension liability	6,957	2,109
Accrued legal liability		1,119
Yonvey call option	1,072	
Acquisition contingencies	3,358	3,660
Other	5,044	5,754
Total	\$ 16,431	22,642

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(15) Derivative Instruments

The Company enters into derivative instruments to hedge certain interest rate and foreign currency risks. The Company does not engage in interest rate, currency, or commodity speculation, and no derivatives are held for trading purposes. All derivatives are accounted for using mark-to-market accounting. The Company believes it is not practical to designate its derivative instruments as hedging instruments as defined under SFAS 133, as amended by SFAS 149. Accordingly, the Company adjusts its derivative financial instruments to current market value through the consolidated statement of operations based on the fair value of the agreement as of period-end. Although not designated as hedged items as defined under SFAS 133, these derivative instruments serve to significantly offset the Company's interest rate and foreign exchange risks. Gains or losses from these transactions offset gains or losses on the assets, liabilities, or transactions being hedged. No credit loss is anticipated as the counterparties to these agreements are major financial institutions that are highly rated.

Interest Rate Risk:

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on certain of our long-term debt obligations.

In connection with GMI's \$75,000 credit facility (note 12), the Company entered into an interest rate cap arrangement and three interest rate swap agreements to reduce our exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

In October 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate cap arrangement to cap LIBOR on a \$20,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$1,053 per quarter through the interest rate cap's expiration on June 30, 2013. Under the interest rate cap, the Company capped LIBOR at a maximum of 4.5% over the life of the agreement.

In November 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to a \$13,333 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$702 per quarter. Under the interest rate swap, the Company receives LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 2.85% over the life of the agreement. The agreement expires in June 2013.

In January 2009, the Company entered into a second interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to a \$12,632 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$702 per quarter. Under the interest rate swap, the Company receives LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 1.66% over the life of the agreement. The agreement expires in June 2013.

In April 2009, the Company entered into a third interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to an \$11,228 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$702 per quarter. Under the interest rate swap, the Company receives LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 2.05% over the life of the agreement. The agreement expires in June 2013.

Pursuant to the establishment of the \$75,000 credit facility, the Company terminated its then existing interest rate swap.

In connection with the Company's export prepayment financing arrangement (note 12), the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of interest obligations relating to a \$14,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$3,000 on a semiannual basis through August 2011, and a final \$2,000 notional amount swapped for the six-month period ended January 2012. Under the interest rate swap, the Company receives LIBOR in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 2.66% over the life of the agreement.

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We are exposed to market risk arising from changes in currency exchange rates as a result of our operations outside the United States, principally in Brazil, Argentina, and China. A portion of our net sales generated from our non-U.S. operations is denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Most of our operating costs for our non-U.S. operations are denominated in local currencies, principally the Brazilian real, Argentine peso, and the Chinese renminbi. Consequently, the translated U.S. dollar value of our non-U.S. dollar net sales, and related accounts receivable balances, and our operating costs are subject to currency exchange rate fluctuations. Derivative instruments are not used extensively to manage this risk; however, the Company does utilize derivative financial instruments to manage a portion of its net foreign currency exposure to the Brazilian real. At June 30, 2009, the Company had entered into a series of foreign exchange forward contracts covering approximately 29,542 reais, expiring at dates ranging from July 2009 to December 2009, at an average exchange rate of 2.43 Brazilian real to 1.00 U.S. dollar.

Commodity Price Risk:

We are exposed to price risk for certain raw materials and energy used in our production process. The raw materials and energy that we use are largely commodities subject to price volatility caused by changes in global supply and demand and governmental controls. Derivative financial instruments are not used to manage our exposure to fluctuations in the cost of commodity products used in our operations. We attempt to reduce the impact of increases in our raw material and energy costs by negotiating long-term contracts and through the acquisition of companies or assets for the purpose of increasing our access to raw materials with favorable pricing terms.

The effect of the Company's derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of operations is summarized in the following table:

	(Loss) Gain Recognized During the Years Ended June 30			Location of (Loss) Gain
	2009	2008	2007	
Interest rate derivatives	\$ (840)	(481)	18	Interest expense
Foreign exchange forward contracts	4,789			Foreign exchange gain

The fair values of the Company's derivative instruments at June 30, 2009 are summarized in note 22 (Fair Value Measures). The \$227 liability associated with the Company's interest rate derivatives is included in other long-term liabilities. The \$3,243 asset associated with the Company's foreign exchange forward contracts is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets.

(16) Pension Plans***a. Defined Benefit Pension Plans***

The Company's subsidiary, GMI, sponsors three noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering certain domestic employees. These plans were frozen in 2003.

The Company's funding policy has been to contribute, as necessary, an amount in excess of the minimum requirements in order to achieve the Company's long-term funding targets. During the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company made contributions of \$414 and \$610, respectively, to the domestic pension plans.

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The Company uses a June 30 measurement date for these defined benefit pension plans.

Benefit Obligations and Funded Status The following provides a reconciliation of the benefit obligations, plan assets, and funded status of the plans at June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	2009	2008
Change in benefit obligations:		
Benefit obligations at beginning of year	\$ 18,533	19,512
Interest cost	1,224	1,181
Actuarial loss (gain)	1,301	(1,098)
Benefits paid	(1,074)	(1,062)
Benefit obligations at end of year	\$ 19,984	18,533
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 16,424	18,390
Actual loss on plan assets	(2,737)	(1,514)
Employer contributions	414	610
Benefits paid	(1,074)	(1,062)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 13,027	16,424
Funded status at end of year:		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 13,027	16,424
Benefit obligations	19,984	18,533
Funded status	\$ (6,957)	(2,109)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet consist of:		
Noncurrent liability	\$ (6,957)	(2,109)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(3,729)	(601)

The amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income consist entirely of net actuarial (loss) gain during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 and totaled \$(5,045), \$(1,803), and \$832, respectively.

The accumulated benefit obligations for defined benefit pension plans were \$19,984 and \$18,533 at June 30, 2009 and 2008.

The following information is presented for pension plans where the projected benefit obligations and accumulated benefit obligations as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 exceeded the fair value of plan assets:

	2009	2008
Projected benefit obligations / accumulated benefit obligations	\$ 19,984	18,553
Fair value of plan assets	13,027	16,424

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Net Periodic Pension Expense (Benefit) The components of net periodic pension expense (benefit) for the defined benefit pension plans are as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Interest cost	\$ 1,224	1,181	701
Expected return on plan assets	(1,236)	(1,460)	(923)
Amortization of net loss	229	74	86
Net periodic pension expense (benefit)	\$ 217	(205)	(136)

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company expects to recognize \$565 in pretax accumulated other comprehensive loss, relating entirely to net losses, as net pension cost.

Assumptions and Other Data The weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at June 30, 2009 and 2008 follow:

	2009	2008
Discount rate	6.25%	6.75%

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of our pension plan obligations is developed based on the Citigroup Pension Discount Curve and the expected cash flows of the benefit payments.

The weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic expense (benefit) for years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 are as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Discount rate	6.75%	6.25%	5.75%
Expected return on plan assets	8.50	8.50	8.50

Expected return on plan assets is determined based on management's expectations of long-term average rates of return on funds invested to provide for benefits included in the projected benefit obligations. In determining the expected return on plan assets, the Company takes into account historical returns, plan asset allocations and related investment strategies, as well as the outlook for inflation and overall fixed income and equity returns.

The Company expects to contribute approximately \$756 to the plans for the year ended June 30, 2010.

The following reflects the gross benefit payments that are expected to be paid for the pension plans for the years ended June 30:

2010	\$ 1,232
2011	1,249
2012	1,271
2013	1,296
2014	1,279
Years 2015 - 2019	6,871

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The Company's overall strategy is to invest in high-grade securities and other assets with a limited risk of market value fluctuation. In general, the Company's goal is to maintain the following allocation ranges:

Equity securities	55 - 70%
Fixed income securities	30 - 40
Real estate	5 - 10

The weighted average asset allocation for the pension plans at June 30, 2009 and 2008 by asset category is as follows:

	2009	2008
Equity securities	62.5%	60.9%
Fixed income securities	32.0	33.8
Real estate	5.0	4.7
Other	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%

b. Other Benefit Plans

The Company administers healthcare benefits for certain retired employees through a separate welfare plan requiring reimbursement from the retirees.

The Company provides two defined contribution plans (401(k) plans) that allow for employee contributions on a pretax basis. Employer contributions were suspended through June 30, 2007. During fiscal 2008, the Company agreed to match 25% of participants' contributions up to a maximum of 6% of compensation. Company matching contributions for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$231 and \$114, respectively.

Other benefit plans offered by the Company include a Section 125 cafeteria plan for the pretax payment of healthcare costs and flexible spending arrangements.

(17) Income Taxes

The sources of (loss) income before provision for income taxes, deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption, and losses attributable to minority interest for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were as follows:

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	2009	2008	2007
U.S. operations	\$ (55,448)	28,061	19,288
Non-U.S. operations	21,673	23,617	361
Total	\$ (33,775)	51,678	19,649

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The components of current and deferred income tax expense are as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Current:			
Federal	\$ (43)	9,038	4,419
State	1,407	1,677	1,118
Foreign	6,710	2,798	340
Total current	8,074	13,513	5,877
Deferred:			
Federal	(311)	(106)	633
State	1,556	109	348
Foreign	2,290	2,420	189
Total deferred	3,535	2,423	1,170
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 11,609	15,936	7,047

The following is a reconciliation, stated in percentage, of the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to our effective tax rate for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	2009	2008	2007
Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(5.7)	2.3	4.9
Income from tax-exempt investments			(5.4)
Goodwill impairment	(59.7)		
Foreign tax holiday and rate differential	3.5	(6.3)	(0.4)
Change in valuation allowance	(6.7)		
Other items	(0.8)	(0.2)	1.8
Effective tax rate	(34.4)%	30.8%	35.9%

For the year ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded a tax provision in the amount of \$11,609 for federal, state and foreign income taxes. The annual effective tax rate was (34.4)%. The effective tax rate for the year was primarily

negative due to a one-time write-off of the book loss generated by a goodwill impairment for which no tax benefit was obtained, as the goodwill arose from a non-taxable acquisition.

The Company currently operates under tax holidays in Brazil and Argentina. In Brazil, the Company is operating under a tax holiday, which taxes the Company's manufacturing income at the preferential rate of 15.25% compared to a statutory rate of 34%. The tax holiday in Brazil expires in 2016.

In Argentina, the Company's manufacturing income is taxed at a preferential rate, which varies based on production levels from the Company's Argentine facilities, compared to a statutory rate of 35%. The tax holiday in Argentina expires in 2012. For the year ended June 30, 2009, the foreign tax holidays in Brazil and Argentina provided a benefit of \$1,835 to net loss attributable to common stock and \$0.03 to loss per common share. In comparison, consolidated net income attributable to common stock would have decreased by \$3,307 and \$118 for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Basic and diluted earnings per common share for the year ended June 30, 2008 would have been reduced by \$0.06 and \$0.05 per common share,

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respectively, and basic and diluted earnings per common share for the year ended June 30, 2007, would be unchanged.

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at June 30, 2009 and 2008 consist of the following:

	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventory reserves	\$ 834	774
Accounts receivable	695	645
Accruals	6,184	2,460
Net operating losses and other carryforwards	50,711	51,620
Other assets	795	1,329
Share-based compensation	5,378	3,065
Gross deferred tax assets	64,597	59,893
Valuation allowance	(41,302)	(38,906)
Net deferred tax assets	23,295	20,987
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Fixed assets	(35,734)	(29,441)
Prepaid expenses	(683)	
Intangibles	(301)	(4,822)
Investments	(641)	(485)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(37,359)	(34,748)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (14,064)	(13,761)

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the Company adopted a policy of permanent reinvestment of earnings from foreign subsidiaries in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 23, *Accounting for Income Taxes Special Areas* (APB 23). As a result, U.S. taxes have not been provided on unremitted earnings of our foreign subsidiaries. Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries are determined to be permanently reinvested in accordance with APB 23.

The Company has tax benefits for net operating loss carry forwards (NOLs), a portion of which are subject to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code Section 382 limitation, which expire at various dates in the future. The Company's NOLs and expiration dates at June 30, 2009 are as follows:

	Amount	Expires
Federal	\$ 38,227	2024 through 2026
State	215,132	2010 through 2026
Foreign	157,111	No expiration

The Company maintains valuation allowances where it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Changes in valuation allowances are included in our tax provision in the period of change, unless such valuation allowances were established in purchase accounting for a business combination. In determining whether a valuation allowance is warranted, the Company evaluates factors such as prior earnings history, expected future earnings, carry back and carry forward periods and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of the realization of a deferred tax asset. During the year ended

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June 30, 2009, the Company's net valuation allowances increased by \$5,149 primarily due to the finalization of the purchase price allocation for our Yonvey business combination, establishing additional valuation allowances against state NOLs that are estimated to expire before utilization, partially offset by foreign exchange fluctuations associated with our foreign NOLs. The Company decreased its valuation allowance during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 by \$2,753, \$1,445 and \$282, respectively, based on actual usage of NOLs as well as projections of future profitability. The decrease was reflected as a reduction in the goodwill of GMI and the intangible assets related to Globe Metals in accordance with SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS 109), as the valuation allowances were established at the time of the respective acquisitions. Accordingly, the Company did not receive a tax benefit from these reductions. At June 30, 2009, \$9,649 of valuation allowance would be allocated to goodwill or other non-current intangible assets if the benefits were subsequently recognized.

The total valuation allowance at June 30, 2009 and 2008 is \$41,302 and \$38,906, respectively, and consists of the following:

	2009	2008
Federal NOLs	\$ 3,848	\$ 3,848
State NOLs	2,819	295
Foreign NOLs	34,083	33,336
Federal credits	461	1,336
Capital loss carryover	91	91

The Company files a consolidated U.S. income tax return and tax returns in various state and local jurisdictions. Our subsidiaries also file tax returns in various foreign jurisdictions. The Company's principal jurisdictions include the U.S., Brazil, Argentina, and China. A number of years may elapse before a tax return is audited and finally resolved. The number of open tax years subject to examination varies depending on the tax jurisdiction. The Company's major taxing jurisdictions and the related open tax years subject to examination are as follows: the U.S. from 2006 to present, Argentina from 2004 to present, Brazil from 2004 to present, and China from 2006 to present.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition of tax benefits, classification on the consolidated balance sheet, interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The Company adopted FIN 48 effective July 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company believes it has adequate support for the positions taken on its tax returns and no liability was recorded.

The Company regularly evaluates its tax positions for additional unrecognized tax benefits and associated interest and penalties, if applicable. The Company believes that its accrual for tax liabilities is adequate for all open years. There

are many factors that are considered when evaluating these tax positions including; interpretation of tax laws, recent tax litigation on a position, past audit or examination history, and subjective estimates and assumptions, that have been deemed reasonable by management. However, if management's estimates are not representative of actual outcomes, the Company's results could be materially impacted.

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(18) Commitments and Contingencies

a. Legal Contingencies

The Company's subsidiary, GMI, was sued by Westbrook Resources Limited (Westbrook), an English company, in respect of an alleged failure by GMI to perform under a contract entered into in January 2005 to acquire 30,000 tons of manganese ore. The Company disputed this claim and contended that the quality, quantity, and delivery schedules maintained by Westbrook were in breach of the contract. Through April 30, 2008, the Company paid an aggregate amount of \$2,680 pursuant to a judgment, including damages, Westbrook's legal fees, and related interest. In April 2008, the Company appealed this judgment and a hearing for the appeal was held in April 2009. The appeal was dismissed and the Company was ordered to pay an additional \$117 to Westbrook for their legal fees associated with the appeal.

The Company is subject to various lawsuits, claims, and proceedings that arise in the normal course of business, including employment, commercial, environmental, safety, and health matters, as well as claims associated with our historical acquisitions. Although it is not presently possible to determine the outcome of these matters, in the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

b. Environmental Contingencies

It is the Company's policy to accrue for costs associated with environmental assessments, remedial efforts, or other environmental liabilities when it becomes probable that a liability has been incurred and the costs can be reasonably estimated. When a liability for environmental remediation is recorded, such amounts will be recorded without giving effect to any possible future recoveries. At June 30, 2009, there are no liabilities recorded for environmental contingencies. With respect to the cost for ongoing environmental compliance, including maintenance and monitoring, such costs are expensed as incurred unless there is a long-term monitoring agreement with a governmental agency, in which case a liability is established at the inception of the agreement.

c. Employee Contracts

As of June 30, 2009, we have 828 employees. The Company's total employees consist of 470 salaried employees and 358 hourly employees, and include 411 unionized employees. 49.6% of the workforce is covered by collective bargaining agreements and 30.6% of the workforce is covered by collective bargaining agreements expiring within one year.

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Electric power is a major cost of the Company's production process as large amounts of electricity are required to operate arc furnaces. A summary of electric power commitments follows:

Facility	Supplier	Terms	Price Structure	Capacity
Alloy, West Virginia	Appalachian Power	Through October 30, 2012, 1-year termination notice	Published tariff rate	110 MW interruptible
Alloy, West Virginia	Brookfield Power	Through December 31, 2021	Fixed rate	100 MW (hydro power)
Beverly, Ohio	American Electric Power	Evergreen, 1-year termination notice	Published tariff rate	2.5 MW firm 85 MW interruptible
Niagara Falls, New York	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	Five years from date of initial delivery	Based on the EP and RP commodity agreement	32.6 MW replacement 7.3 MW expansion
Selma, Alabama	Alabama Power	Evergreen, 1-year termination notice	Published tariff rate	2.15 MW firm 40.85 MW interruptible
Breu Branco, Brazil	Electronorte	Through June 30, 2018	Regulated price with specified discount	73 MW firm
Mendoza, Argentina	EDEMSA	Through October 31, 2009	Specified discount from established price	24 MW firm 2.5 MW interruptible

On May 20, 2008, Empire State Development and New York Power Authority announced that hydropower from the Niagara Power Project would be supplied to the Company to enable it to reopen and expand its currently idle manufacturing facility in Niagara Falls, New York. On January 30, 2009, the Company entered into a commodity purchase agreement with New York Power Authority and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation where the Company will be supplied up to a maximum of 40,000 kW of hydropower from the Niagara Power Project to operate its Niagara Falls facility. The hydropower will be supplied at preferential power rates plus market-based delivery charges for a period of up to 5 years. Under the terms of the contract, the Company has committed to a \$60,000 capital expansion program and specified employment levels, which, if not met, could reduce the Company's power allocation from the Niagara Power Project. As of June 30, 2009, the Company has spent approximately \$23,256 related to the capital expansion of our Niagara Falls facility.

e. Joint Development Supply Agreement

On April 24, 2008, Solsil and GMI entered into a joint development supply agreement with BP Solar International Inc. (BP Solar) for the sale of solar grade silicon. BP Solar and Solsil will also deploy certain existing BP Solar technology at Solsil's facility and the two entities will jointly develop new technology to enhance Solsil's proprietary upgraded solar silicon metallurgical process. Solsil and BP Solar will both contribute towards the cost of the technology development. As part of this agreement, BP Solar paid Solsil \$10,000 as an advance for research and development services and facilities construction. This amount would be refundable to BP Solar if the Company cancels, terminates, or fails to perform under certain terms of the agreement, including lack of performance of research and development services or facilities construction. Revenue associated with facilities construction will be deferred until specified contract milestones have been achieved, less any penalties resulting from construction delays. Revenue associated with research and development services will be deferred until these services are successful in reducing manufacturing costs and then recognized ratably as product is delivered to BP Solar. If research and development services are performed, but are unsuccessful, revenue will be deferred until contract expiration and then recognized. No

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revenue associated with this agreement has been recognized in earnings as of June 30, 2009 in accordance with EITF 00-21.

f. Operating Lease Commitments

The Company leases certain machinery and equipment, automobiles, and railcars. For the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, lease expense was \$2,489, \$2,107, and \$281, respectively.

Minimum rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases outstanding at June 30, 2009 for the fiscal years of 2010 onward are as follows:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter
\$ 1,523	1,064	850	799	125	

g. Purchase Commitments

The Company's subsidiary, GMI, entered into agreements to purchase a minimum of approximately \$553 and \$1,056 of magnesium per month during calendar years 2008 and 2009, respectively. In December 2008, the agreements were modified to remove the minimum purchase requirement for calendar year 2009. For the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, purchases under these contracts totaled \$7,202 and \$3,947, respectively. In addition, GMI entered into an agreement to purchase a minimum of approximately \$650, \$700, \$750, and \$750 of coal per month during calendar years 2008 through 2011, respectively. For the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, purchases under this contract totaled \$8,475 and \$5,281, respectively. Both products will be utilized as raw materials in GMI's manufacturing process.

h. Deferred Revenue

In January 2009, the Company entered into a warehousing arrangement with a customer whereby we agreed to deliver and store uncrushed silicon metal based on the customer's purchase instructions. The customer is required to pay for delivered material within 30 days from the date the material is placed in our warehouse. Further, the customer is required to pay a monthly storage fee based on the quantity stored. As the transactions do not meet the revenue recognition criteria contained in SAB 104 given the Company has remaining, specific performance obligations such that the earnings process is not complete, no revenue has been recognized for silicon metal remaining stored under this warehousing arrangement as of June 30, 2009. A liability of \$9,580 for deferred revenue is recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities at June 30, 2009. Revenue will be recognized when the remaining, specific performance obligations have been performed and delivery has occurred. As there is no fixed delivery schedule or expiration date associated with the warehousing arrangement, the timing of revenue recognition under this arrangement is uncertain.

(19) Stockholders Equity

a. Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue one million shares of preferred stock with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the board of directors. To date, no preferred stock has been issued by the Company.

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b. Conversion and Redemption of Common Stock

In connection with the Company's initial public offering in October 2005, \$184,100 of the net proceeds of the offering were placed in a trust account (the Trust Fund) to be held there until the earlier of the (i) consummation of the Company's first business combination or (ii) liquidation of the Company. Trust funds were invested in U.S. municipal, tax-exempt securities with a maturity of 180 days or less. The Company, after signing a definitive agreement for the acquisition of a target business, was required to submit such transaction for stockholder approval. In the event that stockholders owning 20% or more of the outstanding stock, excluding, for this purpose, those persons who were stockholders prior to the initial public offering, voted against the proposed business combination and exercised their conversion rights, the business combination would not have been consummated, and the Company would have been liquidated at dates specified in the Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation.

Under the provisions of the Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, any stockholder who voted against the Company's acquisition of GMI, the Company's first business combination, had the option to demand that the Company convert common stock held by the dissenting stockholder to cash. In addition, the Company's board of directors opted to permit each stockholder holding offering shares to vote for the business combination while at the same time electing to redeem his shares for cash. Approximately 8.4% of stockholders voted against the GMI acquisition and approximately 9.8% voted for the acquisition but elected to redeem their shares. A total of 7,528,857 of common shares were redeemed for cash payments totaling \$42,802. As of June 30, 2006, 6,699,999 of the redeemed shares, representing one share less than 20% of the Company's then outstanding common stock, were recorded outside of permanent equity. The Trust Fund income associated with these shares was recorded as a reduction of income attributable to common stock in the consolidated statement of operations under the title deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption. The redemption of the additional 828,858 shares was treated as a reduction of stockholders' equity in fiscal 2007, with a final adjustment made to deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption to reflect the Trust Fund income associated with the actual shares redeemed.

c. Warrants

In connection with the Company's initial public offering on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange on October 3, 2005, the Company sold 33,500,000 units, consisting of one share of the Company's common stock and two redeemable common stock purchase warrants. Also in connection with this initial public offering, the Company issued an option to purchase 1,675,000 units (individually, UPO) at an exercise price of \$7.50 per UPO. Each UPO consists of one share of the Company's common stock and two redeemable common stock purchase warrants. All of the Company's warrants have an exercise price of \$5.00 per common share and expire on October 3, 2009.

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the Company executed public and private tender offers to repurchase, redeem, or convert outstanding warrants. As a result of these tender offers, 47,353,912 of the 67,000,000 warrants issued in connection with the Company's initial public offering were repurchased, redeemed, or converted. The tender offers resulted in the issuance of an additional 14,201,302 shares of common stock and proceeds of \$19,458.

During the year ended June 30, 2008, 699,440 of the warrants issued in connection with the Company's initial public offering were exercised and an additional 100,262 warrants and 50,131 common shares were issued in connection with a cashless exercise of 67,458 UPOs.

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During the year ended June 30, 2009, 166,668 of the warrants issued in connection with the Company's initial public offering were exercised and an additional 485,505 warrants and 242,753 common shares were issued in connection with a cashless exercise of 282,128 UPOs. Also during the year ended June 30, 2009, the Company executed a warrant exchange program under which it agreed to exchange 5.5 warrants for one share of the Company's common stock. A total of 19,164,294 warrants were converted to 3,484,417 common shares under this exchange program.

At June 30, 2009, 201,453 warrants and 1,325,414 UPOs remain outstanding.

The Company has accounted for all warrant transactions as a component of stockholders' equity.

d. Share Repurchase Program

In December 2008, the Company's board of directors approved a share repurchase program that authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$25,000 of the Company's common stock during the ensuing six months. The program did not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of shares. As of June 30, 2009, 1,000 shares were repurchased at \$4.00 per share under this program.

e. Cash Dividend

A cash dividend of \$0.07 per share was declared for stockholders of record as of November 17, 2006. The \$3,257 dividend was distributed on December 8, 2006.

(20) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per common share are calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. Diluted earnings per common share assumes the exercise of stock options, the conversion of warrants, and the exercise of UPOs, provided in each case the effect is dilutive.

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The reconciliation of the amounts used to compute basic and diluted (loss) earnings per common share for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 is as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Basic (loss) earnings per share computation			
Numerator:			
Net (loss) income attributable to common stock	\$ (41,981)	36,463	11,834
Denominator:			
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	64,361,828	58,982,325	46,922,343
Basic (loss) earnings per common share	\$ (0.65)	0.62	0.25
Diluted (loss) earnings per share computation			
Numerator:			
Net (loss) income attributable to common stock	\$ (41,981)	36,463	11,834
Denominator:			
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	64,361,828	58,982,325	46,922,343
Effect of dilutive securities		13,971,532	3,308,970
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	64,361,828	72,953,857	50,231,313
Diluted (loss) earnings per common share	\$ (0.65)	0.50	0.24

The following potential common shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per common share because their effect would be anti-dilutive:

	2009	2008	2007
Stock options	4,315,000	295,000	1,220,000
Warrants	201,453		
UPOs	3,976,242		5,025,000
Total	8,492,695	295,000	6,245,000

(21) Share-Based Compensation

The Company's share-based compensation program consists of the Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. 2006 Employee, Director and Consultant Stock Plan (the Stock Plan), which was approved by the Company's stockholders on November 10, 2006. The Stock Plan provides for the issuance of a maximum of 5,000,000 shares of common stock for the granting of incentive stock options, nonqualified options, stock grants, and share-based awards. Any remaining shares available for grant, but not yet granted, will be carried over and used in the following fiscal years. During the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 share-based compensation awards were limited to the issuance of nonqualified stock options. No other share-based compensation awards were issued.

On April 30, 2009, the Company's board of directors approved modifications to the terms of 1,037,000 outstanding stock options. The modifications reduced the exercise price of these options to \$4.00 per common share, and amended the vesting period of the awards. The modified awards vest and become exercisable in equal one-quarter increments every six months from the date of modification.

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At June 30, 2009, there were 685,000 shares available for grant. 3,515,000 outstanding incentive stock options vest and become exercisable in equal one-quarter increments every six months from the date of grant or date of modification discussed above. 800,000 option grants vest and become exercisable in equal one-third increments on the first, second, and third anniversaries of the date of grant. All option grants have maximum contractual terms ranging from 5 to 10 years.

A summary of the changes in options outstanding under the Stock Plan for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 is presented below:

	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of June 30, 2006		\$		
Granted	1,220,000	7.88		
Exercised				
Forfeited and expired				
Outstanding as of June 30, 2007	1,220,000	\$ 7.88	5.28	\$ 536
Outstanding as of June 30, 2007	1,220,000	\$ 7.88		
Granted	415,000	29.86		
Exercised				
Forfeited and expired				
Outstanding as of June 30, 2008	1,635,000	\$ 13.46	5.52	\$ 30,305
Outstanding as of June 30, 2008	1,635,000	\$ 13.46		
Granted	2,746,000	5.10		
Exercised				
Forfeited and expired	(66,000)	20.84		
Outstanding as of June 30, 2009	4,315,000	\$ 5.12	4.83	\$ 5,095
Exercisable as of June 30, 2009	529,999	\$ 6.88	4.73	\$

The weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 was \$2.05, \$8.32, and \$1.71, respectively. Including the awards modified on April 30, 2009, the weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted during the year ended June 30, 2009 was \$1.76. As of June 30, 2009, there were 3,785,001 nonvested options outstanding with a grant date fair value, as modified, of \$1.63.

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The Company estimates the fair value of grants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of stock option awards granted during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	2009	2008	2007
Risk-free interest rate	1.37% to 3.47%	2.87% to 3.87%	4.84% to 4.97%
Expected dividend yield			
Expected volatility	50.00 to 67.70	43.00	43.00
Expected forfeiture rate			
Expected term (years)	3.13 to 6.25	4.00 to 6.50	4.00 to 6.50

The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of stock option awards modified on April 30, 2009:

Risk-free interest rate	1.45%
Expected dividend yield	
Expected volatility	67.40%
Expected forfeiture rate	
Expected term (years)	3.13

The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield of zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds with terms similar to the expected term of the options. The expected dividend yield is zero based on our current expectation to not pay dividends to the Company's common stockholders for the foreseeable future. Since there is limited historical trading data related to the Company's common stock, the expected volatility over the term of the options is estimated using the historical volatilities of similar companies. Given that the options granted are under a new plan and there is relatively no historical data, the expected forfeiture rate is zero, and the expected term is the average of the vesting period and contractual term.

The weighted average per share fair value of stock option grants at June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 was \$4.13, \$12.59, and \$2.57, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, share-based compensation expense was \$6,395 (\$3,449 after tax), \$8,176 (\$4,413 after tax), and \$512 (\$312 after tax), respectively. The expense is reported within selling, general, and administrative expenses.

As of June 30, 2009, the Company has unearned compensation expense of \$9,725, before income taxes, related to nonvested stock option awards. The unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over the following periods:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Share-based compensation (pretax)	\$ 5,626	4,036	63		

The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 was \$2,488, \$6,206, and \$0, respectively. As previously mentioned, certain outstanding stock option grants were modified on April 30, 2009. As a result, the vesting period on the modified awards was reset, and certain formerly vested options are no longer vested.

It is the Company's policy to issue new shares to satisfy the requirements of its share-based compensation plan. The Company does not expect to repurchase shares in the future to support its share-based compensation plan.

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(22) Fair Value Measures

Effective July 1, 2008, the Company partially adopted SFAS 157, which establishes a fair value hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The fair value framework requires the categorization of assets and liabilities into three levels based upon the assumptions (inputs) used to value the assets or liabilities. Level 1 provides the most reliable measure of fair value, whereas Level 3 generally requires significant management judgment. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than those included in Level 1. For example, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs reflecting management's own assumptions about the inputs used in pricing the asset or liability. For example, cash flow modeling using inputs based on management's assumptions.

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2009:

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 3,243		3,243	
Available-for-sale securities	273	273		
Total	\$ 3,516	273	3,243	
Liabilities				
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 227		227	
Yonvey call option	1,072			1,072
Total	\$ 1,299		227	1,072

Derivative assets and liabilities relate to the interest rate cap and interest rate swap agreements and the foreign exchange forward contracts summarized in note 15 (Derivative Instruments). Fair values are determined by independent brokers using quantitative models based on readily observable market data.

Available-for-sale securities relate to investments in equity securities. Their fair values are determined based on quoted market prices.

The Yonvey call option is summarized in note 3 (Business Combinations). Fair value is determined using a binomial model based on the purchase price for our Yonvey ownership interest, as well as management assumptions. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield of zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds with a term similar to the term of the option. Since there is no historical trading data related to Yonvey's common stock, and there is limited trading data related to the Company's common stock, the expected volatility over the term of the option is estimated using the historical volatilities of similar companies.

(23) Related Party Transactions

From time to time, the Company enters into transactions in the normal course of business with related parties. Management believes that such transactions are at arm's length and for terms that would have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

A current and a former member of the board of directors are affiliated with Marco International and Marco Realty. During the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, the Company:

Paid Marco Realty \$207, \$160, and \$105, respectively, to rent office space for its corporate headquarters in New York City, New York.

Entered into agreements with Marco International to purchase graphitized carbon electrodes. Marco International billed \$0, \$9,133, and \$4,847, respectively, under these agreements.

Entered into an agreement to sell ferrosilicon to Marco International. Net sales were \$1,286, \$0, and \$0, respectively, under this agreement.

Entered into agreements to purchase sodium carbonate from Marco International. Purchases under this agreement totaled \$126, \$0, and \$0, respectively.

Entered into agreements to sell calcium silicon powder to Marco International. Under certain agreements, Marco International agreed to pay 80% of the price in advance in return for interest at LIBOR plus 5.0%. Interest was payable until Marco International was paid by its customer. Sales under these agreements totaled \$0, \$1,152, and \$1,438, respectively.

The Company is affiliated with Norchem through its 50.0% equity interest. During the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, the Company sold Norchem product valued at \$3,531, \$4,041, and \$2,403, respectively. At June 30, 2009 and 2008, receivables from Norchem totaled \$191 and \$117, respectively.

Certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group are stockholders of the Company. The Company had outstanding financing arrangements totaling \$17,000 with certain entities of the D.E. Shaw group at June 30, 2008. The notes were paid in full in September 2008. Interest expense on these financing arrangements totaled \$389, \$1,975, and \$928 during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

Solsil had outstanding loans with D.E. Shaw and Plainfield Direct, Inc., stockholders of the Company, totaling \$1,500, with interest payable at LIBOR plus 3% and due on October 24, 2008. In October 2008, the loans were converted to equity. See note 3 (Business Combinations).

Prior to the Yonvey business combination, Yonvey's predecessor had entered into borrowing and lending agreements with affiliates of former and remaining minority stockholders. At June 30, 2009 and 2008, \$0 and \$549, respectively, in loans and related interest was payable to these parties. At June 30, 2009 and 2008, \$829 and \$875, respectively, remained payable to Yonvey from a related party.

(24) Operating Segments

Operating segments are based upon the Company's management reporting structure and include the following six reportable segments:

GMI a manufacturer of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys located in the United States.

Globe Metais a manufacturer of silicon metal located in Brazil.

Globe Metales a manufacturer of silicon-based alloys located in Argentina.

Solsil a manufacturer of upgraded metallurgical grade silicon metal located in the United States.

Corporate general corporate expenses, investments, and related investment income.

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

Other segments that do not fit into the above reportable segments and are immaterial for purposes of separate disclosure. The operating segments include Yonvey's electrode production operations and certain other distribution operations for the sale of silicon metal and silicon-based alloys.

Each of our reportable segments distributes its products in both its country of domicile as well as to other international customers. The following presents the Company's consolidated net sales by product line:

	2009	2008	2007
Silicon metal	\$ 257,571	329,279	155,587
Silicon-based alloys	141,356	105,326	58,189
Other, primarily by-products	27,364	18,034	8,152
Total	\$ 426,291	452,639	221,928

a. Segment Data

The Company began to allocate certain general corporate expenses in fiscal 2009. Segment results for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 have been updated to conform to this reporting convention. Summarized financial information for our reportable segments as of and for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 is shown in the following tables:

	2009					Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes, Deferred Interest and Minority Interest	Total Assets	Capital Expenditures
	Net Sales	Depreciation and Amortization	Operating Income (Loss)	Interest Income	Interest Expense(1)			
GMI	\$ 277,466	12,300	47,347	60	2,688	46,627	230,463	29,424
Globe Metais	95,096	2,588	14,602	470	2,061	15,065	74,975	3,466
Globe Metales	50,731	2,401	14,949		1,456	13,998	64,064	481

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Solsil	2,202	1,171	(79,797)		(154)	(79,643)	31,834	11,244
Corporate		38	(21,397)	477	334	(20,771)	287,995	138
Other	18,140	1,309	(6,386)	3	843	(6,857)	39,844	6,684
Eliminations	(17,344)		(2,194)	(281)	(281)	(2,194)	(255,895)	
	\$ 426,291	19,807	(32,876)	729	6,947	(33,775)	473,280	51,437

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

	2008						Total Assets	Capital Expenditures
	Depreciation and		Operating Income (Loss)	Interest Income	Interest Expense(1)	Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes, Deferred Interest and Minority Interest		
	Net Sales	Amortization						
GMI	\$ 308,074	11,881	45,344	15	5,428	41,277	208,616	11,152
Globe Metais	108,218	4,530	23,386	600	3,825	21,664	85,558	3,737
Globe Metales	42,090	2,110	4,970	6	1,634	2,974	61,066	3,177
Solsil	1,532	599	(2,853)	22	64	(2,895)	99,122	3,491
Corporate			(12,760)	3,975	481	(10,014)	295,498	72
Other	7,071	219	(697)	2	214	(901)	29,472	728
Eliminations	(14,346)		(427)	(1,994)	(1,994)	(427)	(231,158)	
	\$ 452,639	19,339	56,963	2,626	9,652	51,678	548,174	22,357

	2007						Total Assets	Capital Expenditures
	Depreciation and		Operating Income (Loss)	Interest Income	Interest Expense(1)	Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes, Deferred Interest and Minority Interest		
	Net Sales	Amortization						
GMI	\$ 172,158	7,490	18,919		3,391	14,961	194,931	7,651
Globe Metais	27,606	1,940	2,173	592	2,236	1,302	82,392	707
Globe Metales	21,384	1,180	781	16	738	(181)	59,272	252
Corporate			(1,870)	6,434		4,564	216,512	

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Other	4,585	31	(665)		54	(804)	4,112	19
Eliminations	(3,805)		(193)	(1,191)	(1,191)	(193)	(167,876)	
	\$ 221,928	10,641	19,145	5,851	5,228	19,649	389,343	8,629

1 Net of capitalized interest.

The accounting policies of our operating segments are the same as those disclosed in note 2 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies). We evaluate segment performance principally based on operating income (loss). Intersegment net sales are not material.

b. Geographic Data

Net sales are attributed to geographic regions based upon the location of the selling unit. Net sales by geographic region for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 consist of the following:

	2009	2008	2007
United States	\$ 331,095	361,127	172,158
Argentina	41,045	35,281	18,633
Brazil	42,923	49,497	27,606
China	3,602	569	
Poland	7,626	6,165	3,531
Total	\$ 426,291	452,639	221,928

Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

Long-lived assets by geographical region at June 30, 2009 and 2008 consist of the following:

	2009	2008
United States	\$ 180,392	221,854
Argentina	32,515	34,435
Brazil	29,760	29,679
China	27,060	17,996
Poland	839	836
Total	\$ 270,566	304,800

Long-lived assets consist of property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, and goodwill and other intangible assets.

c. Major Customer Data

The following is a summary of the Company's major customers and their respective percentages of consolidated net sales for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	2009	2008	2007
Dow Corning Corporation	18%	15%	15%
Wacker Chemie AG	11	9	5
All other customers	71	76	80
Total	100%	100%	100%

The Company currently has one contract with Dow Corning Corporation (Dow Corning). The agreement is a four year arrangement in which Dow Corning purchases 30,000 metric tons of silicon metal per calendar year through December 31, 2010. This contract was amended in November 2008 to provide for the sale of an additional 17,000 metric tons of silicon metal to be purchased in calendar year 2009. Under a prior arrangement, effective December 1, 2007 through January 31, 2009, the Company supplied Dow Corning 13,000 metrics tons of silicon metal.

(25) Parent Company Condensed Financial Information

As discussed in note 12 (Debt), certain of the Company's subsidiaries have long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, which places restrictions on dividend and other equity distributions. As their restricted net assets represent a significant portion of the Company's consolidated net assets, the Company is presenting the following parent company only condensed financial information:

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Table of Contents**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)****GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
(Parent Company Only)****Condensed Balance Sheets
June 30, 2009 and 2008**

	2009	2008
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,588	58,605
Due from affiliates	2,444	1,656
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,823	7,644
Total current assets	41,855	67,905
Property, plant, and equipment, net	172	72
Investments in affiliates	277,033	284,601
Deferred tax assets	5,404	3,336
Other assets	1,008	994
Total assets	\$ 325,472	356,908
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 64	1,001
Due to affiliates	8,378	3,935
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	3,391	2,074
Total current liabilities	11,833	7,010
Long-term liabilities:		
Other long-term liabilities	3,359	3,661
Total liabilities	15,192	10,671
Minority interest	5,897	3,956
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value. Authorized, 150,000,000 shares; issued, 66,944,254 and 63,050,416 shares at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively	7	6
Additional paid-in capital	303,364	296,137
Retained earnings	4,660	46,641

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,644)	(503)
Treasury stock at cost, 1,000 shares and 0 shares at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively	(4)	
Total stockholders' equity	304,383	342,281
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 325,472	356,908

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
(Parent Company Only)**

**Condensed Statements of Operations
Years Ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007**

	2009	2008	2007
Equity in (loss) income from operating subsidiaries, net of tax	\$ (43,842)	46,961	10,344
Dividend income from operating subsidiaries	12,769		
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	(22,786)	(17,588)	(3,040)
Restructuring charges	(95)		
Interest income	224	2,012	5,243
Interest expense	(334)	(481)	
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	644	(767)	
Other income	18		
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes, deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption, and losses attributable to minority interest	(53,402)	30,137	12,547
Benefit for income taxes	8,018	5,605	55
Net (loss) income before deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption, and losses attributable to minority interest	(45,384)	35,742	12,602
Deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption			(768)
Losses attributable to minority interest, net of tax	3,403	721	
Net (loss) income attributable to common stock	\$ (41,981)	36,463	11,834

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
(Parent Company Only)**

**Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007**

	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income attributable to common stock	\$ (41,981)	36,463	11,834
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income attributable to common stock to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Equity in loss (income) from operating subsidiaries	43,842	(46,961)	(10,344)
Depreciation	38		
Share-based compensation	6,395	8,176	512
Losses attributable to minority interest, net of tax	(3,403)	(721)	
Deferred taxes	(3,174)	(3,099)	(237)
Deferred interest attributable to common stock subject to redemption			768
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Due from affiliates	(2,392)	19,610	(19,724)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(5,336)	(3,040)	(266)
Accounts payable	(937)	990	(79)
Due to affiliates	4,443	3,745	190
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,315	861	1,202
Other operating cash flows	2,142	1,087	(827)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	952	17,111	(16,971)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(138)	(72)	
Held-to-maturity treasury securities	2,987	(2,987)	
Acquisition of businesses		(3,742)	(92,581)
Investments in operating subsidiaries	(32,466)	(4,302)	
Notes receivable from Solsil, Inc.		(1,500)	
Purchase of investments held in trust			(3,038)
Funds released from trust			190,192
Other investing activities		(34)	
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(29,617)	(12,637)	94,573

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Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from warrants exercised	833	3,497	19,458
Dividends paid			(3,257)
Purchase of redeemed shares			(42,802)
Other financing activities	(1,185)	(1,393)	(970)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(352)	2,104	(27,571)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(29,017)	6,578	50,031
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	58,605	52,027	1,996
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 29,588	58,605	52,027

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**GLOBE SPECIALTY METALS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

(26) Subsequent Events

On August 4, 2009, the Company closed on an initial public offering on the NASDAQ Global Select Market of 14,000,000 shares of its common stock at \$7.00 per share. Of the shares offered, 5,600,000 new shares were offered by the Company and 8,400,000 existing shares were offered by selling stockholders. Total proceeds of the offering were \$98,000, of which the selling stockholders received \$54,684 and the Company received \$36,456 after underwriting discounts and commissions of \$6,860.

As discussed in note 19 (Stockholders' Equity), the Company had 201,453 warrants and 1,325,414 UPOs outstanding at June 30, 2009. Each UPO consists of one share of the Company's common stock and two redeemable common stock purchase warrants. All of the Company's warrants expired on October 3, 2009. As of October 2, 2009, the Company had received notifications from substantially all warrant and UPO holders of their intent to exercise their warrants and UPOs, which will result in the issuance of approximately 1,800,000 common shares.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events up to October 5, 2009, the date these financial statements are issued.

(27) Unaudited Quarterly Results

Unaudited quarterly results for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter (Unaudited)	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2009:				
Net sales	\$ 149,157	119,307	76,146	81,681
Operating income (loss)	27,394	(62,161)	975	916
Net income (loss) attributable to common stock	16,965	(61,521)	937	1,638
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	0.27	(0.97)	0.01	0.02
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	0.20	(0.97)	0.01	0.02
2008:				
Net sales	\$ 89,286	101,550	125,915	135,888
Operating income	5,384	6,717	18,562	26,300
Net income attributable to common stock	3,189	4,484	10,570	18,220
Basic earnings per common share	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.29
Diluted earnings per common share	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.22

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GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005

(With Independent Auditors Reports Thereon)

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

**The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries:**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) as of November 12, 2006 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of November 12, 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flow for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Columbus, Ohio
July 18, 2008

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

**The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operation and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Hobe & Lucas
Certified Public Accountants, Inc.

Hobe & Lucas
Certified Public Accountants, Inc.

Independence, Ohio
October 11, 2006

Table of Contents**Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$		
Trade accounts receivable, net	18,292	17,095	10,443
Accounts receivable, other	887	2,222	87
Inventory	20,695	17,200	13,842
Prepaid expenses	907	1,537	2,982
Total current assets	40,781	38,054	27,354
Property, machinery, and equipment, net	54,382	54,860	30,008
Other assets			
Deferred expenses	2,111	2,179	350
Customer contract, net	1,951	2,180	
Deferred tax asset	4,409		
Investment in subsidiary	1,740	1,618	1,598
Other assets	151	278	141
Goodwill	1,194	1,194	
Reorganization value in excess of amounts allocable to identifiable assets	26,995	40,209	40,209
Total other assets	38,551	47,658	42,298
Total assets	\$ 133,714	140,572	99,660
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable trade	\$ 19,695	12,078	7,232
Revolving credit facility	5,375	5,500	5,525
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,759	2,007	1,432
Current portion of long-term debt	3,066	3,066	1,982
Accrued taxes payable	1,533	8,107	6,112
Accrued pension payable, current portion		1,433	1,150
Interest payable	383	306	357
Total current liabilities	33,811	32,497	23,790
Long-term liabilities			
Pension, net of current portion	2,563	1,014	2,478
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value. Authorized 10,000 shares; 2,500 shares issued and outstanding, at June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005 subject to		1,696	1,637

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mandatory redemption			
Deferred tax liability		4,900	4,898
Other liabilities	4,033	175	
Long-term debt, net of current portion	41,094	41,865	46,548
Total long-term liabilities	47,690	49,650	55,561
Stockholders' equity			
Common stock, \$.0001 par value. Authorized 2,500 shares, 1,993 shares issued and outstanding at November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006; 1,000 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2005			
Additional paid-in capital	47,508	47,508	12,508
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,098)	(584)	(559)
Retained earnings	5,803	11,501	8,360
Total stockholders' equity	52,213	58,425	20,309
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 133,714	140,572	99,660

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Operations**

Period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, and Years Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Net sales	\$ 73,173	173,008	132,223
Cost of sales	66,683	147,682	103,566
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	7,409	14,261	9,180
Operating income (loss)	(919)	11,065	19,477
Other income (expense)			
Equity in income of affiliate	122	20	147
Bankruptcy and restructuring professional costs	(163)	(237)	(611)
Interest expense	(3,066)	(5,677)	(5,099)
Westbrook legal expense	(3,800)		
Miscellaneous income (expense)	(672)	(116)	272
Income (loss) before income taxes	(8,498)	5,055	14,186
(Provisions for) benefit from income taxes	2,800	(1,914)	(4,968)
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,698)	3,141	9,218
Earnings (loss) per common share basic and diluted	\$ (2,947.26)	2,067.04	9,218.06

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income
For the Period July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, and Years Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005
(In thousands, except share amounts)**

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Retained	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Comprehensive	Earnings	Total
			Capital	Income		
				(Loss)		
Beginning balance, July 1, 2004	1,000	\$	12,508	135	(858)	11,785
Comprehensive income						
Net income					9,218	9,218
Accrued pension, net of taxes				(694)		(694)
Total comprehensive income						8,524
Balance, June 30, 2005	1,000		12,508	(559)	8,360	20,309
Issuance of common stock						
December 21, 2005	993		35,000			35,000
Comprehensive income						
Net income					3,141	3,141
Accrued pension, net of taxes				(25)		(25)
Total comprehensive income						3,116
Balance, June 30, 2006	1,993		47,508	(584)	11,501	58,425
Comprehensive income						
Net loss					(5,698)	(5,698)
Accrued pension, net of taxes				(514)		(514)
Total comprehensive loss						(6,212)
Balance, November 12, 2006	1,993	\$	47,508	(1,098)	5,803	52,213

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Period July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, and Years Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005
(In thousands)

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,698)	3,141	9,218
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	2,533	5,156	3,332
Amortization	229	875	190
(Gain) loss on sale of assets	(6)		38
Deferred income taxes	(2,828)	2	(532)
Equity in income of affiliate	(122)	(20)	(147)
Pension (benefit) cost	(45)	(104)	(62)
Pension contributions	(669)	(1,121)	(679)
Non-cash interest	804	596	1,478
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	362	(8,546)	179
Inventories	(3,495)	6,710	(3,638)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	630	1,462	(2,455)
Deferred expenses	68	(2,518)	59
Cash surrender value - officer's life insurance		55	89
Restricted cash			780
Other assets	127	(112)	(4)
Accounts payable	7,617	4,846	1,940
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,162	2,401	5,447
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,669	12,823	15,233
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of businesses		(38,764)	
Purchases of property, machinery, and equipment	(2,273)	(4,884)	(3,841)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,273)	(43,648)	(3,841)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Preferred stock redemption	(2,500)		
Repayments of long-term debt	(771)	(51,348)	(10,737)
Proceeds from long-term debt		47,198	
Issuance of common stock		35,000	
Net borrowings of short-term debt	(125)	(25)	(3,256)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3,396)	30,825	(13,993)

Net change in cash and cash equivalents				(2,601)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period				2,601
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$			
Interest paid	\$	1,936	4,358	2,541
Income taxes paid	\$	56	505	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

(1) Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Background

Globe Metallurgical, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) own and operate plants in Ohio, West Virginia and Alabama, which produce silicon metal and ferroalloy products. The Company's products are sold primarily to the chemical, aluminum, metal castings and solar cell industries, nationally and internationally. Additionally, the Company owns an idle plant located in Niagara Falls, New York.

(b) Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, from December 21, 2005 forward, its wholly owned subsidiary, West Virginia Alloys, Inc., and from January 20, 2006 forward, its wholly owned subsidiary, Alabama Sand and Gravel, Inc. (ASG). The June 30, 2006 accounts also include the accounts of West Virginia Environmental Services, Inc. which the Company sold prior to June 30, 2006 at a net loss of \$249 (note 6). Intercompany transactions are eliminated.

The Company's 50% ownership of Norchem, Inc. (Norchem) is accounted for under the equity method.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers cash equivalents to be highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash. Securities with contractual maturities of three months or less, when purchased, are considered cash equivalents. The Company records changes in a book overdraft position, in which the Company's bank account is not overdrawn but recently issued and outstanding checks result in a negative general ledger balance as cash flows from operating activities.

(d) Accounts Receivable

Credit is granted to both domestic and international customers. An allowance for doubtful accounts in the amount of \$114 at November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005 is recorded using the Company's prior bad debt experience and current estimates of uncollectible accounts. The Company's policy is to maintain credit insurance coverage on substantially all trade receivables over \$25 which are not covered by letters of credit or bank documentary collections.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method.

(f) Property, Machinery, and Equipment

Property, machinery, and equipment are carried at cost, except as required by fresh-start reporting (see note 17). Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets; 20 years for land improvements, 30 years for buildings and improvements and 5 to 15 years for machinery and equipment.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized as income for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to income as incurred, whereas significant renewals and betterments are capitalized.

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GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

(g) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of our long-lived assets, such as machinery and equipment and definite-lived intangible assets, when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying value of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on our ability to recover the carrying value of the asset or asset group from the expected future pretax cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the related operations. We assess the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of such asset or asset group, an impairment loss is measured based on the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value. Fair values are based on assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and assumed discount rates, reflecting varying degrees of perceived risk.

(h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when a firm sales agreement is in place, delivery has occurred and title and risks of ownership have passed to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Sales of goods do not include multiple product and/or service elements. Shipping and other transportation costs charged to buyers are recorded in both sales and cost of goods sold. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and, therefore, are excluded from sales in the consolidated income statements.

(i) Use of Estimates

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

(j) Income Tax

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized.

(k) Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations are initially recorded at fair value and are capitalized as part of the cost of the related long-lived asset and depreciated in accordance with the Company's depreciation policies for property, machinery and equipment. The fair value of the obligation is determined as the discounted value of expected future cash flows. Accretion expense is recorded each month to increase this discounted obligation over time. The Company's asset retirement obligations primarily relate to mine post closure restoration costs. Asset retirement obligations of \$65, \$175 and \$0 have been recorded within other liabilities at November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

(l) Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for derivatives and hedging activities in accordance with Statement of Financial Standards (SFAS) No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133), as amended by SFAS No. 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at their respective fair values. The Company's sole derivative instrument consists of an interest rate swap employed to manage interest rate exposures on half of the Company's initial balance of the senior term loan discussed in note 9. The agreement, which expires in March 2011, involves the exchange of the interest obligations relating to an initial \$15,000 notional amount of debt, with the notional amount decreasing by \$375 per quarter consistent with half of the debt amortization on the senior term loan. The remaining notional amount is \$13,125 at November 12, 2006. Under the interest rate swap, the Company receives the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) in exchange for a fixed interest rate of 5.23% over the life of the agreement. The agreement provides for a net cash settlement. The Company believes it is not practical to designate the cash-settled interest rate swap agreement as a fair value hedge as defined under SFAS 133. Therefore, in accordance with SFAS 133, the Company adjusts the interest rate swap agreement to current market value through the consolidated income statement based on the fair value of the swap agreement as of each period-end. The approximate fair value of this derivative is recorded in other assets with a value of \$75 at November 12, 2006.

(m) Reorganization Value in Excess of Amounts Allocable to Identifiable Assets and Goodwill

The Company follows the provisions of SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. The standard provides that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are no longer amortized. The standard provides that goodwill be tested for impairment annually and will be tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that more likely than not would indicate the carrying amount may be impaired. The Company selected June 30 for its annual impairment testing. The Company recognized no impairment during the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 or the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

(n) Intangibles Subject to Amortization

An acquired customer contract (note 6) with a life of four years is amortized using the straight-line method.

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Customer contract	\$ 2,491	2,491	
Accumulated amortization	540	311	
	\$ 1,951	2,180	

Amortization expense for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 and the year ended June 30, 2006 was \$229 and \$311, respectively. Total estimated future amortization expense for the period from November 13, 2006 to June 30, 2007 and for the subsequent years ended June 30, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is \$396, \$622, \$622 and \$311, respectively.

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GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

(o) Deferred Issuance Costs

Deferred financing costs are amortized as interest expense over the lives of the respective debt using the straight-line method.

(p) Legal Costs

Loss contingencies associated with outstanding litigation for which it is determined it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated are accrued when those costs can be reasonably estimated. Legal fees are expensed as incurred.

(q) Operating Leases

The Company enters into operating leases as described in note 11. Rent expense on operating leases is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis.

(r) New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48)*. FIN 48 clarifies the application of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, by establishing a threshold condition that a tax position must meet for any part of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. In addition to recognition, FIN 48 provides guidance concerning measurement, derecognition, classification, and disclosure of tax positions. The requirements of FIN 48 were originally effective for the years beginning after December 15, 2006, however, the FASB decided to defer the effective date of FIN 48 for nonpublic entities for a period of one year if certain conditions are met. As such, the Company has elected to defer the adoption of FIN 48 for the period ended November 12, 2006.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurement* (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for the measurement of fair value, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. The statement does not require any new fair value measures. The Company is required to adopt SFAS 157 beginning on July 1, 2008. SFAS 157 is required to be applied prospectively, except for certain financial instruments. Any transition adjustment will be recognized as an adjustment to opening retained earnings in the year of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 157 on its results of operations and financial position.

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 employers to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position, to recognize changes in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur through accumulated other comprehensive income, and to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its yearend statement of financial position. The Company will adopt SFAS 158 as required on June 30,

2007. The impact of adopting SFAS 158 will not be material to the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FSP AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities* (AUG AIR-1). The FSP prohibits companies from accruing the cost of planned major maintenance in advance of the activities actually occurring. The Company adopted the provisions of AUG AIR-1 beginning July 1, 2006. The impact of adopting FSP AUG AIR-1 was not material to the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

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GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159). This statement permits companies, at their option, to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. If the option to use fair value is chosen, the statement requires additional disclosures related to the fair value measurements included in the financial statements. This statement is effective on July 1, 2008 for the Company. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on its results of operations and financial position.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*. The objective of this statement is to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about a business combination and its effects. This statement establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer (i) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquired, (ii) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase, and (iii) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This statement applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS 160). The objective of this statement is to improve the relevance, comparability, and transparency of the financial information that a reporting entity provides in its consolidated financial statements by establishing accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This statement is effective for the Company on July 1, 2009. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of SFAS 160 on its financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS 161). This statement changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect of SFAS 161 on its results of operations and financial position.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. This statement identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) This statement is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. The Company does not expect the implementation of this statement to have an impact on its results of operations and financial position.

Table of Contents**GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

(2) Inventory

Inventory, net at November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005 consisted of the following:

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Finished goods	\$ 9,205	4,669	2,601
Raw materials	5,519	6,387	6,635
Supplies	5,971	6,144	4,606
	\$ 20,695	17,200	13,842

(3) Property, Machinery, and Equipment

Property, machinery, and equipment at November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005 consisted of the following:

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Land and improvements	\$ 3,277	3,332	965
Buildings and improvements	3,650	3,650	2,481
Equipment	57,112	56,476	29,403
Construction in progress	1,814	411	1,014
	65,853	63,869	33,863
Less accumulated depreciation	11,471	9,009	3,855
	\$ 54,382	54,860	30,008

Depreciation expense for the periods from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, and for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 was \$2,533, \$5,156 and \$3,332 of which \$1,863, \$4,040 and \$2,826 was included in Cost of Sales and \$670, \$1,116 and \$506 was included in Selling, General and Administrative Expenses, respectively.

(4) Financial Information of Equity Affiliates

The Company has a 50% ownership of Norchem. Norchem sells additives that enhance the durability of concrete. Certain of these additives are derived from by-products generated in the Company's production process. The equity method of accounting has been used for this investment because the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over, but does not control this entity. The Company received back office fees from Norchem of \$0, \$225 and \$255 from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, and the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company had \$1,111, \$2,798, and \$2,404 in sales to Norchem during the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 and years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
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(5) Earnings (Loss) per Common Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is based on net income (loss) divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, and years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005. The Company had no instruments outstanding which would result in dilutive potential common share during the period from November 12, 2006 or during the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,698)	3,141	9,218
Weighted average common shares	1,933	1,520	1,000
Earnings (loss) per share basic and diluted	\$ (2,947.26)	2,067.04	9,218.06

(6) Acquisitions

On December 21, 2005, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiaries established on that date, West Virginia Alloys, Inc. (WVA) and West Virginia Environmental Services, Inc. (WVES), purchased the West Virginia smelting assets of Elkem Metals Company-Alloy, L.P. (Elkem) for \$36,000 plus \$1,014 of acquisition costs. Accordingly, the results of the West Virginia smelting operations have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from that date forward. The acquisition was made for the purpose of expanding the Company's manufacturing capacity in silicon metal. The Company disposed of the stock of WVES on June 16, 2006 at a loss of \$249. Subsequent to the sale of the stock, the Company entered into a 30-year cost sharing agreement with WVES under which it agreed to monthly disposal services of \$46 subject to volume and cost adjustments. In addition, the Company agreed to reimburse, if required, up to \$600 of closure costs related to a nonhazardous industrial waste disposal facility owned by WVES. Following is a condensed balance sheet showing the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

	WVA
Current assets	\$ 10,061
Property, machinery, and equipment	24,412
Customer contract	2,491
Intangible assets	50
Net assets acquired	\$ 37,014

The remaining assets of Elkem, a hydroelectric facility, were purchased by a related party, Alloy Power (note 15).

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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On January 20, 2006 the Company acquired the stock of ASG from Elkem for \$1,750. Accordingly, the results of ASG operations are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from that date forward. The acquisition was made to vertically integrate a producer of the principal raw material used in the Company's manufacturing processes. Following is a condensed balance sheet showing the fair values of assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

	ASG
Current assets	\$ 274
Property, machinery and equipment	713
Other assets	25
Goodwill arising in the acquisition	1,194
	2,206
Current liabilities	281
Long-term liabilities	175
Net assets acquired	\$ 1,750

For both acquisitions noted above, the allocation of the acquisition cost is based on an appraisal of fair values.

(7) Preferred Stock

The Company's preferred stock pays no dividends and provides for its redemption at \$1 per share (\$2,500) from 20% of the Company's Free Cash Flow, as defined, beginning September 30, 2005, but no later than May 2010. The Company is restricted from amending its Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, issuing additional preferred shares or declaring any dividends as long as any of the preferred shares remain outstanding. The Company did not anticipate the redemption of these shares until May 2010. As a result, the preferred stock is presented as a discounted long-term liability at June 30, 2006 and 2005.

On November 12, 2006, the Company redeemed the preferred stock for \$2,500, including accreted interest of \$804, which was recorded in interest expense.

(8) Revolving Loan

November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------

Revolving credit facility due to a bank:

\$27,500 limit expiring November 10, 2009; interest accrued at LIBOR or prime, at the Company's option, plus an applicable margin percentage; (7.82% at November 12, 2006 and 7.92% at June 30, 2006), secured by substantially all assets of the Company and subject to certain covenant restrictions	\$	5,375	5,500	
Revolving credit facility D.E. Shaw*: \$17,000 limit expiring June 22, 2007; interest accrued at LIBOR plus 5.00%; (8.13%) secured by substantially all assets of the Company				5,525
		5,375	5,500	5,525

* Related Party

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(9) Long-Term Debt

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Senior term loan due to a bank: Principal due in quarterly payments of \$750 plus interest at LIBOR or prime, at the Company's option, plus an applicable margin percentage (9.07% at November 12, 2006 and 9.35% at June 30, 2006) unpaid principal due November 2010; secured by substantially all assets of the Company and subject to certain covenant restrictions	\$ 27,000	27,750	
Junior subordinated term debt MI Capital*: Principal due November 2011; interest accrues quarterly at prime plus 3.25%, minimum 10% (11.50% at November 12, 2006 and at June 30, 2006); secured by substantially all assets of the Company and subject to certain loan covenant restrictions	8,500	8,500	
Junior subordinated term debt D.E. Shaw*: Principal due November 2011; interest accrues monthly at LIBOR plus 8%, minimum 10% (13.32% at November 12, 2006 and 13.2% at June 30, 2006); secured by substantially all assets of the Company on a subordinated basis and subject to certain loan covenant restrictions	8,500	8,500	
Various capital leases with monthly payments aggregating \$6	160	181	
Term loan agreement D.E. Shaw*: Principal due in 2005; interest accrued at LIBOR plus 5.70% (8.83%); secured by substantially all assets of the Company			1,982
Term loan A MI Capital*: Principal due in 2010; interest accrued quarterly at 7.00%; secured by substantially all assets of the Company			20,000
Term loan B MI Capital*: Principal due in 2010; interest accrued at the prime rate plus 3.00%, minimum 10% beginning November 11, 2005 and payable in kind; secured by substantially all assets of the Company			23,448
Term loan C MI Capital*: Principal due in 2009; interest accrued at 12.00%; (5% payable in cash and 7% payable in kind); secured by substantially all assets of the Company			3,000
Term loan C finance fee MI Capital*: Principal due in 2009; interest accrued quarterly at 12.00%; secured by substantially all assets of the Company			100

	44,160	44,931	48,530
Less current portion	3,066	3,066	1,982
	\$ 41,094	41,865	46,548

* Related parties

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GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
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Future principal payments on long-term debt are as follows:

November 12:

2007	\$ 3,066
2008	3,066
2009	3,028
2010	3,000
2011	32,000
	\$ 44,160

Additionally, the Company has two letters of credit with a lender totaling \$425 and \$425 at November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(10) Pension and Other Benefits

The Company sponsors three noncontributory defined benefit pension plans that were frozen in 2003.

The Company used a November 12, 2006 measurement date for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 and a June 30 measurement date for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005. The following provides a reconciliation of benefit obligations, plan assets and funded status of these plans:

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Change in benefit obligation:			
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 18,506	18,426	16,942
Interest cost	428	1,078	1,072
Actuarial loss (gain)	1,504	(10)	1,355
Benefit payments	(357)	(988)	(943)
Benefit obligation, end of year	20,081	18,506	18,426
Change in plan assets:			
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	16,057	14,794	13,791
Actual return on assets	1,149	1,131	1,267
Employer contributions	669	1,122	679
Benefit payments	(357)	(988)	(943)
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	17,518	16,059	14,794
Funded status	(2,563)	(2,447)	(3,632)
Calculation of net amount recognized:			
Fund status end of year	(2,563)	(2,447)	(3,632)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	1,854	1,025	984
Net amount recognized	(709)	(1,422)	(2,648)
Classification of net amount recognized:			
Accrued benefit cost	(2,563)	(2,447)	(3,632)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	1,854	1,025	984
Net amount recognized	\$ (709)	(1,422)	(2,648)

Plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets as of November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005, consist of the following:

	Accumulated Benefit Obligation Exceeds Fair Value of Plan Assets		
	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 20,081	18,506	18,426
Accumulated benefit obligation	20,081	18,506	18,426
Fair value of plan assets	17,518	16,059	14,794

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November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
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Components of the net periodic pension benefit were as follows:

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Interest cost	\$ 428	1,078	1,072
Expected return on plan assets	(514)	(1,268)	(1,134)
Recognized actuarial loss	41	86	
Net periodic pension benefit	\$ (45)	(104)	(62)

Assumptions

The Company determines its actuarial assumptions on an annual basis. The assumptions for the defined benefit calculations for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 and years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	Period from July 1, 2006 through November 12, 2006	Years Ended June 30, 2006	2005
Discount rate	5.75%	6.25%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A

Expected return on plan assets is determined based on historical results adjusted for anticipated market movements.

The Company expects to contribute approximately \$473 to the plan from November 13, 2006 to June 30, 2007. Benefits expected to be paid by the plan during the ensuing five years and thereafter are approximately as follows:

11/13/06 - 6/30/07	\$ 635
7/1/07 - 6/30/08	986
7/1/08 - 6/30/09	1,041
7/1/09 - 6/30/10	1,122
7/1/10 - 6/30/11	1,178

7/1/12 - 6/30/16

6,211

Following is an analysis of plan assets by category:

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006 2005	
Fair value:			
Fixed income	32%	32%	37%
Equity	53	52	46
International equity	15	16	17
	100%	100%	100%

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

The Company's overall strategy is to invest in high-grade securities and other assets with a limited risk of market value fluctuation. In general, the Company's goal is to maintain the following allocation ranges:

Fixed income	30%-40%
Equity	40-50
International equity	15-20

The Company administers healthcare benefits for certain retired employees through a separate welfare plan requiring reimbursement from the retirees.

The Company provides two defined contribution plans (401(k) Plans) that allow for employee contributions on a pretax basis. Employer contributions have been suspended.

Other benefit plans offered by the Company include a Section 125 Cafeteria Plan for the pretax payment of healthcare costs and a flexible spending arrangement.

(11) Lease Arrangements

The Company leases certain machinery and equipment, automobiles, and railcars under both operating leases and on a month-to-month basis. Rent expense was \$660, \$745, and \$814 for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 and the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases with initial lease terms longer than one year at November 12, 2006 were as follows:

2007	\$ 1,372
2008	1,018
2009	517
2010	18
	\$ 2,925

(12) Commitments and Contingencies***Legal Contingencies***

The Company was sued by Westbrook Resources Limited, an English company, for an alleged failure to perform under a contract entered into in January 2005, to acquire 30,000 tons of manganese ore. There is a counterclaim by the Company against Westbrook in respect to the same subject matter whereby we maintain that the quality, quantity and

delivery schedules maintained by Westbrook were in breach of the contract. The case went to trial in June 2007, and a judgment was rendered in November 2007 in favor of Westbrook for a sum to be assessed. The assessment hearing took place early in 2008. Westbrook is seeking damages of approximately \$2,750 and reimbursement of legal costs of approximately GBP 500. Management intends to appeal any such judgment but there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in its appeal. The Company has reserved a total of \$3,800 related to this contingency at November 12, 2006.

We are subject to various lawsuits, claims, and proceedings that arise in the normal course of business, including employment, commercial, environmental, safety and health matters. Although it is not presently possible to determine the outcome of these matters, in the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

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GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

Environmental Contingencies

The Company accrues for costs associated with environmental assessments, remedial efforts and other environmental liabilities when it becomes probable that a liability has been incurred and the costs can be reasonably estimated. When a liability for environmental remediation is recorded, such amounts will be recorded without giving effect to any possible future recoveries. At November 12, 2006, June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005 there are no liabilities recorded for environmental contingencies. With respect to the cost of ongoing environmental compliance, including maintenance and monitoring, such costs are expensed as incurred.

Tax Contingencies

The Company is subject to income taxes in the United States. In the ordinary course of business, there are transactions and calculations that involve uncertain tax implications. Accruals for tax contingencies are provided for in accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. The Company believes we have adequate support for the positions taken on our tax returns and that adequate provisions have been made for all outstanding issues for all jurisdictions and all open years.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company's products are sold primarily to the chemical, aluminum, metal castings and solar cell industries.

For the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, two customers accounted for 16.3% and 10.7% of sales, respectively. Accounts receivable from these customers were \$1,329 and \$1,019, respectively, at November 12, 2006.

For the year ended June 30, 2006, three customers accounted for 13%, 12%, and 10% of sales, respectively. Accounts receivable from these customers were \$2,460, \$2,808, and \$841, respectively, at June 30, 2006.

For the year ended June 30, 2005, one customer accounted for 13% of sales. Accounts receivable from this customer were \$477 at June 30, 2005.

The Company's policy is to maintain credit insurance coverage on substantially all trade receivables over \$25 which are not covered by letters of credit or bank documentary collections. Trade receivables of \$18,292, \$17,095 and \$10,443 were outstanding at November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

At November 12, 2006, 44% of the Company's labor force was subject to collective bargaining agreements. No contracts are scheduled to expire in the next year.

Table of Contents**GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*****Power Commitments***

Electric power is a major cost of the Company's production process, as large amounts of electricity are required to operate arc furnaces. A summary of electric power purchase commitments follows:

Facility	Supplier	Terms	Price Structure	Capacity
Beverly, Ohio	American Electric Power	Evergreen, 1 year	Published tariff rate	2.5 MW firm, 85 MW interruptible
Selma, Alabama	Alabama Power	Evergreen, 1 year	Published tariff rate	43 MW
Alloy, West Virginia	Appalachian Power	Through October 30, 2012	Published tariff rate	110 MW
Alloy, West Virginia	Brookfield Power	Through December 31, 2021	Fixed rate	100 MW

(13) Income Taxes

Income taxes for the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 and the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Current	\$ 28	1,912	5,500
Deferred	(2,828)	2	(532)
	\$ (2,800)	1,914	4,968

The following is a reconciliation of the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to our effective tax rate stated in percentages:

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Federal statutory rate	34.0%	34.0	34.0
State taxes, net of federal benefit	2.4	3.9	1.0

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Nondeductible interest expense	(3.0)		
Other	(0.4)		
Effective tax rate	33.0%	37.9	35.0

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005 consist of:

	November 12, 2006	June 30, 2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:			
Net operating losses and carryforwards	\$ 13,349	19,192	18,960
Inventory reserves		71	
Accruals	3,184	1,262	1,589
Other assets	81	135	61
	16,614	20,660	20,610
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Fixed assets	(6,107)	(6,030)	(5,845)
Investments	(558)	(513)	(505)
Intangibles	(16)	(57)	
Other	(36)		(198)
	(6,717)	(6,600)	(6,548)
Valuation allowance	(5,488)	(18,960)	(18,960)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ 4,409	(4,900)	(4,898)

Deferred taxes are provided for the difference between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities recorded for financial statement and income tax reporting purposes. Principal differences relate to net operating loss carryforwards, depreciable assets (use of different depreciation lives and methods), accounts receivable (use of different valuation reserve methods), inventory (use of different cost capitalization and valuation reserve methods), investments (different valuation methods) and certain accrued expenses (use of different expensing methods).

At November 12, 2006, the Company has, for book purposes, approximately \$11,816 of net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs), expiring through 2026. The Company has approximately \$1,540 of alternative minimum tax and tax credit carryforwards at November 12, 2006. At November 12, 2006, the valuation allowance was reduced \$13,472 of which \$13,213 reduced the reorganization value in excess of amounts allocable to identifiable assets for changes to the methodology used to determine the availability of the Company's historical net operating losses available to offset future earnings.

The composition of the valuation allowance at November 12, 2006 is as follows:

November 12,

	2006
Federal NOLs	\$ (3,738)
State NOLs	(330)
Federal credits	(1,336)
Capital loss carryover	(84)
	\$ (5,488)

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)****(14) Financial Instruments**

The Company used the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Long and Short-Term Debt The carrying amounts of short-term borrowings approximate fair value. The fair value of long-term debt with fixed interest rates is based on current rates at which the Company could borrow funds with similar remaining maturities. The carrying amount of borrowings under variable interest rate agreements approximates fair value.

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments at November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	November 12, 2006		2006		2005	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$					
Long-term debt:						
Revolving credit	5,375	5,375	5,500	5,500	5,525	5,525
Variable rate debt	44,000	44,000	44,750	44,750	25,430	25,430
Fixed rate debt	160	160	181	181	23,100	22,665

(15) Related-Party Transactions

In December 2005, the Company entered into a 15-year supply agreement with Alloy Power to purchase hydroelectric power, which amounted to \$7,653 during the period from December 21, 2005 to June 30, 2006 and no payable balance from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006. This supply of hydroelectric power to the Company was subsequently contracted to be purchased from an unrelated third party in October 2006.

Shareholders and affiliates have entered into financing arrangements with the Company (notes 8 and 9).

The Company sold assets for making refined silicon to Solsil, Inc. (Solsil) during the year ended June 30, 2006. Solsil paid approximately \$2,510 for the reimbursement of administrative expenses and other costs and the Company recorded the proceeds against selling, general, and administrative expenses. The total amount sold to Solsil under a supply agreement for the period from July 1, 2006 and November 12, 2006 was \$687. The receivable associated with this supply agreement was \$161 at November 12, 2006. Additionally, the Company entered into a facility site lease with Solsil. The site lease begins July 1, 2006 at a monthly rate of approximately \$6 per month. Amounts purchased from Solsil were \$198 during the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006, of which \$37 was payable to Solsil at November 12, 2006. There were no amounts purchased from Solsil prior to June 30, 2006. Additionally, there were

receivables from Solsil in the amount of \$1,543 as of June 30, 2006 related to the sale of assets to Solsil. Additional sales of assets were sold to this related party from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 in the amount of \$225.

The Company has a 50% ownership interest in Norchem. The Company received a back office fee from Norchem of \$0, \$225 and \$225 and sales to Norchem of \$1,111, \$2,798 and \$2,404 during the period from July 1, 2006 to November 12, 2006 and years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Amounts due from Norchem and included in accounts receivable were \$299, \$242, and \$137 at November 12, 2006, June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

The Company paid a management fee to MI Capital for various services of \$125, \$300 and \$300 during the period from July 1, 2006 and November 12, 2006, and the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(16) Operating Segment

We operate in one reportable segment, silicon metal and silicon-based specialty alloys.

(17) Petition for Relief Under Chapter 11

On April 2, 2003, the Company filed a petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. Under Chapter 11, certain claims against the Company in existence prior to the filing of the petitions for relief under federal bankruptcy laws were stayed while the Company continued business operations as debtor-in-possession

On December 31, 2003, a Plan of Reorganization and Disclosure Statement for Globe Metallurgical Inc. was filed with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York.

On May 11, 2004, the Company emerged from bankruptcy under a plan of reorganization which provided the following:

(a) Secured Lender Claims

The holders of approximately \$54,065 of secured debt received the following for their secured debt: (a) a new term note for \$20,000 due May 2010 with interest at 7% payable quarterly; (b) a new term note for \$24,000 due May 2010 with interest at prime plus 3%, and not less than 10%, payable annually beginning November 2005; and (c) 77% of the newly issued voting common stock of the Company.

(b) Trade and Other Miscellaneous Claims

The holders of approximately \$17,600 of trade and other miscellaneous claims received the following for their claims: (a) 2% of the newly issued voting common stock of the Company, (b) \$100 in cash and (c) 100% (2,500 shares), of the newly issued preferred stock of the Company.

(c) Fresh-Start Reporting

The Company accounted for the reorganization using fresh-start reporting. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities are restated to reflect their reorganization value, which approximates fair value at the date of reorganization. The fair value of property, machinery and equipment was based on independent third-party appraisals obtained by the Company.

Under fresh-start accounting, the compromise total enterprise value (see below) was allocated to the Company's assets based on their respective fair values in conformity with the purchase method of accounting for business combinations

in accordance with SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. Any portion not attributed to specific tangible or identified intangible assets has been recorded as an indefinite-lived intangible asset referred to as reorganization value in excess of amounts allocable to identifiable assets and reported as goodwill.

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GLOBE METALLURGICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
November 12, 2006 and June 30, 2006 and 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

(d) *Compromise Total Enterprise Value; Reorganization Value in Excess of Amounts Allocable to Identifiable Assets (Goodwill)*

Compromise total enterprise value (reorganization value) represents the amount of resources available, or that become available, for the satisfaction of post-petition liabilities and allowed claims, as negotiated between the Company and its pre-petition creditors (the interested parties). This value along with other terms of the Plan of Reorganization was determined only after extensive arms-length negotiations amongst the interested parties. Each interested party developed its view of what the value should be based primarily upon expected future cash flows of the business after emergence from Chapter 11, discounted at rates reflecting perceived business and financial risks. This value is viewed as the fair value of the entity before considering liabilities and approximates the amount a willing buyer would pay for the assets of the Company immediately after restructuring.

The amount of reorganization value in excess of amounts allocated to identifiable assets (goodwill) is a function of compromise total enterprise value. While the Company believes that the compromise enterprise value approximated fair value, differences between the methodology used in testing for goodwill impairment and the negotiated value could result in this asset being written down in value in the future.

(18) Subsequent Event

In August 2006, the Company entered into a merger agreement with International Metal Enterprises, Inc. whose name was subsequently changed to Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. (GSM). On November 13, 2006, GSM finalized the merger agreement by acquiring 100% of the outstanding stock of the Company. The aggregate purchase price was \$134,064, which comprised 8.6 million shares of GSM common stock valued at \$47,961, cash of \$33,220, GSM's direct costs associated with the acquisition of \$3,348 and assumed debt of \$49,535.

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CAMARGO CORREA METAIS S.A.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF
DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Shareholders and Management of
Camargo Corrêa Metais S.A.
Breu Branco PA

1. We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Camargo Corrêa Metais S.A. as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders equity, and changes in financial position for the three years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, all expressed in Brazilian reais and prepared under the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements.
2. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Brazil and with generally accepted auditing standards in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Camargo Corrêa Metais S.A. as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders equity, and changes in financial position for the three years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 in conformity with Brazilian accounting standards.
4. As mentioned in Note 7, the Company has total recoverable taxes of R\$15.984 thousand and R\$9.834 thousand as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, that may be compensated with other Federal tax debits arising from the Company's normal business future operations, and for which the Company depends on Tax Authorities approval for both compensation and/or refund. The Company estimates to use the total amount of its recoverable taxes in 5 years starting in year 2008. The Brazilian Federal Revenue Service has a 5-year period to approve the Company's requests.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Shareholders and Management of
Camargo Corrêa Metais S.A.
Breu Branco PA

1. Brazilian accounting standards vary in certain respects from the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, including the presentation of a statement of cash flow. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Notes 18 and 19 in the consolidated financial statements.
2. This report is being reissued in connection with the consolidated financial statements of the Company's new parent company Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. as commented in Note 20.

São Paulo, March 30, 2007,
except for Notes 7, 18 and 19 for which the date is June 11, 2008.

/s/ Esmir de Oliveira
Esmir de Oliveira
Audit Partner
BDO Trevisan Auditores Independentes

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Table of Contents**SCHEDULE 1 (Page 1)****CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****Section .1. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS IN DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005**

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Amounts stated in thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)	
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and banks	12,522	299
Accounts receivable from customers	19,414	19,393
Inventories	19,793	21,285
Recoverable taxes	2,290	2,032
Other receivables	459	396
	54,478	43,405
Non-current		
Long-term assets		
Recoverable taxes	13,694	7,802
Other receivables	275	193
	13,969	7,995
Investments	650	650
Deferred charges	4,314	4,655
Property, plant and equipment, net	97,043	103,490
Total noncurrent assets	115,976	116,790
Total assets	170,454	160,195

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE 1 (Page 2)****CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****Section .2. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS IN DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005**

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Amounts stated in thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current		
Suppliers trade payables	25,949	12,387
Financial institutions	12,469	15,081
Salary and vacations payable	2,111	2,492
Dividends and interest on equity capital		319
Taxes payable	3,271	158
Other liabilities	261	
Total current liabilities	44,061	30,437
Non-current		
Financial institutions	7,114	10,556
Other liabilities	1,953	1,528
Total non-current liabilities	9,067	12,084
Stockholders equity		
Capital stock	289,010	289,010
Capital reserve	15	15
Accumulated losses	(171,699)	(171,351)
	117,326	117,674
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	170,454	160,195

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE 2****CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(Amounts stated in thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)		
Gross sales	137,354	114,675	125,301
Deductions from sales	(5,665)	(3,372)	(2,927)
	131,689	111,303	122,374
Cost of goods sold	(103,402)	(90,508)	(96,896)
Depreciation	(8,847)	(8,208)	(8,374)
Gross profit	19,440	12,587	17,104
Operating expenses			
Selling expenses	(12,434)	(6,030)	(5,430)
Administrative expenses	(5,382)	(5,578)	(4,472)
Depreciation	(687)	(653)	(473)
	937	326	6,729
Interest income (expense)	(153)	(204)	617
Other income (expense), net	(908)	(8,636)	613
Operating (loss) income	(124)	(8,514)	7,959
Non-operating results	(30)	93	(748)
Results before income taxes and participation of employees and administrators	(154)	(8,421)	7,211
Provision for income taxes			(1,443)
Participation of the employees and administrators in the results	(194)	(826)	(339)
Net (loss) income	(348)	(9,247)	5,429

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE 3****CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

	Capital Stock	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses)	Total
	(Amounts stated in thousands of Brazilian Reais R\$)			
Balances as of December 31, 2003	289,010	15	(165,775)	123,250
Profit for the year			5,429	5,429
Proportional distribution of profit			(1,758)	(1,758)
Balances as of December 31, 2004	289,010	15	(162,104)	126,921
Loss for the year			(9,247)	(9,247)
Balances as of December 31, 2005	289,010	15	(171,351)	117,674
Loss for the year			(348)	(348)
Balances as of December 31, 2006	289,010	15	(171,699)	117,326

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Table of Contents**SCHEDULE 4****CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER, 31 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(Amounts stated in thousands of Brazilian Reais R\$)		
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
From operations			
Noncash items			
Depreciation and amortization	9,534	8,861	8,847
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	1,126	148	748
	10,660	9,009	9,595
From third parties			
Increase in other long-term liabilities	425	10,204	2,118
Transfers from long-term assets to current assets	79		
	504	10,204	2,118
Total sources of funds	11,164	19,213	11,713
USES OF FUNDS			
(Loss) Income for the year	348	9,247	(5,429)
Addition to property, plant and equipment	2,869	4,861	11,247
Additions to deferred charges	1,004	1,406	1,785
Increase in other long-term assets	6,052	7,803	23
Dividends and interest on equity capital			1,758
Decrease in long-term liabilities	812		
Transfer from long-term liabilities to current liabilities	2,630	702	178
	13,715	24,019	9,562
(Decrease) increase in working capital	(2,551)	(4,806)	2,151
Represented by:			
Current assets			
At end of year	54,478	43,405	44,565
At beginning of year	43,405	44,565	42,245

Increase (decrease)	11,073	(1,160)	2,320
Current liabilities			
At end of year	44,061	30,437	26,791
At beginning of year	30,437	26,791	26,622
	13,624	3,646	169
(Decrease) increase in working capital	(2,551)	(4,806)	2,151

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004

1. OPERATIONS

Camargo Corrêa Metais S.A. (the Company) main purpose is the production, sale, and export of silicon metal and silica fume. Their exports represent a substantial part of the Company's sales. Its plant, installed in the town of Breu Branco, State of Para, serves metallurgical and chemical industries. To that end it may explore mineral deposits in Brazil, sell minerals for producing and selling silicon, silica fume and other alloys, produce and sell charcoal and timber and forested and reforested land.

2. PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Laws 6.404/76 and 9.249/95 that, in 1996, extinguished adjustment for inflation of permanent assets, shareholders' equity, and other non-cash items of the Balance Sheets.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

3.1. Statement of income, and current and noncurrent assets and liabilities

- a. they are based on the accrual basis of accounting;
- b. the classification of current and noncurrent assets and liabilities is made in compliance with articles 179 and 180 of Law No. 6.404/76;
- c. assets are stated at their net realizable values, including earnings and accruals incurred, when applicable;
- d. liabilities are stated at their known or estimated values, plus any corresponding charges incurred, when applicable;
- e. income and social contribution taxes were determined based on the respective rates in effect on the tax basis and in conformity with legal provisions; and
- f. for better presentation and accounting disclosure, the Company reclassified expenditures from CPMF or Provisional Contribution on Financial Movements to Interest Income (Expense), net that were previously classified in Administrative Expenses as the nature of these expenses related more to interest payments than administrative expenses.

3.2. Inventories

Stated at the lower of cost or market. (note 6)

3.3. Investments

Valued at cost, adjusted for inflation through December 1995. A provision for possible losses during realization are recognized at the amount deemed necessary.

3.4. Property, plant and equipment

Recorded at acquisition and installation cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation was calculated on the straight-line method at rates that take into consideration the useful lives of assets and were established in conformity with a technical report, except for forest, for which depletion is based on the area harvested during the year.

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Table of Contents**CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004****3.5. Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recorded when title passes to the customer, represented by the date in which the products are shipped normally at FOB sales method to the client. Selling prices are fixed based on purchase orders or contractual arrangements. Provision, when applicable, is made for estimated returns and estimated credit losses.

Shipping and handling costs are classified as selling expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

3.6. Income tax and social contribution

Income tax and social contribution are calculated according to prevailing tax legislation over taxable income, adjusted from income before tax. The provision for income tax is recognized at the rate of 15%, plus 10% surtax on taxable income. The provision for social contribution tax is recognized at the rate of 9%.

3.7. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Brazilian accounting practices requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

4. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were prepared in accordance with the consolidation practices provided in the Corporate Law and comprise the individual financial statements of Camargo Corrêa Metais S.A. and of its subsidiary Reflorestadora Água Azul Ltda.

The consolidation process of balance sheet accounts and statement of operations accounts corresponds to the sum of the balances of assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the companies included in the consolidation, according to their nature, complemented by the elimination of interests held in the shareholders' equity of Camargo Corrêa Metais S.A., as well as assets, liabilities, income, costs and expenses arising from transactions between them.

5. CUSTOMERS' TRADE RECEIVABLES

	12/31/2006	12/31/2005
	(R\$ 000)	
Trade notes receivable - Domestic customers	3,348	1,862
Customers overseas - Third parties	6,828	128
Customers overseas - Companies of the Group	19,836	25,157
(-) Advances on export contracts	(10,598)	(7,754)

Total

19,414

19,393

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Table of Contents**CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004****6. INVENTORIES**

	12/31/2006	12/31/2005
	(R\$ 000)	
Finished products	7,881	8,229
Work in process	3,074	5,005
Raw materials	6,577	5,536
Production and packing materials	448	577
Advances to suppliers	252	304
Others	1,561	1,634
Total	19,793	21,285

7. RECOVERABLE TAXES

	12/31/2006	12/31/2005
	(R\$ 000)	
Short-term		
IRPJ and CSL Prepayments in the current year	1,097	2,032
COFINS to offset	174	
IPI to offset	804	
Other taxes recoverable	215	
Total	2,290	2,032
Long-term		
IRPJ and CSL Prepayments from prior years	2,627	259
PIS recoverable	1,924	1,480
COFINS recoverable	8,140	5,324
IPI credits Refund requests	990	726
Other taxes recoverable	13	13
	13,694	7,802
Total	15,984	9,834

Captions:

IRPJ Corporate Income Tax

CSL Social Contribution Tax on Income
PIS Contribution the Social Integration Program
COFINS Contribution for Social Security Funding
IPI Federal VAT

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Table of Contents**CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

Refund requests regarding PIS and COFINS are associated with credits taken on the acquisition of electric power, services, and inputs used in the production process. Refund requests for all the above-mentioned tax credits have been filed with the Federal Revenue Service, as legally required. The Company may also compensate all Federal tax credits, including PIS and COFINS, with other Federal tax debits arising from the Company's normal business future operations, for which the Company depends on Tax Authorities' approval. The Company estimates to use the total amount of its recoverable taxes in 5 years starting in year 2008. The Brazilian Federal Revenue Service has a 5-year period to approve the Company's requests.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Depreciation Rates	12/31/2006		12/31/2005	
		Cost (R\$ 000)	Accumulated Depreciation (R\$ 000)	Net (R\$ 000)	Net (R\$ 000)
Plots of land		1,061		1,061	1,061
Buildings and facilities	2,33 to 4,00	60,912	25,067	35,845	37,114
Machinery and equipment	3,33 to 33,33	103,074	70,376	32,698	38,968
Furniture and fixtures	10	514	394	120	154
Vehicles	5,00 to 20,00	447	407	40	160
Forests(1)	Variable	31,464	5,362	26,102	24,893
Trademarks	Variable	929	268	661	701
Others	Variable	959	443	516	439
Total		199,360	102,317	97,043	103,490

(1) Forests refers to accumulated costs of the Company's reforestation project including labor preparation of seedlings, mechanical clearing and chemical weeding. Depletion is calculated as a percentage of the total area of the forest that is being cut.

9. SUPPLIERS' TRADE PAYABLES

	12/31/2006 (R\$ 000)	12/31/2005 (R\$ 000)
Centrais Betricas Norte do Brasil		
Eletronorte	16,978	4,647
SGL Carbon	2,460	2,493

Other suppliers and accounts payable	6,511	5,247
Total	25,949	12,387

The Company has an electric power supply contract until 2018 with Eletronorte. In 2008, in compliance with the contract, the tariff will be adjusted. Since August 2005, Eletronorte has not included in its invoices amounts representing the collection of the power transmission. The Company, following the opinion of its legal counselors, has been formally protesting on a monthly basis that non-billing, and the amount is duly recorded in Trade Payable. ANEEL Brazilian Electric Power Agency, started the mediation between the parties.

Table of Contents**CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004****10. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

Loans and financing were made chiefly for export operations and acquisition of property, plant, and equipment for the Company. Their composition is shown below:

Bank	Type	Interest Rates	12/31/2006	12/31/2005
			(R\$ 000)	
Short-term:				
Bradesco	Export financing	5,49% to 5,80%	94	7
Unibanco	Export financing	4,40% to 6,00%	1,664	3,582
Unibanco	Export prepayment	Libor + 1,25%	2,256	
Banco Votorantim	Export financing	5.80%	1,596	
Citibank	Export financing	5,13% to 5,29%		706
HSBC	Export financing	4,10% to 5,71%		4,755
Banco do Brasil	Export financing	4,15% to 6,02%	6,359	5,557
Banco do Brasil	FINAME	TJLP	500	474
			12,469	15,081
Long-term:				
Unibanco	Export prepayment	Libor + 1,25%	6,412	9,360
Banco do Brasil	FINAME	TJLP	702	1,196
			7,114	10,556
			19,583	25,637

Captions:

TJLP Long-term Interest Rate

FINAME Government Agency for Machinery & Equipment Financing

Long-term amounts have the following composition per year of maturity:

Maturity	12/31/2006	12/31/2005
	(R\$ 000)	
2007		2,834
2008	6,908	7,515
2009	206	207

7,114 10,556

11. TAXES PAYABLE

	12/31/2006	12/31/2005
	(R\$ 000)	
State VAT (ICMS)	2,644	48
Other taxes and contributions	627	110
Total	3,271	158

Until April 2006, in compliance with Law 6,489/02, the Company, as well as other 186 companies, had a tax incentive from the government of the State of Pará regarding ICMS. Starting in April 2006, item I of article 5 of Law 6,489/02 was declared unconstitutional by the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court. The amounts

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AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

of ICMS payable since then are recorded in Taxes Payable, whose period was extended by the Government of Pará, as a way of softening the effect of the incentive loss.

On December 15, 2006, the Government of Pará enacted Decree 2680, reestablishing the Tax Incentive with the same previous benefits.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	Camargo Correa		Camargo Correa	Camargo Correa S/A		Other Related Parties	
	Overseas LTD 12/31/2006	12/31/2005	Cimentos S/A 12/31/2006	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	12/31/2006	12/31/2005
	(R\$ 000)						
Balance sheet positions:							
Accounts receivable	19,836	25,157		5			
Accounts payable						370	546
Interest on equity (capital payable)					319		
Income statement:							
Sales	82,931	77,096	3,047				
Exchange variation	(894)	1,570					
Cost and/ or expenses						1,028	1,587

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Based on the evaluation of legal advisors, the financial statements do not include provisions for contingent liabilities of civil, tax / fiscal or labor natures. According to that evaluation, the most relevant proceedings against the Company classified as possible loss are commented below:

13.1. Tax contingencies

The Company is a defendant in the following Tax Proceedings:

Tax deficiency notice issued by the Federal Revenue Service and taxes claimed in court by the National Treasury, concerning Import Tax and Federal VAT (IPI), supposedly due to the non-compliance with the Drawback regime, at an amount of R\$2,871 thousand (R\$2,155 thousand in 2005);

Tax deficiency notice issued by the Treasury Department of the State of Pará due to the assumed lack of payment of the ICMS rate difference in the acquisition of materials used in the Production process, at an amount of R\$334 thousand;

Tax deficiency notice of IBAMA for the assumed suppression of native vegetation without authorization of the competent agency, at an amount of R\$214 thousand;

Fiscal execution by the National Treasury in relation to taxes offset in the Statement of Federal Taxes and Contributions (DCTF), rejected due to the supposed expiration of the right to the Credits used in the offsetting, at an amount of R\$47 thousand;

Fiscal execution by the National Treasury in relation to taxes offset in the Statement of Federal Taxes and Contributions (DCTF) and rejected due to the supposed expiration of the right to the Credits used in the offsetting, at an amount of R\$221 thousand; and

Taxes offset in the Statement of Federal Taxes and Contributions (DCTF), whose credits used in the process were partially rejected by the Federal Revenue Service, at an amount of R\$448 thousand.

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CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

13.2. Labor Contingencies

The Company is a defendant in individual and collective Labor Proceedings, and is codefendant in labor complaints filed by employees of outsourced companies, at an amount of R\$616 thousand.

13.3. Civil Contingencies

The Company is a defendant in the following Civil Proceedings:

An action filed by OSCAR LUIS DE MORAES for compensation of assumed losses to a Rural Property, at an amount of R\$850 thousand;

An action filed by TRANSMIX Comercio, Representacoes e Trasportes Ltda, for compensation of supposed material and moral damages, and loss of profits, amounting to R\$17,931 thousand, whose sentence was favorable to CCM, determining the termination of the action without judgment of merit.

14. SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

14.1. Capital Stock

The company's capital stock is represented by 33,115,708,363 common shares, all nominative and without par value.

14.2. Capital Reserve

Relates to investments made in fiscal incentives.

15. TAX LOSSES AND CREDITS TO OFFSET

The Company has tax losses at the amount of R\$181,489 thousand (R\$181,217 thousand in 2005) and social contribution tax negative basis of R\$119,368 thousand (R\$119,097 thousand in 2005) to be offset with future income. The company did not recognize a deferred tax asset from these bases because of the lack of historical losses in current earnings. The Company's management intends to accrue a deferred tax asset as soon as conditions for recovery together with expectation of future positive basis begin to be of reasonable occurrence.

16. INSURANCE

The Company has insurance policies to cover its assets of the kinds named and operational risks (fire, break of machines, electric damages, tumults and strikes, flooding, equipment in general and others), loss of profits, civil liability, group life insurance, and transportation. For renewal of the policy to the period 2006/2007, the services of a specialized company was contracted to evaluate the assets and real estate properties of the Company, based on market values.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company operates and manages those investments through control policies and establishment of operating strategy approved by the management.

As established by CVM (Brazilian SEC) Instruction No. 235/95, we present the following information about financial instruments:

Cash on hand, in banks and financial investments:

The amounts accounted for are close to their realization values.

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Table of Contents**CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004****Derivatives:**

The Company does not operate with derivatives.

Risk management:*(i) Exchange and interest rate risks*

This risk is due to the possibility of the Company incurring losses in view of fluctuations in exchange and interest rates. Therefore, the Company continually monitors those oscillations, with the purpose of evaluating the need of contracting operations to protect the Company against the risk of instability in exchange and interest rates, and the Company adopts a conservative policy in the investment of its resources. The Company does not have financial instruments deemed to protect exposure to exchange rates and interest rates as of December 31, 2006 and 2005.

(ii) Credit Risks

The Company's sales policy is associated to the level of credit risk it is willing to run in the course of business.

The diversification of its receivables, the selection of customers, as well as the follow-up of financing periods of sales and individual limits are procedures adopted to minimize possible problems of default related to accounts receivable.

18. RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND NET INCOME FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRAZILIAN GAAP AND US GAAP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004

	2006	2005 (R\$ 000)	2004
Shareholders' equity - BR GAAP	117,326	117,674	126,921
US GAAP adjustments:			
Deferred charges written-off under US GAAP (Note A)	(4,314)	(4,655)	(4,447)
Asset retirement obligation - SFAS 143 (Note B)	(126)	(84)	(42)
Deferred income tax on US GAAP differences (Note C)	1,492	1,583	1,512
Inflationary restatement period when Brazilian Reais not considered to be a functional currency (Note D)	8,739	9,712	10,585
Fair value adjustment of available for sale Security - OCI (Note E)	(98)	(156)	
Shareholders' equity - US GAAP	123,019	124,074	134,529
Net (loss) income - BR GAAP	(348)	(9,247)	5,429

US GAAP adjustments:			
Deferred charges treatment (Note A)	266	(208)	(1,254)
Asset retirement obligation SFAS 143 (Note B)	(63)	(63)	(63)
Deferred tax on US GAAP differences (Note C)	(69)	92	447
Inflationary restatement (Note D)	(851)	(871)	166
Net (loss) income US GAAP	(1,065)	(10,297)	4,725

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Table of Contents**CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004****A. ACCUMULATED EFFECTS OF DEFERRED CHARGES**

	2006	2005 (R\$ 000)	2004
Write-off of deferred charges from balance position:			
Research and development	(1,652)	(1,957)	(1,738)
SAP implementation	(1,548)	(1,333)	(981)
Other maintenance	(1,114)	(1,365)	(1,728)
Total write-off	(4,314)	(4,655)	(4,447)
Effect in shareholder's equity:			
Beginning balance of 2004	(3,193)	(3,193)	(3,193)
Current earnings 2004	(827)	(827)	(827)
Current earnings 2005	(137)	(137)	
Current earnings 2006	176		
Deferred tax effect 2004	(427)	(427)	(427)
Deferred tax effect 2005	(71)	(71)	
Deferred tax effect 2006	90		
Write off	75		
Total effect in equity	(4,314)	(4,655)	(4,447)
Effect in net income:			
Cost of goods sold: depreciation	936	933	497
Selling, general and administrative: depreciation	333	265	34
Administrative expenses	(1,003)	(1,406)	(1,785)
Gross effect in net income	266	(208)	(1,254)
Deferred tax effect (34%)	(90)	71	427
Total net effect in net income	176	(137)	(827)

Under Brazilian GAAP pre-operational expenses relating to start-up operations, research and development, implementation of software and other maintenance costs are registered as deferred charges in long-term assets and amortized over a five year period using the straight-line method. According to US GAAP those expenses are expensed immediately in current earnings when incurred. Accordingly, the net amounts of R\$4,314 thousand, R\$4,655 thousand and R\$4,447 thousand were written off against accumulated losses, including reversion of the amount amortized in current earnings of 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

B. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS (ARO)

Under Brazilian GAAP no accounting provision exists for costs to be incurred by the company for closing and restoration of the pit mines. For US GAAP, according to SFAS 143 all future costs incurred by the company related to closing, reforestation, and restoration should be measured as per its discounted present value. This value is calculated as the present value to restore four pit mines in time ranges from five to thirty years. The average value used to restore each mine is \$0.50 of Reais (fifty cents of Reais) per depleted ton. The estimate of \$0.50 per ton is based on past costs incurred by the Company with other mines already depleted. The total future value restoration cost for the four mines with different depletion time horizons is R\$1,198 thousand. This value is equivalent to R\$186 thousand in 2003 present value terms. The discount rate

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AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

used to calculate the present value obligations is the TJLP Long Term Interest Rate issued by the Brazilian National Monetary Council of 9% representing the discount rate on long-term liabilities.

The reconciliation statement to US GAAP recognizes an ARO in 2003 and increased its carrying amount by R\$186 thousand, which is accrued against the liability.

The reconciliation statement to US GAAP also recognizes yearly amortization of R\$14 thousand on the asset portion of ARO. Concurrently, the annual amount of R\$49 thousand is accrued to liabilities as accretion (interest) expense to justify the ARO's additional future cost.

The adjustments relating to recognition of the Asset Retirement Obligation are as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
		(R\$ 000)	
Adjustments in assets:			
Current assets			
Deferred tax over ARO (accumulated net income effect x 34%)	63	42	21
Other assets			
Asset retirement obligation	144	158	172
ARO related assets	207	200	193
Adjustments in liabilities:			
Other liabilities			
ARO liability	333	284	235
Adjustments in shareholder's equity:			
Current earnings 2004	(42)	(42)	(42)
Current earnings 2005	(42)	(42)	
Current earnings 2006	(42)		
Total shareholders' equity	(126)	(84)	(42)
Total liabilities & equity - US GAAP	207	200	193
Adjustments in current earnings:			
Income US GAAP adjustment			
Accretion (interest) expense	(49)	(49)	(49)
ARO depreciation expense	(14)	(14)	(14)
Deferred charges (deferred tax effect not included)	(63)	(63)	(63)

C. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

The reconciliation statement to US GAAP recognizes the deferred income tax effect over all temporary differences from the restatement from Brazilian GAAP. Only the adjustments of ARO and write-off of Deferred Charges are considered temporary differences. The inflationary restatement of fixed assets and share capital based on EITF 94-2 is considered a permanent difference since it will not reoccur in the future.

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AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

The adjustments of deferred tax assets can be summarized as follows:

	2006	2005 (R\$ 000)	2004
Adjustments affecting equity:			
Deferred charges written off from long-term assets	(4,314)	(4,655)	(4,447)
Creation of ARO	(126)	(84)	(42)
Other	52	84	42
	(4,388)	(4,655)	(4,447)
	x 34%	x 34%	x 34%
Deferred tax credit created against accumulated earnings	1,492	1,583	1,512
Adjustments affecting current earnings:			
Deferred charges adjustments to income statement to agree with US GAAP	266	(208)	(1,252)
Amortization of ARO in current earnings	(63)	(63)	(63)
	203	(271)	(1,315)
Deferred tax effect over:			
Deferred charges (34%)	(90)	71	426
ARO (34%)	21	21	21
Deferred tax (expense) created in current earnings	(69)	92	447

D. INFLATIONARY RESTATEMENT

Brazil changed its currency during 1995 from Cruzeiro to Real. Prior to 1995 Brazil was considered a hyperinflationary economy. This practice usually converged to the U.S. Dollar to serve as proxy functional currency. Starting in 1995 Brazil entered a period of currency stability. Starting from end of 1997 the Brazilian economy was no longer considered hyperinflationary after the three consecutive years, and the new currency, the Real, could be used as a functional currency for US GAAP purposes. This adjustment to the Real as a new functional currency creates an inflationary restatement.

The effects of the inflationary restatement to US GAAP are demonstrated as follows:

2006	2005 (R\$ 000)	2004
-------------	---------------------------------	-------------

Effect in equity:			
Share capital restatement	31,949	31,949	31,949
Fixed asset restatement (net effect)	(23,210)	(22,237)	(21,364)
Net effect in equity	8,739	9,712	10,585
Effect in current earnings:			
(Reversal) Addition of depreciation expense from restatement	(851)	(871)	166

E. FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF AVAILABLE FOR SALE SECURITY ELETROBRÁS

The Company has interest shares on Eletrobrás (public trading company in Brazil), which is kept at cost method with no adjustment at fair value in accordance with Brazilian GAAP. For US GAAP purposes, this

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Table of Contents**CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

investment is classified as an available for sale security and in this regard has to be adjusted at fair value against Other Comprehensive Income, within the equity account, with no effect in the income statement, as in accordance with FAS 115 *Accounting for Certain Instruments in Debit and Equity Securities*. The adjustments presented in the reconciliation are net of 34% income tax. The Company obtained the shares on Eletrobrás on April 28, 2005. The shares of Eletrobrás are quoted at Bovespa (São Paulo Stock Exchange).

19. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**19.1. Statements of Cash Flow per Brazilian GAAP**

	2006	2005 (R\$ 000)	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss) for the year	(348)	(9,247)	5,429
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss):			
Depreciation and amortization	9,534	8,861	8,847
Loss on disposal of permanent assets	1,126	148	748
Interest, monetary and exchange variation	95	1,079	750
Increases and decreases in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivable	(21)	(9,040)	13,192
Inventories	1,492	1,822	(9,178)
Suppliers	13,562	1,639	(2,557)
Tax and contribution payable	3,113	(274)	(139)
Payment of software implementation costs	(697)	(575)	(1,148)
Payment of research and development costs	(307)	(831)	(637)
Other assets and liabilities, net	(5,990)	(2,765)	(2,739)
	21,907	64	7,139
Net cash provided by operating activities	21,559	(9,183)	12,568
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Acquisition of property plant and equipment	(2,869)	(4,861)	(11,247)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,869)	(4,861)	(11,247)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Borrowings from short and long term debts	19,719	29,308	28,768
Payments of short and long term debts	(25,867)	(18,121)	(25,710)
Payment of interest on equity capital	(319)	(1,176)	(1,952)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,467)	10,011	1,106
Net increase (decrease) in cash	12,223	(4,033)	2,427

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Cash at the beginning of the year	299	4,332	1,905
Cash at the end of the year	12,522	299	4,332
Additional information:			
Interest paid	1,477	686	398
Income tax paid or compensated			1,443

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AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004****19.2. Reconciliation of Statements of Cash Flow for differences between Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP**

	2006		2005		2004				
	Brazilian GAAP	Adjust.	U.S. GAAP	Brazilian GAAP	Adjust. (R\$ 000)	U.S. GAAP	Brazilian GAAP	Adjust.	U.S. GAAP
Net Income	(348)	(717)	(1,065)	(9,247)	(1,050)	(10,297)	5,429	(704)	4,725
Operating activities per Brazilian GAAP	21,907		21,907	64		64	7,139		7,139
US GAAP adjustments:									
Deferred charges treatment (Note 19-A)		(266)	(266)		208	208		1,254	1,254
Asset retirement obligations (Note 19-B)		63	63		63	63		63	63
Deferred tax on US GAAP differences - (Note 19-C)		69	69		(92)	(92)		(447)	(447)
Inflationary restatement (Note 19-D)		851	851		871	871		(166)	(166)
Total cash provided by operating activities	21,559		21,559	(9,183)		(9,183)	12,568		12,568
Total cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,869)		(2,869)	(4,861)		(4,861)	(11,247)		(11,247)
Total cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(6,467)		(6,467)	10,011		10,011	1,106		1,106
Net increase (decrease) in cash	12,223		12,223	(4,033)		(4,033)	2,427		2,427
Cash at the beginning of the year	299		299	4,332		4,332	1,905		1,905
Cash at the end of the year	12,522		12,522	299		299	4,332		4,332
Additional information:									
Interest paid	1,477		1,477	686		686	398		398
							1,443		1,443

Income tax paid /
compensated

20. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET

	2006	2005 (R\$ 000)	2004
Settlement loss from local taxing authority		(8,854)(a)	
Net (loss) gain from forest sale	(881)	169	365
Other	(27)	50	248
	(908)	(8,635)	613

(a) The settlement loss from local taxing authority represents the one-time payment of a disputed item with a local taxing authority.

21. DEFERRED TAX ASSET AND VALUATION ALLOWANCE

FAS 109 requires establishment of a deferred tax asset with the related valuation allowance arisen from accumulated tax losses presumed to be offset in the future. According to Brazilian income tax, accumulated losses are indefinite and can be compensated up to 30% with future income. Income tax rate is 34% (25% income tax and 9% social contribution). The Company's deferred tax asset would be around R\$61.706 thousand in 2006 and R\$61.614 thousand in 2005, which are reduced by a 100% valuation allowance.

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CAMARGO CORRÊA METAIS S.A.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In January 2007 there was a change in the Company's shareholding. The 33,115,698.412 registered common shares belonging to Camargo Corrêa S.A. were sold to Globe Metais Participações Ltda.

During an Extraordinary Meeting held on February 26, 2007 the new shareholders decided to change the Company's name to Globe Metais Ind. e Com. S.A. During the same meeting, it approved the merger between Globe Metais Participações Ltda and Globe Metais Ind. e Com. S.A., with all shares of the new company being held by Globe Specialty Metals, Inc.

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GLOBE METALES S.A.
(FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)

Carlos Pellegrini 1141 Piso 11
CIUDAD AUTÓNOMA DE BUENOS AIRES ARGENTINA

Main activity: Manufacture and sale of special ferrous alloys

Date of Registration with the Argentina
Public Registry of Commerce: February 28, 1975

Last amendment to the Bylaws: May 24, 2007

Registration with the Company s
Inspection Bureau (IGJ): 252,694

Expiration date of its Bylaws: February 28, 2074

Name of Parent Company (Note 1): Global Specialty Metals, Inc.

Legal Address: 615 DuPont Highway, Kent County, Dove, Delaware,
United States of America

Main activity of Parent Company: Manufacture and sale of special ferrous alloys

Ownership interest held by the Parent
Company (direct and indirect interest): 100%

FISCAL YEAR Nº 32
BEGINNING ON JULY 1, 2005

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2006
(presented comparatively with fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004)

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AS OF JUNE 30, 2006 and 2005
(in Argentine pesos Note 4)

Subscribed and Paid in

25,000,000 common non-endorsable shares with a face value of \$1 and one vote per
share 25,000,000

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Globe Metales S.A. (formerly Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A.C.I.F.yA.):

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Globe Metales S.A. (the Company) as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of income, shareholders equity, and cash flows for the each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2006 with related notes 1 to 17 and supplemental appendices I to VI, thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at June 30, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Buenos Aires City, Argentina.

Accounting principles generally accepted in Buenos Aires City, Argentina vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). A description of the significant differences between such principles and those accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the effect of those differences on the determination of the results of operations and the statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2006 and on the determination of shareholders equity as of June, 2006 and 2005, are set forth in Notes 16 and 17 to the accompanying financial statements.

Deloitte & Co. S.R.L.
Buenos Aires City, Argentina

/s/ Guillermo Cohen

Guillermo Cohen
(Partner)

July 11, 2008

Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 2006**
(presented comparatively with fiscal year ended June 30, 2005) (Note 2.1)

	2006	2005
	(In Argentine pesos)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand and banks (Note 3.a)	4,720,941	4,873,739
Investments (Appendix I)	343,676	190,844
Trade receivables (Note 3.b)	10,619,625	5,188,505
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	6,745,126	5,566,873
Inventories (Note 3.d)	12,024,420	9,864,422
Other assets (Note 3.e)	1,573,706	1,032,260
Total current assets	36,027,494	26,716,643
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	4,435,896	9,544,914
Fixed assets (Appendix II)	35,366,938	36,465,785
Total non-current assets	39,802,834	46,010,699
TOTAL ASSETS	75,830,328	72,727,342
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade accounts payable (Note 3.f)	12,668,760	10,022,636
Bank and financial loans (Note 3.g)	3,854,865	3,311,364
Salaries and social security contributions (Note 3.h)	932,865	739,495
Taxes payable (Note 3.i)	489,314	233,698
Other liabilities (Note 3.j)	214,020	238,854
Total current liabilities	18,159,824	14,546,047
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade accounts payable (Note 3.f)	1,119,041	
Bank and financial loans (Note 3.g)	1,542,000	2,089,132
Deferred income taxes (Note 3.k)	2,525,284	1,844,775
Other liabilities (Note 3.j)	3,758,382	3,891,265
Reserves (Appendix III)	3,961,715	3,126,060
Total non-current liabilities	12,906,422	10,951,232
TOTAL LIABILITIES	31,066,246	25,497,279

SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (according to the corresponding statement)	44,764,082	47,230,063
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	75,830,328	72,727,342

Notes 1 to 17 and appendixes I to VI
are an integral part of these financial statements

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006**
(presented comparatively with the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004) (Note 2.1)

	2006	2005	2004
	(In Argentine pesos)		
Net sales (Note 3.l)	101,462,933	99,316,171	78,058,542
Cost of sales (Appendix IV)	(76,060,325)	(71,446,936)	(60,947,297)
Gross profit	25,402,608	27,869,235	17,111,245
Selling expenses (Appendix VI)	(14,545,136)	(14,467,711)	(10,418,592)
Administrative expenses (Appendix VI)	(1,440,423)	(1,204,386)	(1,138,530)
Financial results net (Note 3.m)	(3,039,276)	(3,614,996)	(1,391,771)
Other income and expenses (Note 3.n)	1,578,672	722,689	(951,068)
Income from ordinary operations before income tax	7,956,445	9,304,831	3,211,284
Income tax (Note 3.o)	(1,879,203)	(3,125,810)	(1,030,211)
Income from ordinary operations	6,077,242	6,179,021	2,181,073
Extraordinary loss (Note 3.p)		(28,910)	(6,597)
Net income for the year	6,077,242	6,150,111	2,174,476

Notes 1 to 17 and appendixes I to VI
are an integral part of these financial statements

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
 (presented comparatively with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005) (Note 2.1)

Capital Stock	Shareholders Contributions Adjustment to Capital Stock (Note 2.3.h)	Total	Legal Reserves (Note 2.3.h)	2006		Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Technical Appraisal Reserve (Note 2.3.g)	Total
				Other Reserves (In Argentine pesos)	Total Reserves			
25,000,000	6,969,027	31,969,027	2,847,015		2,847,015	9,816,061	6,207,930	50,840,000
						(3,609,970)		(3,609,970)
25,000,000	6,969,027	31,969,027	2,847,015		2,847,015	6,206,091	6,207,930	47,230,000
			420,007	1,500,000	1,920,007	(1,920,007) (7,880,055)		(7,880,055)
							(663,168)	(663,168)
						6,077,242		6,077,242
25,000,000	6,969,027	31,969,027	3,267,022	1,500,000	4,767,022	2,483,271	5,544,762	44,764,000

Notes 1 to 17 and appendixes I to VI
are an integral part of these financial statements

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(presented comparatively with the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004) (Note 2.1)**

	2006	2005 (In Argentine pesos)	2004
CASH VARIATION			
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year(1)	4,873,739	1,911,909	4,850,086
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of year(1)	4,720,941	4,873,739	1,911,909
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent	(152,798)	2,961,830	(2,938,177)
CAUSES OF VARIATION			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Ordinary income for the year	6,077,242	6,179,021	2,181,073
Interest income	(163,569)	(379,930)	(362,254)
Interest expense	1,460,415	1,089,710	661,200
Income tax	1,879,203	3,125,810	1,030,211
Adjustments to reconcile the net cash flow from operating activities:			
Expenses not representing use of cash (Note 11.a)	3,816,745	3,330,278	2,572,622
Income not representing sources of cash (Note 11.b)	(122,778)	(299,614)	(878,677)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables	(5,267,551)	267,892	251,197
(Increase) decrease in current investments	(97,640)	(122,021)	19,316
Increase in other receivables	(1,960,674)	(278,247)	(3,211,253)
Increase in inventories	(2,159,998)	(2,953,475)	(1,358,510)
Increase in other assets	(298,885)	(45,759)	
Net increase (decrease) in current and non-current liabilities except insolvency proceedings and financial loans	3,111,859	(127,189)	4,083,374
Net decrease of insolvency proceedings	(10,105)		(15,951)
Decrease in reserves		(60,037)	
Dividend payments	(1,447,357)	(337,102)	
Net cash provided by ordinary operations	4,816,907	9,389,337	4,972,348
Extraordinary loss for the year		(28,910)	(6,597)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,816,907	9,360,427	4,965,751
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of fixed assets	(2,384,735)	(3,530,777)	(14,124,609)
Loans to related companies	(2,223,216)	(485,778)	(148,350)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets			70,441
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,607,951)	(4,016,555)	(14,202,518)

Cash flows from financing activities

Net (decrease) increase in loans	(361,754)	(2,382,042)	6,298,590
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(361,754)	(2,382,042)	6,298,590
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent	(152,798)	2,961,830	(2,938,177)

- (1) The Company considers as cash and cash equivalent the balances of cash on hand and banks and highly liquid short term investments with originally maturities of three month or less.

Notes 1 to 17 and appendixes I to VI
are an integral part of these financial statements

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GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**

1. BUSINESS DESCRIPTION AND CHANGES IN THE COMPANY S OWNERSHIP

Globe Metales S.A. (former Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A.C.I.F.y A.) (the Company), manufactures silicon metal alloys, primarily calcium silicide and magnesium ferrosilicon, in industrial plants located in the provinces of Mendoza and San Luis in Argentina. Approximately 80% of its production is exported, and the remaining 20% goes to the domestic market. Its primary clients are several national and worldwide steel mills and casting companies.

On November 20, 2006, 100% of Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A.C.I.F.y A. s capital stock was acquired by Globe Specialty Metals, Inc., located in the United States. As a consequence of such acquisition, the Company is now a subsidiary of Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. which has operations and industrial plants for silicon metal alloy production in the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Poland.

Due to the abovementioned shares transfer, on May 21, 2007, the Company s Special Shareholders Meeting was called and decided to change Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A.C.I.F.y A. s corporation name to Globe Metales S.A.

On February 10, 2000, the First National Commercial Circuit Court No. 9 approved the agreement entered into by the Company with its common creditors who were verified by the Company s Insolvency Proceedings. At the issuing of these financial statements, the Company has been paying these liabilities in accordance with agreed payment proposal agreement (Note 3.j).

The present value of these liabilities presented as current amount to 214,020 and 212,961 as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and non-current amount to 3,713,678 and 3,841,265 as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively (Note 3.j).

2. BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Accounting policies applied and purpose of the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Technical Resolutions of the Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Ciencias Economicas (F.A.C.P.C.E.) (Argentine Federation of Professional Economic Council), with the modifications adopted by the Consejo Profesional de Ciencias Económicas de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A.) (Institute of Professional Economic Council of the City of Buenos Aires), herein (Argentine GAAP).

These financial statements have been prepared for inclusion in its parent company s registration statement on Form S-1 to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The Company s financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 have been prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP. The Argentine GAAP financial statements were previously issued by the Company for statutory purposes in Argentina and approved by the Company s Board of Directors on September 11, 2006, September 8, 2005 and October 14, 2004, respectively.

These Argentine GAAP financial statements included herein contain certain adjustments and reclassifications as approved by the Company's Shareholders meeting held on May 5, 2008 and the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on July 11, 2008, as detailed in Note 15.

2.2 Consideration for the effects of inflation

These financial statements have been price level adjusted to December 31, 2002, to reflect the effects of the price level variations, applying the method established by Argentine Technical Resolution N° 6 of the F.A.C.P.C.E.

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GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)

Decree N° 664/03 and Resolution N° 4/03 issued by the Inspección General de Justicia (Company Inspection Bureau) suspended the adjustment for inflation of financial statements effective March 1, 2003, whereas the C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. did the same effective October 1, 2003, (according to Resolution CD 190 of 2003 issued by the C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A.).

Given the low inflation rates measured by the variation of the wholesale internal price index general level, which is the index established to homogeneously adjust financial statements between December, 2002 and September, 2003, the Company decided not to apply any adjustment for such period.

2.3 Principal valuation criteria

The main valuation criteria used in the preparation of the financial statements are as follow:

a) Current monetary items:

Cash on hand and banks, receivables and liabilities in Argentine pesos have been stated at their nominal values, including, when applicable, the interest accrued at each year-end. Due to the low variation level of the overall wholesale internal price index, both year-ends as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 are regarded as periods of monetary stability, therefore implicit financial components of current items have not been segregated.

b) Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency

Assets and liabilities stated in foreign currency have been valued at the prevailing exchange rate at each year-end. Due to the low variation level of the wholesale internal price index, both year-ends have been regarded as periods of monetary stability, therefore implicit financial components of current items have not been segregated.

c) Investments:

Investments in government securities have been valued at their market value at the end of each year.

Investments in deposits in guarantees for future foreign exchange contracts have been valued at face value, adjusted, as applicable, for the market value change of such contract at the end of the year (Notes 7 and 12).

d) Non-current receivables and payables:

Long-term receivables and payables with no associated interest rate or other type of financial compensation have been valued at their discounted value or net realizable value, as applicable, at the end of the year.

e) Inventories:

Inventories have been valued at cost and approximately at their replacement cost at the end of each year. The value of inventories does not exceed their recoverable value at the end of each year.

f) Other assets:

Assets held for sale: have been valued at their net realizable value at the end of the year.

Spare parts: have been valued at the cost of last purchase, which is representative of replacement costs value at the end of each year.

The values determined do not exceed their recoverable values.

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GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**

g) Fixed assets:

Original values: were inflation adjusted as detailed in Note 2.2, net of accumulated depreciation corresponding to their assigned useful life.

Depreciation: is calculated by the straight-line method on their inflation adjusted values as detailed in Note 2.2 according to their estimated useful life of each group of assets.

In October 1996, the Company's fixed assets located in Mendoza and San Luis were technically revaluated. The Company's management, in consultation with the third parties, concluded to recognize the valuation excess over the book value with an offsetting entry in the technical appraisal reserve account in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity. The adjusted book value, which includes revaluation and adjustment for inflation as detailed in Note 2.2, was the basis to assess such fixed assets depreciation.

The technical appraisal reserve is depreciated over the remaining useful life of fixed assets with an off-set by reducing in the same amount the reserve initially recorded in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

The carrying value of fixed assets does not exceed their recoverable value.

h) Shareholders' equity:

Capital Stock, Reserves and Retained Earnings: these accounts have been adjusted by inflation as detailed in Note 2.2. Excess value of adjusted Capital Stock over its face value is allocated to Adjustment to Capital Stock account in Shareholders' Equity.

Legal reserve: in accordance with the provisions of Argentine Law N° 19,550; 5% of net income for the year is to be appropriated to the legal reserve until such reserve reaches 20% of the Company's capital stock plus adjustment to capital stock.

i) Income accounts:

These accounts were stated at their nominal values, except charges for assets consumed (depreciation and decreases of fixed assets) recognized according to the adjusted values of such assets as detailed in Note 2.2.

j) Income taxes:

Argentine GAAP require that income taxes be recorded by applying the deferred income tax method. This criterion implies recognizing tax assets and liabilities from temporary differences between accounting and tax valuations.

According to the new generally accepted accounting principles set forth in resolution CD No. 93/2005 of the C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A., effective as of January 1, 2008, the difference between the book value of fixed assets adjusted into constant Argentine pesos and their corresponding basis used for tax purposes corresponds to a temporary difference considered in deferred income tax computations. However, Argentine GAAP allows the option to disclose the

mentioned effect in a note to the financial statements. The Company has opted, as allowed by accounting standards, not to recognize the deferred tax liability due to the difference between the adjusted value of fixed assets and their tax value. The value of this liability not recognized in the financial statements is approximately 3,600,000 and 3,900,000 as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, with an estimated reversal period of 17 years.

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**k) **Allowances and reserves:**

Allowances: amounts have been provided in order to reduce the valuation of trade receivables based on analysis of doubtful accounts.

Reserves: amounts have been provided for various contingencies which are probable and can be reasonably estimated, based on management's expectations in consultation with the legal counsels.

l) **Use of estimates:**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Argentine GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities disclosed and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the amounts of reported revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

3. DETAIL OF MAIN ACCOUNTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTSa) **Cash on hand and banks**

	2006	2005
In Argentine Pesos		
Cash on hand	24,058	26,374
Banks	1,791,748	220,656
Subtotal	1,815,806	247,030
In foreign currency (Appendix V)		
Cash on hand	24,674	10,766
Banks	2,880,461	4,615,943
Subtotal	2,905,135	4,626,709
Total	4,720,941	4,873,739

b) **Trade receivables**

	2006	2005
In Argentine Pesos		

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Accounts receivable	3,510,672	641,434
Checks to be deposited	427,440	213,110
Subtotal	3,938,112	854,544
In foreign currency (Appendix V)		
Accounts receivable	1,552,128	1,897,908
Related companies (Note 13)	5,211,857	2,518,525
Subtotal	6,763,985	4,416,433
Deduct:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Appendix III)	(82,472)	(82,472)
Total	10,619,625	5,188,505

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**c) Other receivables**

	2006	2005
Current		
In Argentine Pesos		
Export VAT reimbursement	1,327,942	1,976,466
Tax credit balances	2,828,382	2,111,023
Income tax advances and withholdings (net of income tax provision of 1,198,695 in 2006 and 1,638,429 in 2005)	538,085	15,617
Prepaid expenses	702,590	411,620
Deposits in guarantee	47,775	32,602
Loans to personnel	35,493	18,500
Subtotal	5,480,267	4,565,828
In foreign currency (Appendix V)		
Export VAT reimbursements	1,264,859	875,766
Other receivables		125,279
Subtotal	1,264,859	1,001,045
Total	6,745,126	5,566,873
Non-current		
In Argentine Pesos		
Loans	485,778	485,778
Tax credit balances	1,443,458	2,262,976
Subtotal	1,929,236	2,748,754
In foreign currency (Appendix V)		
Loan to related companies (Note 13)	2,506,660	283,444
Parent company (Note 13)		6,432,697
Other receivables		80,019
Subtotal	2,506,660	6,796,160
Total	4,435,896	9,544,914

d) Inventories

	2006	2005
Finished products	4,456,910	3,370,031
Raw materials	6,793,566	5,743,768
Packaging materials	531,705	354,964
Goods in transit	242,239	207,569
Subtotal	12,024,420	9,676,332
Advances to suppliers		188,090
Total	12,024,420	9,864,422

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**e) Other assets**

	2006	2005
Assets held for sale	487,360	244,799
Spare parts	1,086,346	787,461
Total	1,573,706	1,032,260

f) Trade accounts payable

	2006	2005
Current		
In Argentine Pesos		
Trade accounts payable	7,191,808	6,186,466
Accrual for invoices to be received	2,865,426	2,351,931
Subtotal	10,057,234	8,538,397
In foreign currency (Appendix V)		
Trade accounts payable	1,687,282	1,346,824
Related companies (Note 13)	924,244	137,415
Subtotal	2,611,526	1,484,239
Total	12,668,760	10,022,636
Non-current		
In Argentine Pesos Trade accounts payable	1,119,041	
Total	1,119,041	

g) Bank and financial loans

	2006	2005
Current		

In Argentine Pesos		
Bank loans(1)	2,012,516	
Subtotal	2,012,516	
In foreign currency (Appendix V)		
Financial loans(2) and (3)	1,842,349	3,311,364
Total	3,854,865	3,311,364
Non-current		
In foreign currency (Appendix V)		
Financial loans(2)	1,542,000	2,089,132
Total	1,542,000	2,089,132

(1) In June 2006, the Company obtained a 2,000,000 loan maturing in November 2006 that accrues interest of BIBOR (Buenos Aires Interbank Offered Rate) plus 2.5%.

Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**

- (2) In the year 2004, the Company entered into an exclusive distribution agreement by which the Company received US\$1,250,000 as advanced payment for exports. Such amount accrues an annual interest rate of 8% and has a final maturity in 2009. The outstanding balances as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 are current of 981,842 and 762,605 and non-current of 1,542,000 and 2,089,132, respectively.
- (3) In June 2005, the Company obtained on different dates US\$500,000 maturing between July and August 2006 and accruing 8.25% annual interest.

h) Salaries and social security contributions

	2006	2005
Salaries payable	659,326	517,101
Social security payable	273,539	222,394
Total	932,865	739,495

i) Taxes payable

	2006	2005
Withholdings	475,764	215,764
Other tax liabilities	13,550	17,934
Total	489,314	233,698

j) Other liabilities

	2006	2005
Current		
Insolvency proceedings:		
Preferred creditors	5,145	10,095
Common creditors	208,875	202,866
Others		25,893
Total	214,020	238,854

Non-current

Insolvency proceedings:		
Common creditors	3,576,091	3,314,629
Late reviewed creditors	330,072	330,072
Preferred creditors		4,809
Discount present value adjustment	(806,435)	(422,195)
Creditors with preference under review	613,950	613,950
Subtotal	3,713,678	3,841,265
Others accruals	44,704	50,000
Subtotal	44,704	50,000
Total	3,758,382	3,891,265

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(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**k) Deferred income taxes**

	2006	2005
Deferred income tax details are as follows:		
Non-current liabilities for deferred taxes, net		
Trade accounts receivable	(1,313,283)	(964,369)
Other receivables	(351,580)	(182,439)
Inventories	843,372	591,570
Fixed assets	4,190,739	3,138,882
Other assets	122,034	
Other liabilities	255,216	189,866
Reserves	(1,221,214)	(928,735)
Total	2,525,284	1,844,775

l) Net sales

	2006	2005	2004
Domestic market sales	22,450,612	20,090,253	16,840,638
Export market sales	80,351,406	80,162,511	61,986,701
Tax refund on exports	1,898,305	1,934,967	1,469,525
Withholdings taxes on exports	(3,237,390)	(2,871,560)	(2,238,322)
Total	101,462,933	99,316,171	78,058,542

m) Financial results net

	2006	2005	2004
Generated by assets			
Interest income	163,569	379,930	362,264
Adjustment of discounted value of tax credits	(483,266)	73,904	
Exchange differences	232,658	(1,222,136)	148,020
Holding results of other assets(1)	242,561		
Subtotal profit (loss)	155,522	(768,302)	510,284

Generated by liabilities

Financial expenses (Appendix VI)	(3,317,576)	(2,823,952)	(1,776,312)
Adjustment of insolvency proceeding liabilities	122,778	(100,316)	(62,370)
Exchange differences		77,574	(63,373)
Subtotal loss	(3,194,798)	(2,846,694)	(1,902,055)
Total loss	(3,039,276)	(3,614,996)	(1,391,771)

- (1) Corresponds to holding results from the valuation of assets held for sale at their realizable value at the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

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(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**n) Other income and expenses**

	2006	2005	2004
Decrease in insolvency proceedings liabilities		428,840	
Insurance refunds(1)	4,616,328	409,630	
Income from sale of fixed assets	234,720	6,300	
Insolvency proceedings expenses	(606)	(11,973)	(159,495)
Decrease in tax credits		(110,108)	
Reserve for labor lawsuits	(52,557)		(210,117)
Legal expenses			(146,848)
Reserve for contingencies	(300,693)		
Results for sale of other assets			148,824
Renegotiations of electric supply contract(2)	(2,918,520)		
Others			(583,432)
Total income (loss)	1,578,672	722,689	(951,068)

(1) On January 23, 2005, an accident occurred which resulted in shutting down alloy number 3 (furnace). The Company negotiated and received from the insurance company compensation for its losses.

(2) In August 2005, the Company signed an agreement with Empresa Distribuidora de Energía de Mendoza S.A. (EDEMESA) by which the amount paid for energy in previous periods was revised with an impact of 2,918,520 recorded as other expense. Such amount will be paid in 31 monthly installments. The balance of this amount as of June 30, 2006 is included in trade accounts payable current for 1,220,771 and trade accounts payable non-current for 1,119,041 and accrues interest at an annual rate of 16%.

o) Income tax

	2006	2005	2004
Current tax (Note 10)	(1,198,695)	(1,638,429)	(184,746)
Deferred tax	(680,508)	(1,487,381)	(845,465)
Total	(1,879,203)	(3,125,810)	(1,030,211)

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The reconciliation between the income tax recognized in the statement of income and the income tax resulting from applying the tax rate effective to income before income taxes for the years ended on June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Net income for the year before income tax	7,956,445	9,275,921	3,204,687
Income tax rate in effect	35%	35%	35%
Income tax rate in effect applied to net income for the year before income tax	(2,784,756)	(3,246,572)	(1,121,640)
Permanent differences	905,553	120,762	91,429
Total income tax	(1,879,203)	(3,125,810)	(1,030,211)

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(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**p) Extraordinary loss**

	2006	2005	2004
Results for adjustments in relation to insolvency proceedings		(28,910)	(6,597)
Total loss		(28,910)	(6,597)

4. CAPITAL STOCK

As of June 30, 2006 and 2005 and according to the minutes of the Extraordinary General Shareholders meeting held on August 2, 1996, the Company's capital stock amounted to 25,000,000 shares, subscribed and paid in, and registered with the Company Inspection Bureau of the Buenos Aires City on December 3, 1996.

5. TERMS AND INTEREST RATES OF INVESTMENTS, RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES**a) Classification of investments and receivables**

	2006	2005
Past due	1,554,124	1,485,025
Without fixed maturity	391,450	6,939,588
Due:		
Up to 3 months	12,122,685	8,592,587
Between 3 to 6 months	1,967,447	277,224
Between 6 to 9 months	1,257,223	223,654
Between 9 to 12 months	497,970	157,513
Between 1 to 2 years	3,425,276	1,177,372
Between 2 to 3 years	1,010,620	1,720,645
Subtotal	22,226,795	20,573,608
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(82,472)	(82,472)
Total	22,144,323	20,491,136

Accrual of interest:

As of June 30, 2006, accounts receivables with related companies accrue interest at LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) plus 4% annually.

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(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**b) Classification of liabilities**

	2006	2005
Without fixed maturity	1,992,060	476,575
Due:		
Up to 3 months	12,862,554	11,918,574
Between 3 to 6 months	2,171,347	1,275,452
Between 6 to 9 months	875,823	231,853
Between 9 to 12 months	442,260	763,872
Between 1 to 2 years	5,917,714	2,902,700
Between 2 and 3 years	865,141	814,141
Over 3 years	1,977,632	3,988,052
	27,104,531	22,371,219

Interest rate in relation to bank and financial loans and the trade account payable in relation to the contract with EDEMSA are detailed in Notes 3.g and 3.n, respectively.

6. ASSETS SUBJECT TO AUTHORIZATION FOR DISPOSAL

The insolvency agreement noted in Note 1 restricts the Company from selling certain assets and requires an approval to be obtained for disposal. As of June 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company was in compliance with these restrictions.

7. GUARANTEES GRANTED

As of June 30, 2006, the Company guaranteed a US\$1,000,000 bank loan by transferring trade accounts receivable balances until the loan is paid.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had deposits in the amount of 97,640 for open foreign currency positions (Note 12).

As of June 30, 2006, the Company granted the rights of collection of certain purchase orders to a local client for the payment of a 2,000,000 loan until the loan is paid in full.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had an outstanding revolving pledge on a distribution contract for 179 tons of steel strips that guaranteed a US\$99,196 bank debt. The debt was paid in full in July 2006.

8. MORTGAGED ASSETS

During 2004, the Company received, as an export advance payment, US\$1,250,000 for a distribution agreement signed with an overseas client, which was approved by the Company's Board of Directors. As guarantee for such advance payment, the electrical furnace No. 4 from the plant in Mendoza was pledged for an amount of US\$1,400,000. The amount of the liability in relation to such advance is 2,523,842 and 2,851,737 as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

9. PROMOTIONAL BENEFITS

In accordance with law N° 22.095 and as a consequence of the merger that took place in 1996 with Silarsa S.A., the Company has the following benefits: Mining promotion Regime established by Resolution N° 20/88 of the Mining Secretariat and its modification 4/2005, whereby it exempts the production of Furnace N° 4 from income tax payments until 2008 and the production of Furnace N° 5 until 2012, in agreement with

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a decreasing exemption scale. These benefits are conditioned to the export of a minimum of 80% of annual sales.

The plant located in the Lujan de Cuyo Petrochemical Industrial Park, in the Province of Mendoza, has the benefits of Law N° 24.196 of mining promotion. The assets included in the calculation of the presumptive minimum income tax are exempt by this law.

10. INCOME TAX AND PRESUMPTIVE MINIMUM INCOME TAX

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company determined income tax due by applying the corresponding tax rate to net taxable income, which resulted in charges to income of such fiscal years for 1,198,695, 1,638,429 and 184,746, respectively.

Additionally, the Company calculates tax on minimum presumed income applying the current 1% tax rate to taxable assets estimated at year-end. This tax is complementary to income tax. The Company's tax liability will coincide with the higher of such taxes. However, if the tax on minimum presumed income exceeds income tax during one tax year, such excess may be computed as prepayment of any income tax excess over the tax on minimum presumed income that may be generated in the next ten years. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, no accrual has been made for the presumptive minimum income tax, since the income tax charge was greater.

11. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**a) Expenses not representing use of cash**

	2006	2005	2004
Depreciation of fixed assets	2,820,065	2,668,097	2,285,686
Write-offs of fixed assets residual value	349		
Net financial results	160,676	28,076	
Increase in reserves	835,655	584,105	286,936
Increase in accruals		50,000	
Total	3,816,745	3,330,278	2,572,622

b) Income not representing sources of cash

	2006	2005	2004
Reserves			(111,512)
Net financial results			(687,308)
Income from sales of other assets			(148,824)

Financial result net related to insolvency proceeding	(122,778)	(299,614)	68,967
Total	(122,778)	(299,614)	(878,677)

12. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Company has entered into future foreign exchange contracts for US\$35,000 that mature in July and August 2006. As of June 30, 2006, the future contracts were valued at their respective market values, resulting in a loss of 105 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 which was recognized in statement of income in the financial result net account.

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(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**13. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PARENT COMPANY AND RELATED COMPANIES**

Balances at June 30, 2006 are as follows:

Companies	Trade Receivables	Other Non-current Receivables	Trade Accounts Payable	Sales	Purchases
Related Companies:					
Ultracore Polska	4,445,041	2,506,660	157,605	3,386,733	254,683
Ultracore USA	766,816		693,918	1,003,468	438,509
Product			72,721		72,579
Total	5,211,857	2,506,660	924,244	4,390,201	765,771

Balances at June 30, 2005 are as follows:

Companies	Trade Receivables	Other Non-current Receivables	Trade Accounts Payable	Sales	Purchases
Parent Company:					
Hurlington S.A.(1)		6,432,697			
Related companies:					
Ultracore Polska	1,372,635	283,444		484,795	
Ultracore USA	1,056,552		137,415	19,363,648	137,415
Product	89,338			89,338	
Total	2,518,525	6,716,141	137,415	19,937,781	137,415

(1) Parent company of Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A.C.I.F.y A. until acquired by Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. on November 20, 2006.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 19, 2006, the Company signed a mutual contract for US\$4,000,000 to finance its expansion operations. This contract has a 3-year maturity, and the contract contains a guarantee which includes a floating pledge on the Mendoza plant's inventory for US\$1,500,000 and the partial assignment of the collection from the distribution contract mentioned in Note 8.

On November 20, 2006, 100% of Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A.C.I.F.y A.'s capital stock was bought by Globe Specialty Metals, Inc., located in the United States. As a consequence of such acquisition, the Company is now a subsidiary of Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. which has operations and industrial plants for silicon metal alloys production in the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Poland.

Due to the abovementioned shares transfer, on May 21, 2007, the Company's Special Shareholders Meeting was called and decided to change Stein Ferroaleaciones S.A.C.I.F.y A.'s corporation name to Globe Metales S.A.

In April 2007, the Company acquired a 100% capital interest in Ultra Core Energy S.A. Through such acquisition, the Company holds 9.73% of Inversora Nihuiles S.A., parent company of Hidroeléctrica Nihuiles S.A., and 8.40% of Inversora Diamante S.A., a parent company of Hidroeléctrica Diamante S.A., both in the province of Mendoza, Argentina.

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The Company has signed a sale agreement for the property classified as assets held for sale amounting to 487,360 (Note 3.e). This property was sold for 486,541 on April 19, 2007 and the amount collected was recognized as advance payments in the fiscal year 2007. Such property transfer is to be approved by the court involved in the composition with creditors procedure (Note 1). The approval is pending with the court.

15. ADJUSTMENTS AND RECLASSIFICATIONS

Effective for the Company on July 1, 2006, except for certain matters which application will be effective as from July 1, 2008, new generally accepted accounting principles were introduced by Resolution CD No. 93/2005 of the Professional Council in Economic Sciences of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires to converge the accounting principles in Argentina and involved the issuance of Resolution No. 312/2005 by the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences.

Since the acquisition of the Company by Globe Specialty Metals, Inc., the Company's new management has made certain adjustments and reclassification to conform these financial statements to consolidated parent company financial statements and accounting policies.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, as a consequence of the changes introduced in Argentine GAAP as mentioned above, the Company's new management changed the accounting criterion to measure the deferred tax applied historically, where discounted values were used to measure deferred income tax assets and liabilities. The Company's new management has adopted measuring deferred income tax assets and liabilities on an undiscounted basis. This change has been retroactively applied by the Company in these financial statements. Additionally, the Company recognized the deferred income tax effect related to the corresponding adjustment detailed below. This change and the deferred income tax effect related to the corresponding adjustments detailed below have resulted in an increase in the deferred income tax liability as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 of 1,544,284 and 1,844,775, respectively, and a (decrease) increase in deferred income tax expense of (300,491), 1,487,381 and 845,465 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 respectively.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the Company's new management modified the accounting criterion applied historically for the recognition of major furnace maintenance provisions which was based on the recognition of a provision before such maintenance was carried out. The Company's new management has adopted a policy which requires the capitalization of the major maintenance expenses of furnaces when done and depreciation of the major maintenance expenses until the next maintenance period. This change has been retroactively applied by the Company in these financial statements. Such change resulted in a decrease in the other non-current liabilities as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 in the amount of 3,027,504 and 2,434,057, respectively, and, as of June 30, 2006, an increase in fixed assets in the amount of 380,808 and a decrease in production costs for 974,255, 684,177 and 599,544 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, in accordance with new Argentine accounting principles in effect as mentioned above, the Company's new management recognized an impairment charge for fixed assets in the amount of 2,621,602. This impairment charge offset the impaired assets revaluation adjustment made during 1996 (Note 2.3.g) with an offsetting entry reducing the technical appraisal reserve account in the statement of changes in shareholders equity.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the Company's new management has determined based on new estimates and projections of the Company's future activities and operations, that a portion of the VAT receivable balance will not be recoverable, therefore reducing it during such fiscal year.

For the purpose of these financial statements and considering the requirement to submit the information detailed in Notes 16 and 17 and in accordance with the new parent company's accounting policies, the

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Company has adopted the revenue recognition criteria followed by the parent company which establishes that revenue is recognized when a firm sales agreement is in place, delivery has occurred and title and risk of ownership have passed to the customer, the sale price is fixed and determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company's new management has decided to retroactively modify the revenue recognition criteria previously followed under Argentine GAAP in previous years. Such change has caused a decrease in net sales of 996,895 and 2,672,869 for the fiscal years ended June 2006 and 2005, respectively, and a decrease in net income for 213,520 and 862,392 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, and based on the information and consultation with legal advisors, the Company's new management accrued additional amounts compared to those estimated by the previous management as of June 30, 2006 and 2005. This change represents a correction of prior year balances as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004. These additional accruals primarily relate to contingencies for Customs General Administration claims associated with temporary imports of assets with an import date prior to 1999. These additional amounts have resulted in an increase in the non-current reserve balances as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 in the amount of 3,164,675 and 2,682,270, respectively, and an increase in financial result-net loss in the statement of income in the amount of 482,405, 584,105 and 76,819 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the Company's new management accrued an additional amount for insolvency proceedings compared to the one estimated by the previous management as of June 30, 2006 and 2005. That change represents a correction of prior year balances as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004. These additional accruals primarily relate to adjustments of the amounts due to creditors who were verified by the Company's insolvency Proceedings. These additional amounts have resulted in an increase in the non-current reserve balances as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 in the amount of 1,405,975 and 654,590, respectively, and a loss (gain) in the financial result-net in the statement of income in the amount of 751,325, 325 and (16,712) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The combined effect of these adjustments described in this note at the beginning of the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 amounts to 3,609,970 and 1,359,944, respectively, that have been included in the statement of changes in Shareholder's Equity as adjustments to prior years.

16. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ARGENTINE GAAP AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (US GAAP)

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP, which differs in certain respects from US GAAP. Such differences involve certain methods for measuring the amounts shown in the financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by US GAAP.

Inflation accounting

As discussed in Note 2.2, under Argentine GAAP, the financial statements are presented in constant Argentine pesos based on the application of therein mentioned resolutions.

Under US GAAP, financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis. However, the reconciliation detailed in Note 17 do not include the reversal of the adjustment to net income and shareholders' equity for the effects of inflation, as permitted by the SEC, as this adjustment represents a comprehensive measure of the effects of price-level changes in the Argentine economy, and as such, is considered a more meaningful presentation than historical cost-based financial reporting for both Argentine and US GAAP. Consequently, the

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reconciliation, as permitted by SEC regulations, does not include the effects of inflation on US GAAP net income and shareholders' equity.

Valuation differences

The principal valuation differences, other than inflation accounting, between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP as they relate to the Company's shareholders' equity as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 and net income for the years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, are reflected in the amounts provided in Note 17 and principally relate to the items discussed in the following paragraphs. The additional disclosures required under US GAAP have not been included.

a) Deferred income taxes

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for tax loss carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income for the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recognized for that component of deferred tax assets which is not recoverable. The Argentine GAAP is similar to US GAAP set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States of America (SFAS) No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. However, under Argentine GAAP and in accordance with C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Resolution MD No. 11/2003, the differences between the price-level adjusted amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax basis are treated as permanent differences for deferred income tax calculation purposes. Under US GAAP, the Company applies Emerging Issues Task Force in the United States of America (EITF) 93-9, *Application of FASB Statement No. 109 in Foreign Financial Statements Restated for General Price-Level Changes*, which requires such differences to be treated as temporary differences in calculating deferred income taxes.

In addition, the US GAAP deferred income tax adjustment includes the effect on deferred income taxes of the other reconciling items described herein, as appropriate.

b) Capitalization of interest cost

Through December 31, 2005, the capitalization of interest cost for those assets which require a period of time to get them ready for their intended use was discretionary under Argentine GAAP. The Company did not capitalize interest over the value of its fixed assets in accordance with Argentine GAAP.

Under US GAAP, the Company applied SFAS No. 34, *Capitalization of Interest Cost*, whereby interest capitalization on assets is mandatory for those assets which require a period of time to get them ready for their intended use.

c) Discounted value of certain receivables and liabilities

Under Argentine GAAP, certain long-term receivables and liabilities (except for deferred income tax liabilities) were valued based on the best estimate of discounted value of amounts expected to be received or paid. Such discount was reversed for US GAAP purposes.

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d) Holding gains on assets held for sale

Under Argentine GAAP, assets held for sale are valued at their net realizable value at the end of the year. Under US GAAP, assets held for sale are valued at the lower of the assets carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

e) Valuation of fixed assets technical appraisal reserve

Under Argentine GAAP, in the year 1996, the accounting values of certain fixed assets were technically appraised based on a report issued by an independent valuation specialist. Under Argentine GAAP, technical appraisal and revaluation adjustments of certain fixed assets was permitted until the year 2003 under certain circumstances. Technical appraisal resulting in upward adjustment of fixed assets is not permitted under US GAAP.

New US GAAP accounting pronouncement

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income tax positions. FIN 48 requires that management determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. Once it is determined that a position meets this recognition threshold, the position is measured to determine the amount of benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. The Company has decided to apply the provisions of FIN 48 on a prospective basis effective on July 1, 2007.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), which clarifies the definition of fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements and eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. SFAS No. 157 will be effective for the Company on July 1, 2008. However, the FASB deferred the effective date of SFAS 157 until the beginning of the Company s 2009 fiscal year, as it relates to fair value measurement requirements for non-financial assets and liabilities that are not remeasured at fair value on a recurring basis. SFAS 157 is required to be applied prospectively, except for certain financial instruments. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 could have on its financial statements.

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(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)**17. RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME, AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY TO US GAAP**

The following is a summary of the significant adjustments to net income for the years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, and to shareholders equity as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, which would have been required if US GAAP had been applied instead of Argentine GAAP in the financial statements. The additional US GAAP disclosures have not been included.

(Amounts are expressed in Argentine pesos)

RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME	2006	2005	2004
Net Income in accordance with Argentine GAAP	6,077,242	6,150,111	2,174,476
US GAAP adjustments:			
Discounted value of certain receivables and liabilities (Note 16.c)	151,834	129,486	212,826
Capitalization of interest cost and related depreciation of capitalized interest (Note 16.b)	(13,678)	(13,678)	259,880
Difference in deferred income taxes (Note 16.a)	(157,734)	427,990	(74,362)
Holding gains on assets held for sale (Note 16.d)	(242,561)		
Net Income in accordance with US GAAP	5,815,103	6,693,909	2,572,820

RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY	2006	2005
Shareholder s Equity in accordance with Argentine GAAP	44,764,082	47,230,063
US GAAP adjustments:		
Valuation of fixed assets technical appraisal reserve (Note 16.e)	(5,544,762)	(6,207,930)
Discounted value of certain receivables and liabilities (Note 16.c)	250,889	99,055
Capitalization of Interest cost (Note 16.b)	232,525	246,203
Difference in deferred income taxes (Note 16.a)	(2,383,697)	(2,225,963)
Holding gains on assets held for sale (Note 16.d)	(242,561)	
Shareholder s Equity in accordance with US GAAP	37,076,476	39,141,428

Additional information on the Statements of Cash flows

The statements of cash flows presented in the financial statements are prepared based on Argentine GAAP. Under both Argentine GAAP and US GAAP, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. As a result, no differences exist between the total amounts of cash and cash equivalents reported in the statements of cash flows prepared under Argentine GAAP and US GAAP.

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(in Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated)

Main differences in the Company's cash flow statements between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP relates to the disclosure of certain items that should be classified differently between operating and financing activities under Argentine GAAP and US GAAP. Such differences mainly relate to dividends paid and interest paid, and the presentation of the effect of exchange rate changes on cash balances held in foreign currencies as a separate part of the reconciliation of the change in cash and cash equivalents during the years.

RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOW	2006	2005	2004
Total cash provided by operating activities in accordance with Argentine GAAP	4,816,907	9,360,427	4,965,751
US GAAP adjustments:			
Dividends paid	1,447,357	377,102	
Financial interests	(358,121)	(398,682)	(72,332)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(321,900)	72,447	(215,674)
Total cash provided by operating activities in accordance with US GAAP	5,584,243	9,411,294	4,677,745
Total cash used by investing activities in accordance with Argentine GAAP and US GAAP	(4,607,951)	(4,016,555)	(14,202,518)
Total cash provided by (used in) financing activities in accordance with Argentine GAAP	(361,754)	(2,382,042)	6,298,590
US GAAP adjustments:			
Dividends paid	(1,447,357)	(377,102)	
Financial interests	358,121	398,682	72,332
Total cash provided by (used in) financing activities in accordance with US GAAP	(1,450,990)	(2,360,462)	6,370,922
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(474,698)	3,034,277	(3,153,851)
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	4,873,739	1,911,909	4,850,086
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	321,900	(72,447)	215,674
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	4,720,941	4,873,739	1,911,909

Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****Appendix I**

INVESTMENTS
Corresponding to the year ended on June 30, 2006
(presented comparatively with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005)
(in Argentine pesos)

Denomination	Book Value	
	2006	2005
CURRENT		
In foreign currency (Appendix V)		
Deposits in guarantee for future contracts (Notes 7 and 12)	97,640	
Government securities	246,036	190,844
Total	343,676	190,844

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****Appendix II**

FIXED ASSETS
Corresponding to the year ended on June 30, 2006
(presented comparatively with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005)
(in Argentine pesos)

Values at the beginning of Year	ORIGINAL VALUES			DEPRECIATION			Accumulated at the End of Year	Book Value at the End of Year
	Additions	Write-offs	Values at the End of Year	Accumulated at the beginning of Year	Write-offs	Rate %		
490,047			490,047					
884,410	78,062		8,962,472	3,723,256		2%	199,842	3,923,098
590,033	69,860		4,659,893	3,807,631		7%	245,793	4,053,424
391,120			391,120	348,263		20%	12,394	360,657
176,996			176,996	156,348		20%	5,162	161,510
263,331	380,808		1,644,139	1,230,312		10%	12,338	1,242,650
916,078	692,023		2,608,101	1,278,262		20%	92,765	1,371,027
135,571	544,890	(529,996)	58,150,465	29,305,113	(529,647)	5%	2,278,511	31,053,977
554,257	519,187	(254,668)	12,818,776	12,132,833	(254,668)	10%	627,869	12,506,034
74,920	10,691		85,611	28,960			8,559	37,519
	89,214		89,214					
476,763	2,384,735	(784,664)	90,076,834	52,010,978	(784,315)		3,483,233	54,709,896
977,135	3,530,777	(31,149)	88,476,763	48,732,391	(31,149)		3,309,736	52,010,978

(1) Includes 2,820,065 and 2,668,097 charged to production cost (Appendix VI) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and 663,168 and 641,639 charged to the technical appraisal reserve for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)**

Appendix III

ALLOWANCES AND RESERVES
Corresponding to the year ended on June 30, 2006
(presented comparatively with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005)
(in Argentine pesos)

	Balances at Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Balance at End of Year	
				2006	2005
<u>Deducted from current assets</u>					
Accounts receivable					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	82,472			82,472	82,472
Total	82,472			82,472	82,472
<u>Included in non-current liabilities</u>					
Reserve for labor lawsuits	242,670(1)	52,557		295,227	242,670
Reserve for contingencies	2,883,390(2)	783,098		3,666,488	2,883,390
Subtotal	3,126,060	835,655		3,961,715	3,126,060
Total 2006	3,208,532	835,655		4,044,187	
Total 2005	2,684,464(3)	584,105	(60,037)		3,208,532

(1) Included in other income and expenses.

(2) Included 300,693 in other income and expenses and 482,405 in financial result net

(3) Included in financial result net.

Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****Appendix IV**

COST OF SALES
Corresponding to the year ended on June 30, 2006
(presented comparatively with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 and 2004)
(in Argentine pesos)

Items	2006	2005	2004
Inventory at the beginning of year (except advances to suppliers)	9,676,332	6,910,947	5,552,437
Purchases for the year	48,163,371	47,659,462	40,417,294
Production costs (Appendix VI)	30,245,042	26,552,859	21,888,513
Inventory at the end of year (except advances to suppliers)	(12,024,420)	(9,676,332)	(6,910,947)
Cost of sales	76,060,325	71,446,936	60,947,297

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A.)****Appendix V**

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY
Corresponding to the year ended on June 30, 2006
(presented comparatively with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005)

Account	Foreign Currency	Amount	Applicable Exchange Rate	Amount in Argentine pesos	
				2006	2005
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash on hand and banks	US	\$ 336,450	3.046	1,024,827	3,941,875
	Euros	403,586	3.892	1,570,755	676,711
	Chilean Pesos	6,333	0.006	38	
	Reales	123	1.399	172	1,342
	Pounds	55,004	5.624	309,343	6,781
Subtotal				2,905,135	4,626,709
Investments	US	\$ 75,427	3.046	229,750	110,924
	Euros	29,272	3.892	113,926	79,920
Subtotal				343,676	190,844
Trade receivables	US	\$ 1,869,683	3.046	5,695,053	3,161,004
	Euros	274,296	3.897	1,068,932	1,255,429
Subtotal				6,763,985	4,416,433
Other receivables	US	\$ 403,280	3.046	1,228,391	956,845
	Euros	9,370	3.892	36,468	41,472
	Pounds				2,728
Subtotal				1,264,859	1,001,045
Total current assets				11,277,655	10,235,031
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Other receivables	US	\$ 757,023	3.046	2,305,892	6,796,160
	Euros	51,585	3.892	200,768	
Subtotal				2,506,660	6,796,160
Total non-current assets				2,506,660	6,796,160

Total assets					13,784,315	17,031,191
LIABILITIES						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Trade accounts payable	US	\$ 819,703	3.086	2,529,603		1,484,239
	Euros	21,049	3.892	81,923		
Subtotal				2,611,526		1,484,239
Bank and financial loans	US	\$ 597,002	3.086	1,842,349		3,311,364
Total current liabilities				4,453,875		4,795,603
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Bank and financial loans	US	\$ 499,676	3.086	1,542,000		2,089,132
Total non-current liabilities				1,542,000		2,089,132
Total liabilities				5,995,875		6,884,735

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Table of Contents**GLOBE METALES S.A. (FORMERLY STEIN FERROALEACIONES S.A.C.I.F.y A)****Appendix VI****INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER LAW ARTICLE 64, Inc. b) OF LAW No. 19.550****Corresponding to the year ended on June 30, 2006****(presented comparatively with the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004)****(in Argentine pesos)**

Items	Total	Production Costs	2006 Selling Expenses	Administrative Expenses	Financial Expenses	Total 2005	Total 2004
Fees	626,595	242,858	164,842	218,895		363,703	399,122
Salaries and wages	8,044,394	6,940,362	580,761	523,271		6,089,351	4,258,339
Social security payments	1,320,817	1,119,639	95,922	105,256		1,027,964	809,127
Other personnel benefits	1,088,905	1,014,308	20,572	54,025		1,074,915	688,780
Bank and financial interest	358,120				358,120	398,682	72,332
Fees and bank commissions	415,547				415,547	384,453	378,114
Supplier and other interest	1,303,022				1,303,022	1,172,845	415,632
Tax interest	282,882				282,882	2,297	170,973
Taxes, impositions, and contributions	1,134,821	55,550	338,485	8,284	732,502	1,074,530	953,363
Insurance	645,571	375,921	8,694	35,453	225,503	543,385	258,677
Electricity	10,724,660	10,718,740	3,263	2,657		8,182,459	5,975,432
Utilities	367,888	247,895	52,063	67,930		347,086	303,593
Maintenance, spares, and materials	3,061,501	3,040,510	3,416	17,575		3,792,471	4,451,206
Commissions	2,056,969		2,056,969			1,971,453	1,183,085
Mobility, travel allowances, and representation expenses	1,670,208	336,872	1,208,917	124,419		1,222,071	1,128,136
Third party services	2,440,671	2,235,583	175,386	29,702		2,861,739	1,629,736
Leases	393,073	307,099		85,974		324,476	130,148
Transport costs	6,597,963	375,312	6,222,651			7,160,113	6,209,868
Export expenses	2,980,761		2,980,761			3,885,154	3,056,225
Depreciation of fixed assets	2,820,065	2,808,838	6,946	4,281		2,668,097	2,285,686
Computer expenses	102,898	74,821	5,750	22,327		98,809	112,157
Postage and office supplies	142,860	63,602	40,946	38,312		133,094	113,275

Cleaning and gardening services	291,100	271,706	4,084	15,310		169,151	105,103
Others	676,886	15,426	574,708	86,752		100,610	133,838
Total 2006	49,548,177	30,245,042	14,545,136	1,440,423	3,317,576		
Total 2005		26,552,859	14,467,711	1,204,386	2,823,952	45,048,908	
Total 2004		21,888,513	10,418,592	1,138,530	1,776,312		35,221,947

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SOLSIL, INC.

(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Solsil, Inc.
Beverly, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Solsil, Inc. (a development stage company) as of June 30, 2007, and the related statements of operation, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the period beginning March 29, 2006 (inception) and ended June 30, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Solsil, Inc. as of June 30, 2007 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, and the period beginning March 29, 2006 (inception) and ended June 30, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Hobe & Lucas
Certified Public Accountants, Inc.

Hobe & Lucas
Certified Public Accountants, Inc.

Independence, Ohio
September 17, 2007, except for Note 9, as to which the date is June 25, 2008

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2007

ASSETS

	2007
Current assets	
Cash	\$ 254,014
Accounts receivable	136,091
Inventory	942,842
Total current assets	1,332,947
Property, plant and equipment at cost	
Buildings	98,189
Equipment	6,383,158
	6,481,347
Less: accumulated depreciation	337,051
Net property, plant and equipment	6,144,296
Total assets	\$ 7,477,243

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 3,502,518
Deferred revenue	1,120,000
Total current liabilities	4,622,518
Stockholders Equity	
8% cumulative voting series A preferred stock, \$0.01 par value 275 shares authorized, -0- issued and outstanding	
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 3,000 shares authorized, 1,457 shares issued and 1,447 shares outstanding	15
Additional paid-in capital	12,798,078
(Deficit) accumulated during development stage	(9,923,368)
	2,874,725
Less: Treasury stock 10 common shares at cost	(20,000)

Total stockholders' equity	2,854,725
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 7,477,243

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

STATEMENTS OF OPERATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007, AND FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING
MARCH 29, 2006 (INCEPTION) AND ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

	2007	Inception through June 30, 2007
Sales net	\$ 2,647,884	2,647,884
Cost of sales	8,998,478	11,332,980
Gross deficit (net research and development)	(6,350,594)	(8,685,096)
Expenses		
General and administrative expenses	1,399,051	2,186,256
Loss from operations	(7,749,645)	(10,871,352)
Other income		
Interest income	154,479	167,984
Other income	780,000	780,000
	934,479	947,984
Net loss before provision for income taxes	(6,815,166)	(9,923,368)
Provision for income taxes		
Net loss	\$ (6,815,166)	(9,923,368)
Loss per share	\$ (4,696.39)	Not applicable

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 AND THE PERIOD BEGINNING MARCH 29, 2006
(INCEPTION) AND ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

	Common Stock Shares	Issued Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Treasury (Deficit)	Treasury Stock	Total
Issuance of common stock	1,348.3900	\$ 14	5,024,078			5,024,092
Purchase of treasury shares					(20,000)	(20,000)
Stock-based compensation expense			759,926			759,926
Net loss June 30, 2006				(3,108,202)		(3,108,202)
Balance June 30, 2006	1,348.3900	14	5,784,004	(3,108,202)	(20,000)	2,655,816
Issuance of common stock, Net of issuance costs of \$43,379	108.2668	1	6,056,619			6,056,620
Stock-based compensation expense			957,455			957,455
Net loss June 30, 2007				(6,815,166)		(6,815,166)
Balance June 30, 2007	1,456.6568	\$ 15	12,798,078	(9,923,368)	(20,000)	2,854,725

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 AND THE PERIOD BEGINNING MARCH 29, 2006
(INCEPTION) AND ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

	2007	Inception through June 30, 2007
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (6,815,166)	(9,923,368)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Stock based compensation	957,455	1,717,381
Depreciation	337,051	337,051
Increase in accounts receivable	(136,091)	(136,091)
Increase in inventory	(942,842)	(942,842)
Increase in accounts payable	850,519	3,502,518
Decrease in accrued expenses	(4,167)	
Increase in deferred revenue	1,120,000	1,120,000
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,633,241)	(4,325,351)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,183,852)	(6,481,347)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,183,852)	(6,481,347)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	6,056,621	11,080,712
Purchase of treasury stock		(20,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	6,056,621	11,060,712
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(3,760,472)	254,014
Cash and equivalents beginning	4,014,486	
Cash and equivalents ending	\$ 254,014	254,014

Supplemental schedule of cash flow information

Interest	\$
Income taxes	\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant policies of Solsil, Inc., (hereinafter the Company), is presented to assist in understanding the financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the Company's management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Nature of Operations

The Company is primarily engaged in the development of refined silicon to be used in the solar panel industry. The Company recognizes its revenues as required by Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements. Revenue is only recognized on product sales once the product has been shipped to the customers (FOB Origin), and all other obligations have been met.

Accounts Receivable

The Company grants credit to its customers in the ordinary course of business. The Company provides for an allowance for uncollectible receivables based on prior experience. The allowance at June 30, 2007 was zero.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost (first-in, first out) or market.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are charged to operations when incurred and are included in operating expenses. The amount charged in 2007 was \$6,350,594.

Use of Estimates

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

Income Tax

In 2006, the Company was part of a controlled group with Globe Metallurgical, Inc. (GMI). As a result, surtax and minimum exemptions and expensing of depreciable assets were allocated among related parties. At June 30, 2006, 100% of the allocable items were allocated to GMI. As of July 1, 2006 the Company is no longer part of a controlled group. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between financial reporting and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in

effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

Development Stage Entity

The Company was incorporated in the state of Delaware on March 29, 2006. It is primarily engaged in the development and marketing of refined silicon to be used in the solar panel industry. Realization of a major

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2007

portion of its assets is dependent upon the Company's ability to successfully develop and market its products, meet its future financing requirements, and the success of future operations (see Note 9).

Concentrations of Risk

The Company's cash is deposited in FDIC-insured banks. The funds are insured up to \$100,000. Periodically the cash in the bank exceeds federally insured limits.

During 2007, 84% of sales were derived from two customers who are also related parties of the Company. Accounts receivable at June 30, 2007 were \$136,091 from these customers.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over its estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment range between 7 to 10 years for equipment and 40 years for buildings.

Stock Options

The Company maintains the 2006 Non-Qualified Stock Plan (the plan). The plan provides for the granting of non-qualified stock options to select employees, officers, directors and consultants as an incentive to such eligible persons. There are 100 shares available for grant under the plan. Each option is exercisable as stated in the recipient's employment agreement and expires ten years after the date of grant. Each option shall be at fair market value on the date of the grant. At June 30, 2006, 100 shares with exercise prices of \$50,000 were outstanding of which 33 shares were exercisable. At June 30, 2007, 100 shares with exercise prices of \$50,000 were outstanding of which 66 shares were exercisable.

A summary of option activity under the plans follows:

	Number of Shares Under Option	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at March 29, 2006 (Inception)		\$
Granted	100	50,000
Exercised		
Cancelled		
Outstanding at June 30, 2006	100	50,000

Granted
Exercised
Cancelled

Outstanding at June 30, 2007	100	\$ 50,000
Exercisable shares at June 30, 2007	66	\$ 50,000

In December 2004 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB No. 123 (revised), Share-Based Payment, (FASB 123(R)). FASB 123(R) eliminates the alternative of using Accounting Principles Board s Opinion No. 25, Accounting for stock issued to employees (APB No. 25) intrinsic

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2007

value method of accounting that was provided in FASB 123 as originally issued. Under APB No. 25, issuing stock options to employees generally resulted in recognition of no compensation cost. FASB No. 123(R) requires entities to recognize the cost of services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of these awards (with limited exceptions.). The Company has incurred an additional \$957,455 of compensation cost in 2007.

The fair value for the stock was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions for all options granted: a risk free interest rate of 5.07%, expected life of the options of six years, no expected dividend yield and a volatility factor of 63%.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs are included in the cost of sales.

NOTE 2 INVENTORIES

Inventories at June 30, 2007 consists of:

Finished goods	\$ 141,484
Work in process	15,635
Raw materials	785,723
	\$ 942,842

NOTE 3 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable and liabilities approximates the fair value reported on the balance sheet.

NOTE 4 INCOME TAXES

The sources of loss from continuing operations before income taxes for the year ended June 30, 2007 were generated completely from its U.S. operations in the amount of \$(6,815,166).

Income taxes for the period ended June 30 are as follows:

	2007
Current	\$

Deferred

\$

The significant reconciling items between the income tax charge stated and the amount of income tax charge that would result from applying the U.S. domestic federal statutory tax rate of 34% is a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets.

	2007
Federal tax rate	(34.0)%
Increase in valuation allowance	34.0%
Effective tax rate	

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2007

The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at June 30 consist of:

	2007
Deferred tax assets:	
Net operating losses and carryforwards	\$ 2,900,000
Stock based compensation	584,000
Research and development credits	236,800
	3,720,800
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Property, plant and equipment	(196,300)
Valuation allowance	(3,524,500)
Net deferred taxes	\$

Deferred taxes are provided for the difference between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities recorded for financial statement and income tax reporting purposes. Principal differences relate to depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment, net operating loss carryforwards and research and development credits.

During 2007, the valuation allowance increased by \$2,311,500.

At June 30, 2007 the Company has approximately \$8,535,000 of net operating loss carryforwards expiring in 2026 and 2027.

The Company has approximately \$236,000 of research and development tax credit carryforwards expiring in 2026.

NOTE 5 STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Preferred Stock

Each share of the series A convertible preferred stock is convertible into common shares based on the original issue price plus accrued dividends divided by \$48,804.89. Preferred shares are entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate of 9.5% if paid by additional preferred shares or 8% if paid by cash. In the event no cash dividends are paid prior to June 30, 2009 the cumulative dividends rate becomes 12%. The preferred shares are to be redeemed anytime on or after July 3, 2012 with the vote of 75% of the preferred shares for the original issue price plus accrued dividends. Please see the cancellation of preferred shares in subsequent event footnote 9.

Board of Directors

The Company's Board of Directors consists of six individuals, four elected by common shareholders including one designated by a specific shareholder and two elected by preferred shareholders, both of which are designated by two specific preferred shareholders.

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2007

NOTE 6 LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per common share is based on net loss divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended June 30, 2007. There is no dilutive effect of basic earnings per share.

	June 30, 2007
Net loss	\$ (6,815,166)
Weighted average common shares	1,451.15
Loss per share basic and diluted	\$ (4,696.39)

NOTE 7 OPERATING SEGMENT

The Company operates in one reportable segment, silicon metal.

NOTE 8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Related Party Sales**

During 2007, 84% of sales were derived from two customers who are also related parties of the Company. Accounts receivable at June 30, 2007 were \$136,091 from these customers.

Sales Agreement

In July 2006 the Company entered into an agreement with a shareholder to supply solar grade silicon through September 2011. The agreement calls for a fee of \$3,900,000 of which \$1,900,000 was received as of June 30, 2007, with \$2,000,000 due upon completion of specific terms. Revenue recognized from this agreement was \$780,000 in 2007, with \$1,120,000 of deferred revenue at June 30, 2007. The agreement has a three-year renewal option. The agreement provides that the Company supply at a fixed price, at least 300 and up to 700 metric tons annually to be used solely in the shareholder's production process. The sales price per kilogram under this agreement is independent of the Company's actual cost of production. Sales to this customer were \$1,066,028 in 2007. See note 9 regarding subsequent replacement of this agreement.

GMI Agreements

The Company purchased assets for manufacturing refined silicon from GMI, a related party, during the period beginning March 29, 2006 and ending June 30, 2006. The price paid included reimbursement of administrative expenses and other costs amounting to \$2,509,910, plus 8% interest, calculated on an annual basis, beginning

March 31, 2006. The interest was \$32,872 during the June 30, 2006 fiscal year. Additionally, the Company entered into a supply agreement, operating and facility site lease with GMI. There was no activity under the supply agreement during the year. The site lease began July 1, 2006. Accounts payable to this related party were \$1,757,481 at June 30, 2007 and are included in accounts payable. Additionally, in 2007, the Company purchased additional assets from this related party in the amount of \$224,978.

Supply Agreement

The supply agreement with GMI expires in December 2026 with a ten-year renewal option. The agreement calls for GMI to provide S-1 metallurgical grade silicon at the greater of GMI's direct cost plus 15% or the mean price of the bid and ask prices in Ryan's Notes the week prior to delivery. Purchases from GMI were \$2,198,655 in 2007.

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2007

Operating Agreement

Under the agreement, GMI is to provide administrative and operating services. The Company shall reimburse GMI for its direct cost plus 5%. Expenses related to this agreement were \$3,006,564 in 2007.

Facility Site Lease

The facility site lease expires June 2026 with two ten-year renewal options. Rent is payable in monthly installments of \$6,250. Rent expense was \$75,000 for 2007.

NOTE 9 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 1, 2007, the Company determined that they were no longer a development stage company since they have effectively brought their upgraded metallurgical grade silicon product to market.

In July 2007, the Company entered an agreement to issue up to 225.3863 of its Series A 8% cumulative convertible Preferred Stock (Preferred Shares) at \$48,805 per share. On February 29, 2008, pursuant to the merger agreement with Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. (GSM), each of the Company's Preferred Shares issued and outstanding on February 28, 2008 were converted into 6,058.543 shares of GSM's stock in exchange for all obligations due to the preferred stockholders of record on February 28, 2008.

In July 2007 the Company issued 81.9588 preferred shares in exchange for \$4,000,000.

In October 2007 the Company obtained \$3,000,000 short term financing from related parties and existing investors. The paid in kind interest is to be capitalized as principal outstanding on these notes. The interest rate is the sum of the LIBOR rate plus 3%. The financing maturity date is October 24, 2008.

On February 29, 2008, 81% of Solsil stock was acquired by Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. (GSM). Based on the terms of the acquisition agreement, GSM will issue 5,628,657 new shares of common stock to shareholders and option holders of Solsil in exchange for the approximate 81% interest in Solsil. The estimated purchase price for Solsil was \$75.7 million.

On April 24, 2008, the Company and Globe Metallurgical, Inc. signed an agreement with BP Solar International, Inc. for the sale of solar grade silicon from Solsil to BP Solar on a take or pay basis. BP Solar will also deploy certain existing BP Solar silicon technology at Solsil's facility and will jointly develop new technology to enhance Solsil's proprietary upgraded solar silicon metallurgical process.

As discussed in Note 8 (Related Party Transactions), the Company entered into an agreement with a shareholder to supply solar grade silicon through September 2011. Effective January 1, 2008, this agreement was replaced with a new agreement extending through December 31, 2012. The selling price per kilogram under the new agreement is the lower of the Company's fully loaded costs, as defined in the agreement, plus an applicable profit margin or a fixed

price specified in the agreement. The fixed price decreases on an annual basis through calendar year 2012.

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SOLSIL, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND JUNE 30, 2007

	December 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)	June 30, 2007
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 727,126	254,014
Accounts receivable	989,913	136,091
Prepaid expenses	40,431	
Inventory	909,584	942,842
Total current assets	2,667,054	1,332,947
Property, plant and equipment at cost		
Buildings	98,189	98,189
Equipment	6,493,001	6,383,158
Construction in progress	616,570	
	7,207,760	6,481,347
Less: Accumulated depreciation	676,036	337,051
Net property, plant and equipment	6,531,724	6,144,296
Total assets	\$ 9,198,778	7,477,243
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,559,290	3,502,518
Notes payable	3,000,000	
Accrued expenses	40,194	
Deferred revenue	730,000	1,120,000
Total current liabilities	6,329,484	4,622,518
Stockholders equity		
8% cumulative voting series A preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 275 shares authorized, 82 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007; -0- shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2007	1	
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 3,000 shares authorized, 1,457 shares issued and 1,447 shares outstanding	15	15
Additional paid-in capital	16,910,898	12,798,078
Accumulated deficit	(4,098,252)	

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Deficit accumulated during development stage	(9,923,368)	(9,923,368)
	2,889,294	2,874,725
Less: Treasury stock, 10 common shares at cost	(20,000)	(20,000)
Total stockholders' equity	2,869,294	2,854,725
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 9,198,778	7,477,243

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATION
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007
AND 2006
AND FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING MARCH 29, 2006 (INCEPTION) AND
ENDED JUNE 30, 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	December 31,		Inception to
	2007	2006	June 30,
			2007
Net sales	\$ 4,241,050	905,160	2,647,884
Cost of sales	8,139,315	3,813,968	11,332,980
Gross deficit	(3,898,265)	(2,908,808)	(8,685,096)
General and administrative expenses	624,109	669,306	2,186,256
Loss from operations	(4,522,374)	(3,578,114)	(10,871,352)
Other income			
Interest income	34,122	95,656	167,984
Other income	390,000		780,000
	424,122	95,656	947,984
Net loss before provision for income taxes	(4,098,252)	(3,482,458)	(9,923,368)
Provision for income taxes			
Net loss	\$ (4,098,252)	(3,482,458)	(9,923,368)
Net loss per share: basic and diluted	\$ (2,813.46)	(2,408.79)	Not applicable

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock and Preferred Stock Shares	Issued Common Stock Amount	Issued Preferred Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital (Unaudited)	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance June 30, 2007	1,456.6568	\$ 15		12,798,078	(9,923,368)	(20,000)	2,854,725
Issuance of preferred stock	81.9588		1	3,999,990			3,999,991
Syndication costs				(42,053)			(42,053)
Stock based compensation				154,883			154,883
Net loss December 31, 2007					(4,098,252)		(4,098,252)
Balance December 31, 2007	1,538.6156	\$ 15	1	16,910,898	(14,021,620)	(20,000)	2,869,294

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006
AND FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING MARCH 29, 2006 (INCEPTION) AND
ENDED JUNE 30, 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	December 31,	2006	Inception to
	2007	2006	June 30,
			2007
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	\$ (4,098,252)	(3,482,458)	(9,923,368)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Stock based compensation	154,883	478,728	1,717,381
Depreciation expense	338,985	168,526	337,051
Increase in accounts receivable	(853,822)	(470,046)	(136,091)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	33,258	(447,218)	(942,842)
Increase in prepaid expense	(40,431)	(82,231)	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(943,228)	20,656	3,502,518
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	40,194	(4,167)	
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	(390,000)		1,120,000
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,758,413)	(3,818,210)	(4,325,351)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(726,413)	(3,618,073)	(6,481,347)
Net cash used in investing activities	(726,413)	(3,618,073)	(6,481,347)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock		6,100,002	11,080,712
Payments of syndication costs	(42,052)	(43,379)	
Purchase of treasury stock			(20,000)
Proceeds from preferred stock issue	3,999,990		
Proceeds from notes payable	3,000,000		
Net cash provided by financing activities	6,957,938	6,056,623	11,060,712
Net (decrease) increase in cash	473,112	(1,379,660)	254,014
Cash and equivalents beginning	254,014	4,014,485	
Cash and equivalents ending	\$ 727,126	2,634,825	254,014
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information			
Interest	\$		

Income taxes

\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant policies of Solsil, Inc., (hereinafter the Company or Solsil), is presented to assist in understanding the financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the Company s management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Nature of Operations

The Company is primarily engaged in the development of refined silicon to be used in the solar panel industry. The Company recognizes its revenues as required by Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements . Revenue is only recognized on product sales once the product has been shipped to the customers (FOB origin), and all other obligations have been met.

Accounts Receivable

The Company grants credit to its customers in the ordinary course of business. The Company provides for an allowance for uncollectible receivables based on prior experience. There was no allowance for uncollectible receivables at December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are charged to operations when incurred and are included in operating expenses. The amounts charged in during the six months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$3,898,265 and \$2,908,808, respectively.

Use of Estimates

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

Income Tax

In 2006, the Company was part of a controlled group with Globe Metallurgical, Inc. (GMI). As a result, surtax and minimum exemptions and expensing of depreciable assets were allocated among related parties. At June 30, 2006, 100% of the allocable items were allocated to GMI. As of July 1, 2006 the Company was no longer part of a controlled group. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between financial reporting

and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

Development Stage Entity

The Company was incorporated in the state of Delaware on March 29, 2006. It is primarily engaged in the development and marketing of refined silicon to be used in the solar panel industry. The Company's ability

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)

to successfully develop and market its products, meet its future financing requirements, are conditions for the success of future operations. On July 1, 2007, the Company determined that they were no longer a developmental stage company since it effectively brought its upgraded metallurgical grade silicon product to market.

Concentrations of Risk

The Company's cash is deposited in FDIC-insured banks. The funds are insured up to \$100,000. Periodically, the cash balances in the bank exceed federally insured limits.

During the six months ended December 31, 2007, 88% of sales were derived from two customers who are also related parties of the Company. Accounts receivable at December 31, 2007 were \$966,247 from these customers. During the six months ended December 31, 2006, 91% of sales were derived from two customers who are also related parties of the Company. Accounts receivable at June 30, 2007 were \$136,091 from these customers.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over its estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment range between 7 to 10 years for equipment and 40 years for buildings.

Stock Options

The Company maintains the 2006 Non-Qualified Stock Plan (the Plan). The Plan provides for the granting of non-qualified stock options to select employees, officers, directors and consultants as an incentive to such eligible persons. There are 100 shares available for grant under the Plan. Each option is exercisable as stated in the recipient's employment agreement and expires ten years after the date of grant. Each option shall be at fair market value on the date of the grant. At December 31, 2006, 100 shares with exercise prices of \$50,000 were outstanding of which 50 shares were exercisable. At December 31, 2007, 100 shares with exercise prices of \$50,000 were outstanding of which 83 shares were exercisable.

A summary of option activity under the plans follows:

	Number of Shares Under Option	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at June 30, 2007	100	\$ 50,000
Granted		
Exercised		
Cancelled		

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Outstanding at December 31, 2007	100	\$ 50,000
Exercisable shares at June 30, 2007	66	\$ 50,000
Exercisable shares at December 31, 2007	83	\$ 50,000

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB No. 123 (revised), Share-Based Payment, (FASB 123(R)). FASB 123(R) eliminates the alternative of using Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB No. 25) intrinsic value method of accounting that was provided in FASB 123 as originally issued. Under APB No. 25, issuing stock

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)

options to employees generally resulted in recognition of no compensation cost. FASB No. 123(R) requires entities to recognize the cost of services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of these awards (with limited exceptions.). The Company has incurred \$154,833 and \$478,728 of stock-based compensation expense for the six months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The fair value for the stock options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions for all options granted: a risk free interest rate of 5.07%, expected life of the options of six years, no expected dividend yield and a volatility factor of 63%.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs are included in the cost of sales.

NOTE 2 INVENTORIES

Inventories at December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007 consists of the following:

	December 31, 2007	June 30, 2007
Finished goods	\$ 104,332	\$ 141,484
Work in process	89,507	15,635
Raw materials and supplies	715,745	785,723
	\$ 909,584	\$ 942,842

NOTE 3 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable and liabilities approximates the fair value reported on the balance sheet.

NOTE 4 INCOME TAXES

The sources of loss from continuing operations before income taxes for the six months ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 were generated completely from the Company's U.S. operations in the amount of \$(4,098,252) and \$(3,482,458), respectively.

Income taxes for the six month periods ended December 31, are as follows:

2007 2006

Current
Deferred

\$ \$

\$ \$

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)

The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007 consist of:

	December 31, 2007	June 30, 2007
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating losses and carryforwards	\$ 4,398,000	2,900,000
Stock based compensation	636,600	584,000
Research and development credits	236,800	236,800
	5,271,400	3,720,800
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	(348,400)	(196,300)
Valuation allowance	(4,923,000)	(3,524,500)
Net deferred taxes	\$	

Deferred taxes are provided for the difference between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities recorded for financial statement and income tax reporting purposes. Principal differences relate to depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment, net operating loss carryforwards and research and development credits.

The significant reconciling items between the income tax charge stated and the amount of income tax charge that would result from applying the US domestic federal statutory rate of 34% is a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets.

	December 31, 2007	2006
Federal tax rate	(34.0)%	(34.0)
Increase in valuation allowance	34.0	34.0
Effective tax rate		%

At December 31, 2007 the Company has approximately \$12,935,000 of net operating loss carry forwards expiring in 2026 and 2027. At December 31, 2007, the Company had \$236,000 of research and development tax credit carryforwards expiring in 2026.

NOTE 5 STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Preferred Stock

Each share of the series A convertible preferred stock is convertible into common shares based on the original issue price plus accrued dividends divided by \$48,804.89. Preferred shares are entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate of 9.5% if paid by additional preferred shares or 8% if paid by cash. In the event no cash dividends are paid prior to June 30, 2009, the cumulative dividends rate becomes 12%. On February 29, 2008, pursuant to the merger agreement with Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. (GSM), each of the Company's preferred shares issued and outstanding on February 28, 2008 were converted into 6,058.543 shares of GSM's stock in exchange of all the obligations due to the preferred stockholder.

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)

Board of Directors

The Company's Board of Directors consists of six individuals, four elected by common shareholders including one designated by a specific shareholder and two elected by preferred shareholders, both of which are designated by two specific preferred shareholders.

NOTE 6 LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per common share is based on net loss divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the six months ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006. There is no dilutive effect on basic earnings per share.

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Net loss	\$ (4,098,252)	(3,482,458)
Weighted average common shares	1,456.66	1,445.73
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ (2,813.46)	(2,408.79)

NOTE 7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Related Party Sales**

During the six months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, 88% and 91% of sales, respectively were derived from two customers who are also related parties of the Company. Accounts receivable from these customers at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$966,247 and \$823,526, respectively.

Sales Agreement

In July 2006 the Company entered into an agreement with a shareholder to supply solar grade silicon through September 2011. The agreement calls for a fee of \$3,900,000 of which \$1,900,000 was received during 2007, with \$2,000,000 due upon completion of specific terms. Revenue recognized from this agreement was \$390,000 in 2007, with \$730,000 of deferred revenue at December 31, 2007. The agreement has a three-year renewal option. The agreement provides that the Company supply at least 300 and up to 700 metric tons annually to be used solely in the shareholder's production process. The sales price per kilogram under this agreement is independent of the Company's actual cost of production. Sales to this customer were \$2,413,830 and \$177,208 for the six months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. See note 10 regarding subsequent replacement of this agreement.

GMI Agreements

The Company purchased assets for manufacturing refined silicon from GMI, a related party, during the period beginning March 29, 2006 and ending June 30, 2006. The price paid included reimbursement of administrative expenses and other costs, amounting to \$2,509,910, plus 8% interest, calculated on an annual basis, beginning March 31, 2006. The interest was \$0 and \$49,958 during the six months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Additionally, the Company entered into a supply agreement (see below), operating and facility site lease with GMI. The site lease began July 1, 2006. Accounts payable to this related party were \$962,227 and \$804,080 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively and are included in accounts payable.

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SOLSIL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)

Supply Agreement

The supply agreement with GMI expires in December 2026 with a ten-year renewal option. The agreement calls for GMI to provide S-1 metallurgical grade silicon at the greater of GMI's direct cost plus 15% or the mean price of the bid and ask prices in Ryan's Notes the week prior to delivery. Purchases from GMI were \$1,928,018 and \$976,364 for the six months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Operating Agreement

Under the agreement, GMI is to provide administrative and operating services. The Company shall reimburse GMI for its direct costs plus 5%. Expenses related to this agreement were \$3,006,564 and \$1,754,106 for the six months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Facility Site Lease

The facility site lease expires June 2026 with two ten-year renewal options. Rent is payable in monthly installments of \$6,250. Rent expense was \$38,403 for the six months ended December 31, 2007 and \$37,500 for the six months ended December 31, 2006.

NOTE 8 BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company operates in one reportable segment, silicon metal.

NOTE 9 NOTES PAYABLE

On October 24, 2007, the Company obtained a \$3,000,000 short-term financing from related parties at a variable interest rate per annum equal to the sum of the LIBOR rate plus 3%. The paid in kind interest is to be capitalized quarterly as principal outstanding on these notes. These notes mature on October 24, 2008 and are secured by all assets and properties of the Company.

NOTE 10 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 29, 2008, approximately 81% of Solsil stock was acquired by Globe Specialty Metals, Inc. (GSM). Based on the terms of the acquisition agreement, GSM issued 5,628,657 new shares of GSM's common stock to shareholders and option holders of Solsil in exchange for the approximate 81% interest in Solsil. The estimated purchase price for the 81% interest in Solsil is \$75.7 million.

On April 24, 2008, Solsil, Inc. and Globe Metallurgical, Inc. signed an agreement with BP Solar International Inc. for the sale of solar grade silicon. The Company said BP Solar and Solsil will also deploy certain existing BP Solar silicon technology at Solsil's facility and will jointly develop new technology to enhance Solsil's proprietary upgraded solar silicon metallurgical process.

As discussed in Note 7 (Related Party Transactions), the Company entered into an agreement with a shareholder to supply solar grade silicon through September 2011. Effective January 1, 2008, this agreement was replaced with a new agreement extending through December 31, 2012. The selling price per kilogram under the new agreement is the lower of the Company's fully loaded costs, as defined in the agreement, plus an applicable profit margin or a fixed price specified in the agreement. The fixed price decreases on an annual basis through calendar year 2012.

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