SMG Indium Resources Ltd.
Form 10-K
April 01, 2013

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the year ended December 31, 2012

OR

.. **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-54391

SMG INDIUM RESOURCES LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**51-0662991**

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
100 Park Ave., New York, New York, 10017 (Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)	**(212) 984-0635 (Registrant's telephone number, including are code)**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value $.001 per share	**Warrants**	**Units**
(Title of Class)	**(Title of Class)**	**(Title of Class)**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ¨ No x

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ¨ No x

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes x No ¨

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§232.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10K. Yes ¨ No x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting

company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ¨	Accelerated filer ¨
Non-accelerated filer ¨ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ¨ No x

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold as of June 30, 2012 was $12,627,296.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of March 8, 2013 was 8,803,817.

SMG Indium Resources Ltd.

Annual Report on Form 10-K

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Unless otherwise indicated, the terms “SMG Indium,” “SMG,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to SMG Indium Resources Ltd. In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we may make certain forward-looking statements, including statements regarding our plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, intentions and resources that are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) encourages companies to disclose forward-looking information so that investors can better understand a company’s future prospects and make informed investment decisions. This Annual Report on Form10-K contains such “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may be made directly in this Annual Report, and they may also be made a part of this Annual Report by reference to other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, which is known as “incorporation by reference”.

The statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are not historical fact are forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995), within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended,, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “should,” “could,” “may,” “will,” “expect,” “believe,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “intends,” “continue,” or similar terms or variations of th or the negative of those terms. All forward-looking statements are management’s present expectations of future events and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. These statements appear in a number of places in this Form 10-K and include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of SMG Indium Resources Ltd.
Forward-looking statements are merely our current predictions of future events. Investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain, are not guaranties of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from our predictions. There are a number of factors that could negatively affect our business and the value of our securities, including and not limited to indium price volatility from supply and demand factors, international export quotas that could affect the availability of indium and our ability to purchase indium, lack of any internationally recognized exchanges for indium, limited number of potential suppliers of indium and potential customers who purchase indium, disruption of mining operations, technological obsolescence, substitution of other materials decreasing the demand for indium, regulatory requirements regarding indium, risks associated with international economic and political events, lack of operational liquidity, lack of investment liquidity, factors affecting our Net Market Value (“NMV”), and changes in interest rates. Such factors could materially affect our Company's future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to our Company. Although we have sought to identify the most significant risks to our business, we cannot predict whether, or to what extent, any of such risks may be realized, nor is there any assurance that we have identified all possible issues that we might face.

In light of these assumptions, risks and uncertainties, the results and events discussed in the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report or Form 10-K or in any document incorporated by reference might not occur. Stockholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report or Form 10-K or the date of the document incorporated by reference in this Annual Report or Form 10-K, as applicable. We are not under any obligation, and we expressly disclaim any obligation, to

update or alter any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as may be required by applicable law. All subsequent forward- looking statements attributable to the Company or to any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. We urge readers to carefully review and consider the various disclosures we make in this report and our other reports filed with the SEC that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks, uncertainties and other factors that may affect our business including the risk factors included herein under Item 1A“Risk Factors.”

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PART I

Item 1. ***Business***

Introduction

We are a corporation established pursuant to the laws of Delaware on January 7, 2008. On April 2, 2008, we changed our name from Specialty Metals Group Indium Corp. to SMG Indium Resources Ltd. We operate a single-segment business whose primary business purpose is to purchase and stockpile indium, a specialty metal that is being increasingly used as a raw material in a wide variety of consumer electronics manufacturing applications. We may also lend, lease or sell indium if management believes it is advantageous. Effective with the quarter ended June 30, 2011 we are considered an operating company and are no longer considered a development stage company.

We were formed to purchase and stockpile the metal indium. Our strategy is to achieve long-term appreciation in the value of our indium stockpile, and not to actively speculate with regard to short-term fluctuations in indium prices. We plan to achieve long-term appreciation in the value of our indium stockpile primarily through price appreciation of the physical metal. Price appreciation of the metal indium held in our stockpile is critical for us to maintain our NMV and for investors to receive a return on their investment. However, there is no assurance that the price of indium or the value of our securities will increase over time. In fact, the price of indium has declined substantially from its high in March 2005. To our knowledge, this is currently the only investment that allows potential stockholders to participate in any price appreciation of indium other than through physical delivery of the metal itself. Our structure provides a simple and efficient mechanism by which a public stockholder may benefit from any appreciation in the price of indium. Our stockholders have the ability to effectively purchase an interest in indium in a manner that does not directly include the risks associated with ownership of companies that explore for, mine and process indium. Our common shares represent an indirect interest in the physical indium we own.

All of the indium we purchase and own is, and will be, insured and physically stored in reputable, adequately capitalized and insured third-party warehouses or storage facilities located in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands and/or the United Kingdom. These third party facilities provide storage and safeguard of our indium inventory, insurance, handle the transfer of our indium inventory in and out of the facility, visual inspections, spot checks, arrange and facilitate independent third-party random assays, confirmation of deliveries to supplier packing lists, and reporting of transfers of inventory to us.

We utilize and expect to continue to utilize facilities that meet our requirements that are either: (i) located closest in proximity to our indium suppliers in order to reduce transportation fees or (ii) located closest in proximity to our corporate headquarters or satellite offices in order to facilitate our ability to inspect our inventory and reduce future

corporate expenses associated with travel. We believe there are numerous third-party storage facilities that provide more than adequate services that meet our criteria, which eliminates the need for hiring a custodian. From inception through December 31, 2012, our Manager, Specialty Metals Group Advisors LLC, which is a related party, purchased on our behalf approximately 47.0 metric tons (“mt”) of indium, which is currently stored in an insured, secure facility in New York owned and operated by Brink’s Global Services U.S.A., Inc. (‘‘Brink’s’’), a bonded warehouse. Our chief executive officer or our chief operating officer inspects the facilities. The facilities are visited at least once per year for inspection.

Our expenses will be required to be satisfied by cash on hand that is not set aside for the purchase of indium. Cash on hand that is not set aside to purchase indium is expected to be sufficient to satisfy our operating expenses for at least three years. Our annual cash operating expenses, including management fees, are estimated to be approximately $1.2 million. We may subsequently lend, lease or sell some, or all, of our indium stockpile to cover our operating expenses. Alternatively, we may seek to raise additional capital to cover our operating expenses through potentially dilutive equity offerings or debt financing. Our stockpile of indium may decrease over time due to sales of indium necessary to pay our annual operating expenses. Without increases in the price of indium sufficient to compensate for any such decreases, our net market value (“NMV”) will decline. Our stockpile of indium may also decrease over time due to sales of indium against purchases of common shares that are priced lower than our NMV per common share. In such instances, our NMV per common share would rise. NMV is a non-GAAP measure-see below under “GAAP verses non-GAAP Disclosure.”

All of our indium transactions are negotiated by our Manager, a related party. Our Manager is paid a 2.0% per annum fee based on our NMV as compensation for these services. The NMV is determined by multiplying the number of kilograms of our indium holdings by the last spot price for indium published by Metal Bulletin PLC posted on Bloomberg L.P., plus cash and any other assets, less any and all of our outstanding payables, indebtedness and any other liabilities.

Our officers and directors have limited experience in stockpiling the metal indium prior to joining the Company, although our chief executive officer had experience purchasing, selling, storing and lending precious metals, base metals, non-exchange traded metals, and illiquid metals.

Our Manager:

- first and foremost, purchases and stockpiles indium ingots with a minimum purity level of 99.99% on our behalf;
- negotiates storage arrangements for our indium stockpile in warehouses or third-party facilities located in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands and/or the United Kingdom;
- makes sure the stockpile is fully insured by either the storage facility's insurance policy, a separately purchased insurance policy, or both;
- purchases insurance on standard industry terms to insure the indium which we own during its transportation to and from the storage facility;
- is responsible for conducting limited inspections of the indium delivered to us;
- relies on the good faith of its suppliers to provide indium that meets our requirements. If indium is purchased from a third-party supplier that is not known to be a regular indium industry supplier, our Manager, at its discretion, may hire, at our expense, an independent lab to perform random assay tests to verify the purity of the indium. The Manager uses only reputable assayers recommended by reliable third-party sources;
- may lend, lease and/or sell indium from our stockpile, based on market conditions;
- publishes on our website the spot price of indium, our NMV and the quantity of indium held in inventory on a bi-weekly basis.

Metal Bulletin's bi-weekly indium price quotation is posted on our website, www.smg-indium.com. If for any reason, Metal Bulletin's bi-weekly indium price quotation is not available, other independent indium quotation providers are available including Platt's Metals Week, Metal-Pages Ltd., Asian Metal Ltd. and Metal Prices. Within two business days of any change in inventory held, the quantity of indium will be published on our website.

We are not legally prohibited from pursuing other business strategies pursuant to our certificate of incorporation, as amended, or any other corporate document. If based on market conditions our Manager determines that it may be in our best interest to expand our lending, leasing and/or selling activities beyond what is necessary to cover operating expenses or if the Manager determines that we should begin actively speculating on short-term fluctuations in indium prices or pursue strategic transactions with other companies operating in the indium market including the Federal Government, the Manager will be required to obtain the approval of our board of directors to adopt such a strategic change in our business directive. Additionally, we will promptly notify stockholders of any such modifications to our stated business plan. Our operations have been limited to purchasing, stockpiling, lending or leasing the metal indium. Recently, our board of directors granted management the authority to sell indium from inventory if management believes the price of indium is advantageous.

Suppliers

We have and intend to stockpile already mined and processed indium ingots with a minimum purity level of 99.99%, known as 4N or four nines grade. Based on common industry knowledge and our established indium industry relationships, we can determine which companies are regular indium industry suppliers. We consider companies granted indium export licenses from the Chinese government as regular indium industry suppliers. We consider companies such as Teck Resources Limited., Xstrata Plc, Indium Corporation of America, Umicore Indium Products Co. Ltd., Molycorp Inc. and Aim Specialty Materials as regular industry suppliers because they are all well known within the industry and have well established reputations. We consider metal trading houses listed in our ‘‘Competition’’ section like Traxys North America LLC, Glencore International AG, Wogen PLC, 5N Plus Inc., etc. that have years and in some cases, decades of experience within the industry as regular indium industry suppliers. We use subjective criteria to determine whom we do business with and for competitive reasons we do not disclose specifically which companies we intend to do business with. Currently, an established regular indium industry designated supplier list does not exist.

Strategy and Policies

Through December 31, 2012, we purchased approximately 47.0 metric tons of indium and we have fully met our commitment of utilizing 85% of the net proceeds from our initial public offering (“IPO”) to purchase indium. Our business model is premised on the long-term appreciation in the value of our indium stockpile. If there is a significant appreciation in the price of indium, we may sell some or all of the indium held in our stockpile. Our business plan could be adversely affected by the substantial competition we face in the marketplace. There are a substantial number of manufacturers that require indium for the production of flat panel displays (“FPDs”), liquid crystal display (“LCDs”), personal digital assistant (“PDAs”), light emitting diodes (“LEDs”) and copper indium gallium selenide (“CIGS”) thin film photovoltaics. We expect to compete with manufacturers for purchase of the primary indium supply or sales of our indium stockpile. The fact that many of these companies have more substantial resources than us and have established relationships with indium industry suppliers may prove to be detrimental to our ability to effectuate our business plan.

We may face direct competition from market participants in purchasing or selling our stockpile of indium. There are no other companies, known to us, that have a business model solely dedicated to the purchasing and stockpiling of indium. However, we would have to potentially compete with miners, refiners, suppliers, end-users, traders and other market participants in purchasing or selling indium. The companies listed in the ‘‘Competition’’ section are a partial list of companies that are well known indium industry participants that either mine, refine, use, and or trade indium. These companies would be considered indirect competition.

We have purchased only a limited quantity of indium from the recycling market. After extensive discussions with indium industry participants, we determined that it is not feasible for us to buy substantial quantities of indium directly from the recycling companies. Recycling scrap indium into 3N7 or higher purity metal ingot is a complex and time consuming process. Typically, end users (i.e. FPD manufacturers) establish contracts directly with the recyclers. Pursuant to such contracts, the end user supplies the recycler with scrap indium and the recycler specially processes, refines, and then returns the purified recaptured indium to the end user. Typically, recyclers do not sell the recycled indium to anyone else other than the end user who supplied the scrap indium. Industry insiders consider the recycling market a ‘‘closed loop.’’ End users and recyclers do not disclose the particulars of their relationships and contracts. This inaccessibility will limit us to the primary indium market. The primary market is smaller than the recycling market and may affect our ability to purchase any additional indium. Furthermore, Chinese export restrictions may serve to further reduce our access to more than 50% of the world’s primary indium production.

The indium market is illiquid and considered small compared to the base metals. There are a limited number of suppliers and purchasers of indium. If new companies are formed to purchase and stockpile indium, and in the event we raise additional capital to purchase more indium, this may adversely affect our ability to procure sufficient quantities of indium on a timely basis or even at all.

Indium Price Trends

The annual average price of indium, as published by Metal Bulletin and posted on Bloomberg L.P., decreased from $696 per kilogram in 2011 to $528 per kilogram in 2012; a decline of 24.1%. In 2012, indium traded in a range from $450 per kilogram to $600 per kilogram and ended the year at $485 per kilogram, which represented a decrease of 14.9% from the closing price of $570 per kilogram at the end of 2011. The average price of indium had increased from $567 per kilogram in 2010 to $696 per kilogram in 2011.

Accounting for Direct Sales and Lending Transactions

From time to time we may enter into ‘‘direct sales and or ‘‘lending’’ transactions. Under a ‘‘direct sale’’ transaction, we would record as income, or loss, the difference between the proceeds received from the sale of indium and the indium carrying value. We engage in lending indium from time to time as a means of generating income to help cover annual operating expenses. A typical loan contract would be for terms of six months or less, and in almost no circumstance would it exceed a period of one year. As lender, we negotiate an Unconditional Sale and Purchase Agreement (‘‘USPA’’) with a prospective borrower. As part of the USPA, once all terms are reviewed and approved by our management team, we physically deliver indium to the borrower.

In indium lending transactions, we exchange a specified tonnage and purity of indium for cash. Title and the risks and rewards of such indium ownership pass to the purchaser/counterparty in the lending transaction. We simultaneously enter into an agreement with such counterparty in which it unconditionally commits to purchase and the counterparty unconditionally commits to sell a specified tonnage and purity of indium that is to be delivered to us at a fixed price and at a fixed future date in exchange for cash (the USPA). In some cases, the USPA may contain terms providing the counterparty with substantial disincentives ("penalty fees") for nonperformance of the return of indium to the Company as a means to assure our future supply of indium. While we believe that this risk would be mitigated by the penalty fee features of the USPA, it is nonetheless a risk associated with a transaction of this type. We account for USPA transactions on a combined basis (sale and purchase) and evaluate whether, and in what period, other income may be recognized based on the specific terms of any arrangements. We disclose unconditional purchase obligations under these arrangements and, if applicable, accrue net losses on such unconditional purchase obligations.

There is no established market lending rate for indium. The terms of the USPA contracts stipulate that the indium returned must be of equivalent quantity and purity. In the event of a loan to the producer, in which we have received dollars for the indium lent, there is a risk that the producer will not return the equivalent quantity or quality indium. Failure of the producer to perform is a risk to our business if the price of indium appreciates and we cannot replace the loaned indium at the same or a lower price than we loaned the indium. The ability of the borrower to satisfy the commitment to return the equivalent quantity and purity of indium is a business risk that we face in a lending transaction. However, the penalty fee aspect as detailed in our USPA, if included, would somewhat mitigate our overall business risk because the penalty fee would provide funds for us to purchase indium from other sources at less than favorable prices (if applicable). Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the borrower defaults on its obligations under the USPA, there is always the risk that we might not be able to replace the indium lent at favorable prices. In such instances, we may not be able to recoup our losses through litigation and we would assume the loss which could negatively impact our NMV.

Indium Market Overview

About Indium

Indium (symbol In) is a rare, very soft, silvery-white malleable metal with a bright luster. It is number 49 on the Periodic Table of Elements with an atomic weight of 114.81. Indium is chemically similar to aluminum and gallium, but more closely resembles zinc. Indium is a rare element and ranks 61st in abundance in the Earth's crust at an estimated 240 parts per billion by weight. This makes it about three times more abundant than silver or mercury. Indium occurs predominantly in the zinc-sulfide ore mineral, sphalerite. Indium is produced mainly from residues generated during zinc ore processing, but is also found in iron, lead, and copper ores. According to the USGS, the average indium content of zinc deposits from which it is recovered, ranges from less than 1 part per million to 100 parts per million. Its occurrence in nature with other base metal ores is sub-economic for indium recovery. Pure indium in metal form is considered non-toxic by most sources.

Properties and Characteristics of Indium

Indium is very malleable and ductile and can be easily formed into a wide variety of fabrications. Another distinctive characteristic of indium is that it retains its softness at temperatures approaching absolute zero degrees, making it ideal for cryogenic (freezing or very low temperature) and vacuum applications. The properties of indium may be summarized as follows:

- **Low melting point alloy:** It is useful in the high-end optical industry where lenses can be held with the alloy instead of the lens surfaces during the polishing process to minimize surface distortion.

- **Lead-free and mercury-free solder industries:** It is commonly used by environmentally friendly electronics goods manufacturers and high-energy alkaline dry cell batteries producers in their respective industries. This reduces or eliminates the use of lead and mercury in soldering.

- **Cold Welding:** Oxide-free indium has the ability to cold-weld or attach to itself. Parts coated with indium can be bonded together without the application of heat or chemicals.

- **Reduce gold scavenging:** When soldering to gold or gold-plated surface, solder has a tendency to dissolve gold into the joint. The addition of indium to solder will reduce this tendency.

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- **Bond glass, quartz and ceramics:** These materials cannot be bonded with traditional solders. Indium's unique cold-welding properties allow it to produce a bond in a variety of non-metal applications.

- **Transparent Electrical Conductor:** When indium (in the form of indium-tin-oxide) is coated onto various materials such as glass or plastic films, it acts as a transparent electrical conductor and an infrared reflector.

- **Malleable:** Because indium is so soft and pliable (malleable), it can easily fill voids between two surfaces, even at cryogenic (freezing or very low) temperatures.

Demand for Indium

Indium is an indispensable raw material to the LCD market. Currently, a very small amount of indium is required in the fabrication of the vast majority of flat panel displays ("FPD's") produced. This is the primary use of indium today, accounting for nearly two thirds of indium consumption.

Demand for indium, driven by the LCD industry, has grown in the last decade as flat panel displays have effectively driven the once dominant cathode ray tube ("CRT") into obsolescence. Indium, in the form of indium-tin-oxide ("ITO"), creates the optically transparent electrodes that drive LCD displays on TVs, computer monitors, laptops, tablets, cell phones and other devices. Beyond a few niche applications, LCDs currently do not function without indium and, there is no practical, large scale, substitute transparent conductive oxide. According to investor presentations made by Corning Incorporated, one of the world's largest LCD glass manufacturers, LCD glass demand has grown from 1.7 billion square feet in 2007 to about 3.5 billion square feet in 2012 and could grow to 3.76 billion square feet in 2013.

The cost of the indium contained within an LCD display, relative to the cost of the actual LCD display, is marginal, representing about 1% of the total cost of production. Therefore, industry experts believe that a sharp rise in the price of indium is unlikely to significantly reduce demand for the metal by the LCD industry.

Indium supply is constrained by global smelting capacity capable of indium extraction and production levels, as reported by USGS, have increased over the last three years after decreasing from 2006 through 2009. Indium is a minor by-product of zinc mining (and to a lesser extent, lead and tin) representing a small credit to production. The value of indium mined in 2012 was approximately $354 million, representing 1.4% of the value of the $25 billion zinc market in 2012. Currently, there are no indium mines and zinc producers do not increase zinc production for the purpose of extracting additional quantities of indium.

Although production scrap is reworked in the normal course of operations, it is not currently economical to recycle indium from post-consumer scrap from sources such as used LCD displays.

New technology driven applications for indium are emerging in LED lighting, thin-film solar PVs and high performance semiconductors. In recent government sponsored reports, the U.S. and Europe have each identified indium as a critical metal upon which important industries, including clean energy, are dependent. China, Japan and South Korea also view indium as critical to their industries and are either developing strategic stockpiles, or laying the groundwork to do so.

According to USGS, the total production of primary indium was estimated to be 670 and 662 mt in 2012 and 2011, respectively. We calculated, based on the prices Metal Bulletin posted on Bloomberg L.P., that the average price for indium was $527.63 and $696.28 per kilogram in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Based on these figures, we determined that the size of the primary indium market was approximately $354 million and $461 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Industry information with regards to monthly sales volumes and dollar values of indium transactions is not readily available. Indium does not trade on any forwards or futures exchanges and there are no indium forwards or futures contracts.

In a June 2010 report titled "Critical Raw Materials for the EU" (http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/raw-materials/critical/index_en.html), the European Commission identified a list of 14 economically important raw materials, including indium, which is subject to a higher risk of supply interruption. There are a number of reasons for this heightened supply risk, one of which is the high concentration of the production of a raw material in a given non-EU country. In the case of indium, over 50% of production is based in China. In March 2012, the Commission provided a preliminary analysis into the added value and feasibility of a possible stockpiling program of raw materials, including indium. Based on a study commissioned by the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, referenced in the 2010 report, the demand for indium from emerging technologies is expected to grow from 234 mt in 2006 to 1911 mt in 2030. Indium’s demand in 2030 could exceed 2006 supply levels by 3.29 times. Also, a December 2010 report published by the U.S. Department of Energy entitled, “Critical Materials”, suggests that over 1500 mt of indium could be consumed annually by 2025 for clean energy technologies alone.

Applications

FPDs, LCDs & LEDs

Indium is an essential raw material for a number of consumer electronics applications. The primary commercial application of indium is in coatings for the FPD industry. Indium is most useful when chemically processed with tin-oxide to form ITO, an optically transparent and electrically conductive material. Sputtering targets are placed in a vacuum and thin layers of ITO are then applied as electrical contacts onto LCD glass; the thin, technically pristine sheets of glass used to produce LCDs on electronic devices like television sets, computers and mobile phones. In addition to its unique combination of transparency and conductivity, ITO is also preferred for use in LCD technology due to its other unique qualities of low melting point, good uniformity (which is suitable for large LCDs), fast etching

time and long life span. Production of ITO thin-film coatings accounted for approximately 66.0% of global indium consumption. Of the remaining 34.0% of the global indium market, other end uses include solders, alloys and compounds, 27.0%; electrical components, semiconductors and PV 7.0%.

Currently, the new generation of LED backlit LCD TVs and computer monitors, as well as organic light emitting (‘‘OLED’’) TVs and displays, all use indium. LED is a semiconductor device that emits visible light or infrared radiation when an electric current is passed. The visible emission, often a high-intensity light, is useful in a whole host of applications. Most LED’s, such as blue, green and white LEDs, require indium. LEDs are a rapidly expanding market. An early use of high brightness LEDs (“HB-LEDS”) was in the automotive sector in the form of lights, dashboard lights and in traffic signals. Backlighting for TVs, computers and cell phones currently drive the bulk of LED demand. LED use in general lighting is in the early stages of adoption and is expected to be a very large market. Japanese LED light bulb sales surpassed incandescent sales in 2011.

Solar Energy Technology

Indium-based CIGS is a new semiconductor material comprised of copper, indium, gallium, and selenium. Its main use is for high-efficiency photovoltaic cells (CIGS cells), in the form of thin-film photovoltaic. The thin-film photovoltaic has several advantages over traditional solar energy technologies. It is lightweight, can be applied on uneven surfaces and can be rolled up when not in use. CIGS shows great promise in the lab in achieving high conversion efficiencies at low costs. According to the USGS, CIGS solar cells require approximately 50 metric tons of indium to produce 1 gigawatt ("GW") of solar power. We believe that over time, as manufacturing efficiencies are achieved through mass production, consumption of indium per GW of CIGS production will decrease by as much as fifty percent compared to USGS's estimate. Research is underway to develop a low-cost manufacturing process for flexible CIGS solar cells that would yield high production throughput. Flexible CIGS solar cells are already in use in roofing materials, and we believe they could also be used in other building integrated photovoltaics (“BIPVs”) and in various applications in the aerospace, military and recreational industries.

Other Uses

- Indium is also used in the manufacture of low-melting-temperature alloys. An alloy consisting of 24.0% indium and 76.0% gallium is liquid at room temperature.

- Some indium compounds such as indium antimonide, indium phosphide, and indium nitride are semiconductors with useful properties.

- Indium is also used in Laser Diodes (LDs) based on compound semiconductors.

- Ultrapure indium, specifically high purity trimethyl indium, is used in compound semiconductors.

- Indium oxide is used as transparent conductive glass substrate in the making of electroluminescent panels.

- Indium is also used as a light filter in low pressure sodium vapor lamps.

- Indium is suitable for use in control rods for nuclear reactors, typically in an alloy containing 80.0% silver, 15.0% indium, and 5.0% cadmium.

- 111-Indium (isotope) is used in medical imaging to monitor activity of white blood cells.

Supply of Indium

According to the USGS, the top five indium producing countries in the world in 2012 and 2011 were China, Japan, Canada, Republic of Korea and Belgium. China's refinery production of indium was approximately 390 and 380 metric tons in 2012 and 2011, respectively. This is approximately 58% and 53% of the annual total global refined primary production of 670 mt. and 640 mt. in 2012 and 2011, respectively. According to the USGS, annual worldwide production had ranged between 546 mt to 609 mt per year from 2007 to 2010. Worldwide annual production further increased to an estimated 662 mt in 2011 and to 670 mt in 2012.

The recycling of indium has increased in recent years. The indium recycling market is now larger than primary refinery production. Recycling scrap indium into 3N7 or higher purity metal ingot is extremely complex and time consuming. Japan is the primary market for indium recycling, with over 450 metric tons per year ("tpy") of secondary indium production capacity, according to Roskill. If recycling activity continues to grow and becomes more efficient, this may serve to increase the total worldwide indium supply.

China

According to the USGS, China controls over 50% of the world's refined indium production. There are a number of major producers in China, but also numerous smaller producers, relying on purchasing the concentrates from the larger base-metal refiners. China produces approximately 390 metric tons of indium per year.

World Refined Indium Production (Metric Tons)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
China	320	310	280	340	380	390
Korea, Republic of	50	75	70	70	70	70
Japan	60	65	67	70	70	70
Canada	50	45	40	67	75	70
Belgium	30	30	30	30	30	30
Russia	12	12	4	n/a	5	5
France	10	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brazil	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5	5
Peru	6	6	25	n/a	n/a	n/a
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Countries	25	25	30	27	27	30
World Total	563	568	546	609	662	670

(1) Table is taken from the U.S Geological Survey Minerals Commodities Summaries, January 2008 through January 2013.

China is responsible for most of the increased global zinc and indium production in the last two decades. China has now become the world’s largest producer and consumer of metals and minerals. Much of China’s demand for zinc is a result of infrastructure expansion. The massive development of their mining and smelting industry strained the resources of the country and had a detrimental impact on the environment. The Chinese government responded to this adversity with a policy of replacing small, dirty and inefficient plants with large, new and efficient smelters and refineries designed to comprehensively recover by-products that would otherwise be waste. Additionally, Chinese zinc ores are uncommonly high in their indium content. As Chinese zinc output swelled to approximately 40% of global production, the Chinese policy of comprehensive recovery resulted in a surge of indium production.

The Chinese government restricts the export of indium with taxes and quotas. In December 2009, China announced it would reduce export taxes on unwrought indium, indium scrap and indium powder from the 10.0% to 15.0% level in 2009 to 5.0% in 2010. In December 2012, China's Ministry of Commerce published the list of indium exporters with the first batch of export quotas for 2013. There are 16 companies on the list, one company less than 2012. The approved export quota volume for the first batch of 2013 represents approximately 60% of the total export quota volume for the year. According to the list, the first batch of quotas awarded to each company is the same as the previous year. The indium export quota volume for the first batch of 2013 is 138.26 mt. Therefore, the Chinese export quota for 2013 is approximately 231 mt of indium, essentially unchanged from 2012.

Canada

The USGS estimated that in 2012 Canada produced 70 mt of indium, a slight decrease from the 75 mt produced in 2011. Teck Resources Ltd. is the largest producer of indium in Canada.

United States

The United States does not produce any primary domestic indium and relies on imports from China, Canada, Japan, Russia, and other countries. Very little indium is recycled in the United States. We believe this is because there is no infrastructure for the collection of used indium-containing products.

New Production

“Critical Materials Strategy”, a 2010 U.S. Department of Energy report highlighting the availability of metals required for the development of clean energy technologies and identifies approximately 50 mt of new indium production they expect annually by 2015. The countries and respective supplies that are assumed to be coming online by 2015 are (i) Australia (15 mt per year), (ii) South America (15–20 mt per year), (iii) Brazil (15 mt per year) and (iv) Russia (2 mt per year).

Zinc Supply

According to the USGS, total worldwide zinc production was 12.8 million mt in 2011 and an estimated 13.0 million mt in 2012. Yearly zinc production dwarfs the 2012 estimated total primary refined indium production figures of 670

mt. Total indium production represents approximately one hundredth of one percent of total zinc production on an annual basis.

Zinc is a loosely amalgamated industry, with the top 10 producers accounting for only 40% and 44% respectively of mined and smelted zinc, as reported by Zincor at the July 2011 Southern African Metals Conference:

Flat Panel Displays (FPDs)

We believe the demand for indium will grow for the foreseeable future. We believe the markets for flat panel displays are strong, particularly for larger display televisions, tablet computers and smartphones. We expect that overall growth in the LCD industry will be driven by an increase in the average display size and as well as growth in unit sales of LCD displays which in turn will continue to generate increased demand for indium.

LCD TV demand has grown approximately 21% annually since 2008. According to the LCD TV Association, LCD TV unit sales grew from 105 million units in 2008 to an estimated 225 million units in 2012. The Association projects LCD TV shipments to increase to 273 million units in 2015. Although the annual rate of unit growth is slowing, there is a pronounced trend towards the consumption of larger screen sizes. Larger display panels consume substantially greater quantities of indium. The LCD TV Association stated in February 2012 that the percentage of sales of 40-inch+ LCD TVs has been increasing as consumers continue to adopt larger screen sizes. In 2015, 40-inch+ sizes are expected to account for 38% of total LCD TV panel demand, which was previously forecasted to reach only 34%. In October 2012, DisplaySearch reported that the average TV panel diagonal had increased from 34.8” in August 2011 to 36.8” in August 2012. Digitimes Research reported in November 2012 that they expect TV applications will see a significant increase in average panel area in 2013 amid growing demand for bigger screens. They expect the average TV panel size will be 38.8” in 2013, up from 36.6” in 2012, as shipments to the 29-inch, 39-inch and 50-inch and larger segments will all go up. From 2007 to 2011, the annual increase in average size was between 0.8" to 1.0". These larger increases are considered significant. The 2” average increase in LCD TV diagonals last year represents a 12% increase in the actual display size. This in turn equates to a 12% increase in indium consumed as a result of LCD TV manufacturing. The following example illustrates the exponential impact increased display diagonals (size) have on display area and, therefore, on indium consumption.

When a 40” TV is replaced by an 80” TV, the diagonal has doubled, but the total area of the TV screen has quadrupled.

According to DisplaySearch, there are several factors leading to increases in the average LCD TV panel size:

- The recent increase in the variety of new screen sizes has led many customers to choose the larger sizes, such as moving from 26” to 29”, from 37” to 39”, from 46” to 50”, and from 55" to 60”.
- As consumers replace older LCD TVs, they tend to choose a larger size. Many consumers in North America originally had a 32” LCD TV in their bedroom and a 40-50” set in their living room, and are upgrading to a 39" or 40” set in their bedroom and a 50” or larger set for the living room.
- LCD TV brands are promoting larger sizes in order to preserve profit margins.

In the spring of 2012, DisplaySearch updated their global TV replacement study. They found that in the prior year, the TV replacement cycle had decreased on a global scale, from 8.4 to 6.9 years. The study found that the most critical driver of TV replacement in nearly all countries was a desire to trade up in size, followed by wanting to own a flat panel TV with improved picture quality. In general, mainstream LCD devices are trending toward larger panel sizes, which require more indium per unit. The desire to own the latest technology with the best picture quality is apparent in the sales of Apple’s new Retina Displays and the interest evident at the 2013 Consumer Electronics Show for Ultra HD 4K TVs. Demand for touch screens is also accelerating. Touch screens routinely use ITO in the touch subsystem as well as in the LCD front plane, requiring an extra layer of ITO. Apple’s iPhones and iPads are examples of capacitive touch screen technology utilizing ITO to offer higher clarity and quality of the display image. Nearly all of these

display technologies rely on ITO as a transparent conductor, and NanoMarkets LLC, a leading provider of market and technology research and industry analysis services, expects the market for ITO to grow from $3.2 billion in 2009 to $10.9 billion in 2016.

LED Industry

The LED TV market has grown rapidly over the last few years, and is estimated to have reached nearly 150 million units in 2012, representing nearly 69% of the total TV market. The LED lighting market also continues to grow as declining prices drive increased market penetration.

In a November 2012 investor presentation, Aixtron SE, a manufacturer of metal organic chemical vapor deposition ("MOCVD") equipment for the LED industry, reported that the number of LED units surpassed 50 million units in 2011 and is expected to surpass 100 million units in 2013 and should approach 200 million units in 2017; a fourfold increase in 6 years. More significantly, Aixtron reported that larger chip sizes are leading to substantially increased epitaxial area production, creating increased demand for raw materials, including indium. Specifically, Aixtron forecasts that the 8 year compound annual growth rate (“CAGR”) for material area growth in LED production from 2009 to 2017 will be 59%, rising to approximately 115 million square meters by 2017. Aixtron reported that the bulk of this growth is expected to come from the LED lighting market as LED lighting reaches the economic tipping point (the point at which it is more cost effective to purchase LED bulbs versus incandescent bulbs).

In September 2009, Bloomberg News reported that at a metals conference in Beijing, Feng Juncong, an analyst at Beijing Antaike Information Development Co., Ltd., the state-backed research group, stated that ‘‘Indium used in LED may exceed 100 mt by 2015.’’ We believe this would represent a very large new demand driver for indium and consume a substantial portion of the world’s primary indium supply, if this projection were to become a reality.

Solar Industry

Indium is increasingly being used as a crucial raw material in the solar energy industry, in the form of thin-film solar panels. According to the United States’ National Renewable Energy Laboratory, to produce 20 Gigawatts of solar power by the year 2050, the United States will need 400 mt of indium per year for the production of photovoltaic modules and systems alone.

Although investment in thin-film solar power slowed in 2012, GTM Research, in its June 2012 publication, “Thin Film 2012 – 2016: Technologies, Markets and Strategies for Survival,” forecasts global thin film production will rebound in 2015/2016, when the total market is expected to recover to $7.6 billion. In particular, the report forecasts strong growth in the CIGS technology segment, forecasting production at 4 GW in 2016. At current and projected

efficiencies in CIGS production, 4 GW of production would consume between 100 mt and 200 mt of indium annually, representing a substantial increase in indium demand.

GTM Research further reported that in 2011, Solar Frontier established itself as a dominant supplier with roughly 400 MW of CIGS PV shipments, but companies such as MiaSole Inc., recently acquired by Hanergy of China, and Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Ltd. of Taiwan could emerge in the next few years as top thin film suppliers with cost of manufacturing approaching $0.50 per watt. Nanosolar, Inc., another CIGS manufacturer, received $90 million in additional funding in 2012 to allow its CIGS thin-film photovoltaic factory to continue to scale and improve. With continued venture investments and increased interest from global industrial conglomerates, GTM Research predicts other major CIGS acquisitions in the near future.

Raw material costs typically account for the bulk share of thin film manufacturing costs. However, raw materials for the actual active photovoltaic layer of a thin-film module are typically quite small. GTM reports that for MiaSole Inc., the cost of the CIGS layer accounts for only $0.06/W, or 7% of production cost in 2011. They further report that even if indium prices doubled, CIGS module prices would only increase by $0.03/W, a 3.5% increase in the CIGS production. Therefore, as in the case of LCD, the cost of indium in CIGS production is a relatively small driver.

Government Stockpiling

The State Reserve Bureau of China (“SRB”) purchased 60 metric tons of indium from domestic producers in August of 2012 and another 20 metric tons in October 2012. This material was in addition to 30 metric tons purchased for a strategic stockpile in 2008. Most traders and producers believe that the SRB plans to continue stockpiling additional indium ingot in the future, although the exact tonnage is uncertain.

The European Commission’s 2012 stockpiling report stated that the South Korean government maintains a stockpile of 60 days of indium imports and that South Korea’s Public Procurement Service purchased 5 metric tons of indium in 2008.

The European Commission’s 2012 stockpiling report stated that Japan planned to stockpile 42 metric tons of indium plus 18 days of additional inventory. There are no official reports stating whether or not the Japanese government has purchased any indium as of December 31, 2012.

Substitutes and Alternatives to Indium

In a 2009 report titled, ‘‘Indium Tin Oxide and Alternative Transparent Conductor Markets,’’ NanoMarkets expects the market for ITO substitutes to grow from $30 million in 2009 to almost $940 million in 2016. Such alternatives include other transparent conductive oxides (TCOs), carbon nanotube-based formulations, other nanomaterials, composites

and metals. NanoMarkets also expects the market for ITO to grow from $3.2 billion in 2009 to $10.9 billion in 2016. Based on these figures, ITO substitution is expected to grow from less than 1% of the total market in 2009 to approximately 8% of the total market in 2016. According to the USGS, indium's recent price volatility and various supply concerns associated with the metal have accelerated the development of ITO substitutes. Antimony tin oxide (ATO) coatings, which are deposited by an ink-jetting process, have been developed as an alternative to ITO coatings in LCDs and have been successfully annealed to LCD glass. A potential drawback to using ATO is the fact that the metal antimony and many of its compounds are toxic. Materials such as carbon nanotubes and graphene have advantages over ITO such as relative lower cost, compatibility with flexible substrates and improved performance in certain applications. Carbon nanotube coatings, applied by wet-processing techniques, have been developed as an alternative to ITO coatings in flexible displays, solar cells and touch screens. ITO is considered brittle as are some other potential substitutes like aluminum-zinc-oxide. The resistive touch screen market and the flexible display market are most ripe for alternatives to ITO and other brittle TCOs that cannot stand up to repeated poking and flexing. Capacitive technology (used in screens for smartphones like Apple's iPhone), on the other hand, offers high clarity and quality of the display image and since it does not work by poking with a stylus, the capacitive screen can more easily make use of ITO and other brittle TCOs. Graphene is another TCO developed as a substitute for ITO that works well in labs, especially for touch screens and flexible displays. Some labs actually manufacture graphene by growing it on an indium substrate. Poly (3, 4-ethylene dioxythiophene) (PEDOT) has also been developed as a substitute for ITO in flexible displays and organic light-emitting diodes (OLED). PEDOT can be applied in a variety of ways, including spin coating, dip coating and printing techniques. Researchers have recently developed a more adhesive zinc oxide nanopowder to replace ITO in LCDs. Although graphene, carbon nanotubes, PEDOTS and the other TCOs may be viable alternatives, there remain several unknowns. It is not known if manufacturers of special materials can successfully mass produce enough of these specialty materials to supply industry, how well these new materials will perform over the long-term in consumer based products and what the opportunity cost would be to the Flat Panel Display (FPD) Industry to transition from ITO to these other alternatives. The FPD manufacturers have already spent tens of billions of dollars building fabs designed to use ITO. Lastly, the cost per kilogram of some of these alternative materials may also be volatile. According to the USGS, indium phosphide can be substituted by gallium arsenide in solar cells and in many semiconductor applications. Hafnium can replace indium in nuclear reactor control rod alloys. Potential drawbacks using gallium and hafnium as replacements for indium is the fact that both these metals are also considered expensive, have highly volatile price histories and are both byproduct metals like indium. Gallium is a byproduct of aluminum production and hafnium is a byproduct of zirconium refinement. Total annual production of gallium is smaller than annual primary indium production. According to the USGS, world primary gallium production was estimated at 273 metric tons in 2012 and world primary hafnium production statistics are not available.

Government Regulation

General Description

There are no governmental regulations which will directly impact our intended operation of purchasing and lending indium. We intend to use standard industry commercial terms recognized by industry participants in connection with the storage and shipment of indium. A representative sample of such terms is listed below.

Purity. The recognized industry wide standard purity level is 99.99%.

Price. All purchases and sales of indium are individually negotiated. There is no fixed price ratio between 3N7, 4N or 5N material in the indium industry. Typically, in a regular indium market, balanced supply and demand, the higher the purity of the indium, the more it costs. 4N indium is slightly more expensive than 3N7. 5N is slightly more expensive than 4N. In a declining indium market, the price of 3N7 purity indium is often quoted at an even greater discount to indium with purities of 4N or 5N. In some cases, the prices may be as much as 2.0% to 5.0% lower. Typically, when the price of indium is appreciating, there is often no difference in the price of 3N7 purity indium compared to 4N or 5N purity metal.

Form. Indium Metal, 3N7 grade, Type 1 or Type 2, is received for storage in the form of ingots which have a uniform trapezoidal shape or uniform rectangular shape with square or rounded edges. The top and bottom surfaces are relatively flat and parallel.

Surface Characteristics. Indium is a silvery white metal with a bluish cast. Surfaces of the ingot are clean and free of dirt, grease, oil, cleaning residues, etc.

Dimensions. Nominal ingot dimensions are listed below for the two types of Indium.

	Weight	**Length**	**Width**	**Height**
Type 1	100 tr. oz (3.11 kg)	8.50 in./ 215.9 mm	3.25 in./ 82.5 mm	1.25 in./

				31.75 mm
	340/345 mm (bottom/top)	85/95 mm (bottom/top)		
Type 2	10 kg			45 mm

Production Lot Size. Each ingot shall be traceable to the refining lot or melt from which it was produced.

Packaging

Ingots. Ingots in a production lot shall be individually wrapped in a new, clean, transparent polyethylene bag which has a minimum thickness of 0.004 inches (4 mm). Both ends of the bag shall be closed by heat sealing.

Boxes. Each box from the supplier shall contain either a maximum of twenty 100 tr. oz. ingots or six 10 kg ingots with a total net weight of approximately 63 kg (2,000 tr. oz.).

Marking

Ingot. Each ingot in a refining lot or melt shall be permanently marked or stamped with identification information.

Boxes. Sufficient aluminum tags shall be affixed to each box and shall be marked with identification information.

Storage

Indium ingots shall be stored indoors, in a vault or vault like area of a warehouse which has been equipped with fire prevention sprinklers. Storage identity shall be maintained by contract and production lot number as indicated on each box and in shipping instructions.

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Security

Eight seals shall be affixed through holes bored in the top and bottom corners of the box to maintain the integrity of the box contents. Entry into vault areas for the purpose of shipments, inventory or qualitative maintenance inspections will be documented by use of logs and/or custodial reports.

Competition

Although we believe no other companies have our business model, we may have competition from miners, refiners, suppliers and traders of indium such as Huludao Zinc Industry Co. of China, Liuzhou China Tin Group, Jianxi Copper Co., Zhuzhou Smeltery Group Co., Ltd., Nanjing Foreign Economic & Trade Development Co., Ltd., Nanjing Sanyou Electronic Materials Co., Ltd., Huludao Nonferrous Metals (Group) I/E Co., Ltd., Nanjing Germanium Co., Ltd., Xiangten Zhengtan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd., Guangxi Intai Technology Co., Ltd., Hunan Jingshi Group, Laibin Debang Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., Shaoguan Huali Industrial Co., Ltd., Tianjin Indium Products Co. Ltd., Zhuzhou Keneng New Materials Co., Ltd., Teck Resources Limited, Xstrata Plc, Indium Corporation of America, Umicore Indium Products, Molycorp, Inc., Dowa Electronics Materials Co., Unionmet (Singapore) Limited, Aim Specialty Materials, Glencore International AG, Wogen PLC, RJH Trading Ltd., 5N Plus Inc., Hudson Metals Corporation, and Traxys North America LLC. We may also have competition from end users of indium. It is our belief that the top producers of FPD's are the largest purchasers of indium. Major producers of FPDs listed in alphabetical order, are AU Optronics, Chi Mei Optoelectronics, Chunghwa Picture Tubes, HannStar Display Co., Innolux, LG Phillips LCD, Quanta Display Inc., Samsung Electronics, Sharp Corp., and Sony Corp. These companies are likely competing with us for purchasing indium from industry suppliers.

Employees

We have no full-time employees. Our chief executive officer, president and chief operating officer provide services to us through the Manager. Our chief financial officer is a part-time employee and our administrative assistant is a part-time independent contractor.

Corporate Information

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed on behalf of directors and executive officers and any amendments to such reports filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Such reports and other information that we file with the SEC are available on our web site at http://www.smg-indium.com when such reports are available on the SEC website. Copies of this Annual Report on Form 10-K may also be obtained without charge electronically or by paper by contacting Alan Benjamin, SMG Indium Resources Ltd., by calling (212) 984-0635.

The public may also read and copy the materials we file with the SEC at its Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a web site at http://www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding companies that file electronically with the SEC. The contents of these websites are not incorporated into this filing.

Item 1A. ***Risk Factors***

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Before purchasing our units, common stock or warrants, you should carefully consider the following risk factors as well as other information contained in this Report, including our financial statements and the related notes. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently deem immaterial, also may become important factors that affect us. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could materially and adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you may lose some or all of your investment.

Factors That May Affect Our Business and Results of Operations

We have an unproven business model and it is uncertain whether the purchase, lending or sale of indium will generate sufficient revenues for us to sustain operations.

Our model for conducting business is still new and unproven. We have no revenues and incur operating losses. Based on our business model of purchasing and stockpiling indium we do not expect to generate revenues to sustain operation. Our cash balance at December 31, 2012 was $6.2 million. We believe that we have sufficient funds to sustain our operations for at least three years even after considering the fact that we may use up to $1.0 million to repurchase shares of our common stock. After such time, our ability to support ongoing annual cash operating expenses may depend upon our ability to either raise capital or our ability to generate revenue streams from purchasing, lending, leasing and selling indium. However, it is uncertain whether we will be able to raise additional capital or that the purchase, lending, leasing and sale of indium can generate sufficient revenues for us to survive. Accordingly, we are not certain that our business model will be viable.

We address a new market which may not develop as we predict or in a way that will justify our purchase of indium.

There is no public market for the sale of indium. Since indium is primarily a byproduct of zinc mining, the supply does not necessarily vary directly with market price. Currently, increases in primary indium production have been correlated to increases in zinc production. We may not, and our Manager may not, be able to acquire indium, or once acquired, lend or sell indium for a number of years. The pool of potential purchasers and sellers is limited and each transaction may require the negotiation of specific provisions. In addition, the supply of indium is limited. World refinery production of indium was estimated by the U.S. Geological Survey or USGS to have increased from 662 mt in 2011 to 670 mt in 2012. The total size of the primary indium market was approximately $354 million in 2012 based on the USGS's estimated production figure and Metal Bulletin's average price for indium of $527.63 per kilogram in 2012 as posted on Bloomberg L.P. The inability to purchase or sell on a timely basis in sufficient quantities could

have a material adverse effect on the share price of our common stock.

Information regarding the indium industry's largest producers and users, including data regarding exclusive long-term purchase or supply agreements, is limited and not readily available. Such inability to access this information places us at a potential competitive disadvantage, which may adversely affect our ability to purchase and stockpile indium.

Indium industry producers and users do not publicly disclose sufficient information to determine with certainty the largest producers and users of indium. In addition, company-specific indium usage is not information that is typically publicly disclosed by industry participants. This makes it difficult for investors to assess indium industry dynamics, our competition, and various other risks we face.

Industry producers, recyclers, secondary fabs, and end users do not reveal industry data quantifying the amount of indium purchased or sold under long-term exclusive supply contracts. As a result, we may not be able to determine if certain suppliers have long-term supply contracts with other parties, which may adversely affect our ability to obtain indium from such supplier. The lack of industry information could hinder our ability to purchase and stockpile or sell indium. In addition, we are not aware of any additional information, if any, regarding the indium market or the type of market information other industry producers, purchasers, suppliers and other market participants may possess. Our inability to access this information, if any, places us at a potential relative competitive disadvantage to other market participants who may have access to such information. This may adversely affect our ability to purchase and stockpile indium.

Investors may face difficulty accessing the quoted price for indium on a daily basis, which may negatively impact an investor's ability to assess the value of their investment.

Indium's market price is infrequently quoted and investors may have to pay for subscriptions to various data service providers to access such information. Metal Bulletin PLC, as posted on Bloomberg L.P., publishes the spot price of indium on a bi-weekly basis. We post on our website Metal Bulletin's published spot price of indium on a bi-weekly basis as well. Therefore, stockholders will not be able to access an updated spot price on a daily basis. Accordingly, investors in our common stock may not be able to readily access information regarding the current market price for indium prior to making an investment decision.

The lack of a recognized indium commodity exchange may negatively impact an investor's ability to assess the value of their investment.

Indium is not traded on any recognized commodity exchange. As such, direct hedging of the prices for future purchases cannot be undertaken. We do not currently have any long-term supply contracts with indium suppliers, so prices will vary with each transaction and the individual bids and offers received. Prices will vary based on the supply and demand for indium. There are no recognized futures or forwards market for indium. The pool of potential purchasers and sellers of indium is limited and each transaction may require the negotiation of specific provisions. Accordingly, a purchase or sale cycle may take several months to complete. In addition, the supply of indium is limited and we may experience additional difficulties purchasing indium in the event we are a significant buyer. The lack of a standardized indium exchange affects our ability to purchase and sell indium on a timely basis and could have a material adverse effect on the price of our securities.

In late April 2011, Metal-Pages.com, a subscription based metals information service provider, reported that the Kunming Fanya Non-ferrous Metals Exchange opened in China. Metal-Pages.com indicated that the exchange began trading silver and indium in standard lots of 100 grams. Based on indium closing price of $695 per kilogram on March 30, 2011, the Fanya Exchange's standard lot size of 100 grams is the equivalent of $69.50. Our average indium purchase order typically ranges from 500 kilograms to 2000 kilograms. This is approximately 5,000 to 20,000 times larger than the 100 gram standard lot size for indium on the Fanya Exchange. In mid-May 2011, Metal-Pages.com reported that physical delivery has not progressed smoothly on the Fanya Exchange. We have not been able to verify the veracity of these statements or if the Fanya Exchange is indeed a legitimate exchange and there is very little information available with regards to the Kunming Fanya Non-ferrous Metals Exchange. Based on the limited information available, it does not appear that the Fanya Exchange is large enough to satisfy the needs of regular indium industry market participants which may negatively impact an investor's ability to assess the value of their investment.

We expect to rely on a limited number of potential suppliers and purchasers of indium, which could affect our ability to buy and sell indium in a timely manner and negatively influence market prices.

The indium market is illiquid and considered small compared to the markets for base metals. There are a limited number of suppliers and purchasers of indium. If new companies are formed to purchase and stockpile indium, this would adversely affect our ability to procure or sell sufficient quantities of indium on a timely basis or even at all.

Relying on a limited number of potential suppliers of indium and potential customers who purchase indium could (1) make it difficult to buy and sell indium in a timely manner, (2) negatively influence market prices by potentially having to sell indium to cover our operating expenses, or (3) drive up market prices if we are a large purchaser of indium and there is an indium shortage. As of December 31, 2012, we have purchased an aggregate of 47.0 mt of indium using seven regular indium suppliers at an average price of $609 per kilogram. Except for purchasing from these suppliers, we have had limited discussion with other potential suppliers of indium and no other contracts or negotiations have been entered into with any other suppliers or purchasers of indium, and we cannot be certain that we will be able to purchase inventory in a timely manner or at favorable prices to purchase indium.

One of our principal stockholders controls a substantial interest in us and thus may influence certain actions requiring a stockholder vote.

William C. Martin, a member of our board of directors and, through an entity he controls, a member of our Manger, beneficially owns approximately 45.0% of our outstanding common stock with voting rights through a wholly owned entity Raging Capital Master Fund, Ltd. (formerly Raging Capital Fund L.P and Raging Capital Fund (QP), L.P) and his Individual Retirement Account. This percentage ownership does not take into consideration the potential exercise of any stock options and warrants controlled by William C. Martin either individually or through his affiliates. Mr. Martin is able to influence the outcome of all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors, amendment of our certificate of incorporation and approval of significant corporate transactions, and he will have significant influence over our management and policies. The interests of Mr. Martin and our stockholders' interests may not always align and taking actions which require stockholder approval, such as selling the company, may be more difficult to accomplish. Furthermore, in the event that Mr. Martin elects to sell a significant portion of his interest in the Company, such sale may materially affect the Company and our stock price would decrease.

The substitution of other materials for indium may decrease demand for indium and adversely affect the price of indium and, thus, our stock price.

Indium has substitutes in many, perhaps most, of its uses. Silicon has largely replaced indium in transistors. Gallium can be used in some applications as a substitute for indium in several alloys. In glass-coating applications, silver-zinc oxides or tin-oxides can be used. Zinc-tin oxides can be used in LCDs'. Other possible substitutes for indium glass coating are transparent carbon nanotubes and graphene. Indium phosphide can be substituted by gallium arsenide in solar cells and in many semiconductor applications. Hafnium can replace indium alloys in nuclear reactor control rods. The substitutions of such materials for indium may decrease the overall demand for indium, thereby lowering the price of indium and our common stock.

Our operating results are subject to fluctuation in the price of indium, which is subject to macroeconomic conditions that are largely outside of our control.

Our activities almost entirely will involve purchasing and stockpiling the metal indium. Therefore, the principal factors affecting the price of our securities are factors which affect the price of indium and are thus beyond our control. The value of our securities will depend upon, and typically fluctuate with, fluctuations in the price of indium. The market prices of indium are affected by rates of reclaiming and recycling of indium, rates of production of indium from mining, demand from end users of indium and indium-tin-oxide, and may be affected by a variety of unpredictable international economic, monetary and political considerations.

Macroeconomic considerations that may affect the price of indium include expectations of future rates of inflation, the strength of, and confidence in, the U.S. dollar, the currency in which the price of indium is generally quoted, and other currencies, interest rates and global or regional economic events. In addition to changes in production costs, shifts in political and economic conditions affecting indium producing countries may have a direct impact on their sales of indium. The fluctuation of the prices of indium is illustrated by the following table, which sets forth, for the periods indicated, the highs and lows of the spot price for indium:

Spot Indium Prices[(1)] 99.99% Purity (U.S.$/KG)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
High	910	1070	1025	750	730	530	650	870	600
Low	305	800	680	510	350	300	480	525	450

(1) Source: Metal Bulletin PLC from Bloomberg L.P.

The price of indium has declined substantially since it peaked in March 2005. The price for indium has declined 54.7% from its high of $1,070 per kilogram in March 2005 to $485 per kilogram as of December 31, 2012. Since we closed the first tranche of our initial private placement and purchased our first lot of indium at $450 per kilogram in December 2009, the price of indium has appreciated 7.8%. However, since we closed our IPO, the price of indium has dropped 35.8% from $755 per kilogram in May 2011 to $485 per kilogram at the end of 2012. Although the price of indium has increased to $550 per kilogram at March 8, 2013, there is no assurance that the price of indium will continue to appreciate.

There are additional supply and demand factors that could influence indium price volatility that could adversely impact our NMV.

Our activities primarily involve purchasing and stockpiling indium. The value of our securities will be highly sensitive to fluctuations in the price of indium. Historically, the fluctuations in these prices have been, and will continue to be, affected by numerous factors beyond our control. Such factors include, among others: demand for products that utilize indium directly or as a key ingredient including FPDs, LCDs, touch screens, LEDs specialty solders, low e-glass, and next generation CIGS thin film photovoltaics. The supply of indium could be impacted by increased or decreased levels of zinc production and increases or decreases in indium recycling and or reclamation. Furthermore, there is the risk of indium substitution in certain applications that could impact supply and demand.

Occupational exposure to indium-tin-oxide (ITO) has been linked to severe respiratory issues and may affect future demand for indium.

Publicly available epidemiological studies confirmed case reports which associated occupational exposure to ITO with the development of severe respiratory problems. Therefore, worker exposure due to ITO's growing use in the fabrication of LCDs is of particular concern and may potentially lead to manufacturers' substituting ITO with different transparent conductive oxides and thusly reducing demand for indium.

There may be a lack of correlation between indium prices, our NMV and our stock price and the amount the price of indium needs to appreciate for us to achieve breakeven results in our NMV is difficult for potential investors to accurately determine because it is highly dependent upon several variables.

Given the fee structure with our Manager and our operational expenses, the trading price of our common stock as listed on the OTC Bulletin Board, the OTCQB marketplace operated by Pink OTC Markets, Inc., or other quoted exchange, may not correlate with the trading price of indium. Regardless of our ability to purchase indium in a timely manner, we will incur projected yearly cash operating expenses of approximately $1.2 million. The price of indium would need to appreciate substantially to offset the reduction in our NMV due to these expenses. Based on our current stockpile of approximately 47.0 mt of indium, the price of indium would need to appreciate approximately $26 per kilogram annually to offset the potential reduction in NMV as a result of projected annual operating expenses of $1.2 million. It is highly dependent upon various variable factors including, but not limited to, the exact number of kilograms of indium purchased and the average price paid. As a result, there may be a lack of correlation between the trading price of indium, our NMV and our stock price.

There may be a lack of investment liquidity in our shares because we are not a mutual fund, a closed end fund, a trust company, an ETF or an ETN.

We are not a mutual fund, a closed end fund, a trust company, an exchange traded fund ("ETF") or an exchange traded note ("ETN") and our shares are not quoted on a national exchange. Therefore an investment in our common shares is not redeemable, not redeemable for our indium and liquidity may be limited. Furthermore, management currently controls the majority of our common shares, which are subject to lock-up requirements and Rule 144 restrictions, which serves to further reduce the float of common stock and its liquidity.

Our NMV is based on the price of 99.99% purity indium as quoted by Metal Bulletin and posted on Bloomberg L.P. Other information service providers may quote indium prices that differ from Metal Bulletin as posted on Bloomberg L.P., which may affect investors' ability to determine our NMV.

Metal Bulletin quotes the price of 99.99% (known as ''4N'') purity indium in US Dollars per kilogram in Rotterdam warehouse, the universally recognized standard for location and industry-wide pricing for physical metals. Other services may quote the price of indium differently from Metal Bulletin's price as quoted on Bloomberg L.P. for a variety of reasons such as variations in purity levels, location of material and source of origin. This may affect investors' ability to accurately determine our NMV.

99.97% purity indium (3N7) may differ in price from 99.99% purity indium (4N) or even 99.999% purity indium (5N) based on market conditions.

There is no fixed price ratio between 3N7, 4N or 5N material in the indium industry. All purchases and sales of indium are individually negotiated. Typically, in a regular indium market, balanced supply and demand, the higher the purity of the indium, the more it costs. 4N indium is slightly more expensive than 3N7. 5N is slightly more expensive than 4N. In a declining indium market, the price of 3N7 purity indium is often quoted at an even greater discount to indium with purities of 4N or 5N. In some cases, the prices may be as much as 2.0% to 5.0% lower. Typically, when the price of indium is appreciating, there is often no difference in the price of 3N7 purity indium compared to 4N or 5N purity metal. These variations in indium prices may affect investors' ability to accurately determine our NMV.

New York dealer price quotations may differ from European price quotations and Far East price quotations due to a variety of factors, which differences may affect investors' ability to accurately determine our NMV.

At any given time, there are varying price quotations between different regions in the world. Some factors that may influence price variability include regional natural disasters that may drive up the price within that certain region because a local shortage of material may develop. At times, a surplus of indium may develop in certain regions that drive down prices locally as compared to the rest of the world. We publish on our website our NMV bi-weekly. These changes in market conditions could negatively affect an investor's ability to accurately determine our NMV on a daily basis.

Our securities have had limited trading since our IPO, the price of our unit, warrant and common stock may experience extreme price and volume fluctuations and any volatility in our unit price could result in claims against us.

An active public market for our units, common stock or warrants has not developed or been sustained since our IPO. The market price of our securities has declined below the IPO price. The market price of our units may fluctuate significantly in response to the following factors, some of which are beyond our control:

- fluctuations in the spot price of indium;
- supply and demand for indium;
- variations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in market valuations of specialty metals companies;
- our announcements of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- future sales of securities; and
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts.

In the past, securities class action litigation has been brought against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

Due to our size and the illiquid nature of the indium market, we may have a direct impact on the price of indium.

We may have a direct impact on the price of indium. Due to our size and the illiquid nature of the indium market, we may inadvertently push prices up when deploying our cash to build our stockpile or conversely negatively impact the price of indium when and if we sell indium from our stockpile. This could have a substantial negative impact on our NMV and would be expected to cause a decrease in our stock price.

Approximately 58% of the world's refined indium production is controlled by China and more than 70% of the world's reserves of indium are located in the ground in China, which may adversely affect our ability to purchase or sell indium. If China curtails their international export quota of indium, it may affect our ability to purchase indium and could have a severe impact on world availability of indium and its price should we decide to sell indium.

China controls over 58% of the world's refined indium production and more than 70% of the world's indium reserves are located in the ground in China. There are a number of major producers in China, but also numerous smaller producers, relying on purchasing the concentrates, or unrefined ore, from the larger base-metal refiners. China produces approximately 390 metric tons of indium per year. If the Chinese government reduces export quotas or ceases all of its exports of indium, it may affect the availability of indium and our ability to purchase indium in a timely manner and may limit us to purchasing primary indium production from countries outside of China.

The Chinese government restricts indium's export with taxes and quotas. In December 2012, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce issued a quota allowing China to export 231 metric tons of indium in 2013, unchanged from 2012. Most of China's indium output is typically exported, with domestic demand unable to currently sustain production. If the Chinese government reduces export quotas or ceases all of its exports of indium, it may affect the global availability of indium and our ability to purchase indium. In addition, it may cause a severe global supply shortage resulting in substantial volatility in the price of indium, our NMV and our securities. Further, substantial volatility in the price of indium could affect our ability to sell our stockpile of indium.

Any disruptions in the operations of mining for zinc and other base metals, including earthquakes or other natural disasters, would have a direct impact on the production and availability of indium, which may adversely affect our ability to purchase indium.

Indium is primarily a byproduct of zinc mining. Zinc mines and other base metal mines by their nature are subject to many operational risks and factors that are completely outside of our control and could impact our business, operating results and ability to purchase indium. These operational risks and factors include, but are not limited to:

- unanticipated ground and water conditions and adverse claims to water rights;
- geological problems, including earthquakes and other natural disasters;
- metallurgical and other processing problems;
- lower than expected ore grades or recovery rates;
- accidents;
- delays in the receipt of or failure to receive necessary government permits;
- the results of litigation, including appeals of agency decisions;
- uncertainty of exploration and development;
- delays in transportation;
- labor disputes;
- inability to obtain satisfactory insurance coverage;
- unavailability of materials and equipment;
- the failure of equipment or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations; and
- the results of financing efforts and financial market conditions.

Any cessation in production by zinc metallurgical plants or shut down of base metal smelters capable of processing indium would have a direct impact on the availability of indium, which may adversely affect our ability to purchase indium.

Indium is primarily a byproduct of zinc mining. Indium is processed in metallurgical plants that specifically smelt, refine and extract indium from zinc and other base metals. Metallurgical plants by their nature are subject to many operational risks and economic factors that are completely outside of our control and could impact our business, operating results and ability to purchase indium. In 2010, Xstrata Plc permanently ceased operations of its copper and zinc metallurgical plants at the Kidd Metallurgical site in Timmins, Ontario, Canada. According to Roskill, a service provider of information on international metals and minerals markets, in its report titled ‘‘The Economics of Indium, 2003,’’ the Kidd Metallurgical Division was capable of refining up to 40 tons per year of indium. According to the USGS, Xstrata produced 11 tons of refined indium at Kidd Creek in 2007 and eight tons in 2008. Although the exact volume of lost output is still unclear, the American Metal Market reported on May 13, 2010 that Xstrata confirmed the smelter produced 11.5 tons in 2009. Similar reductions in the supply of indium could hinder our ability to purchase and stockpile indium.

The smelting process used to extract indium from zinc ore and to refine indium to higher purities uses highly toxic chemicals like sulfuric acid. Heightened global environmental concerns may lead to the closure of smelters that excessively pollute the environment. The closure of smelters that extract and refine indium may affect our ability to purchase indium in a timely manner.

Technological obsolescence may reduce demand for indium, which would adversely impact our NMV, our stock price and our ability to sell indium.

It is possible that the next generation TV or portable device market (‘‘PDA’’) screens may render the use of indium-tin-oxide obsolete. Considering approximately 84.0% of indium demand currently comes from the FPD market, this would drastically reduce demand for indium and cause a precipitous drop in the price of indium. This would have a substantially negative impact on our NMV and our stock price and make it very difficult to sell our indium.

Recycling of indium has increased in recent years which may reduce the demand for newly refined indium.

The recycling of indium has increased in recent years. The indium recycling market is now larger than primary refinery production. Global secondary indium production increased significantly during the past several years and now accounts for a greater share of indium production than primary production. The USGS stated in their 2010 indium summary that this trend is expected to continue in the future and several major secondary indium producers in Japan and the Republic of Korea have increased their recycling capacity. It is not known when or if the supply of recycled material from end products such as FPDs, LCDs or PDAs will re-circulate back into the recycling market, which may increase indium supply and negatively affect indium prices. If recycling activity continues to grow and becomes more efficient, this may adversely impact the price of indium and therefore the value of our stock.

Potential recessionary economic conditions may decrease demand for indium-based products and therefore adversely affect the price of indium, our ability to sell indium and lower our NMV and stock price.

There is a direct correlation between the price of indium and the NMV of our company. Potential recessionary economic conditions in the United States and/or globally could result in decreased demand for the products that are manufactured using indium, such as FPDs, LCDs, LEDs and PDAs. This could cause the price of indium to drop and reduce our NMV, negatively affecting our stock price. In addition, a reduction in indium demand could adversely affect our ability to sell indium.

The Manager might have a conflict of interest insofar as the management fee to be paid by us to our Manager will increase as we sell more stock in subsequent offerings thereby increasing the NMV of the indium stockpile on which the management fee is based.

The management fee paid by us to the Manager is dependent on our NMV. Therefore, if we raise additional capital, we will have more cash available for the purchase of indium. In making the decision to raise additional capital and negotiate the terms of future offerings, there is a risk that the Manager may value its own interest in the management fee more than the interests of our public stockholders, resulting in a conflict of interest, which may not necessarily be resolved in the best interests of our public stockholders (including that it may be more likely that we conclude to pursue subsequent issuances of stock and increase our stockpile of indium, and therefore make an effort to increase our NMV).

We may issue additional shares of our common stock which would result in a dilution of our stockholders.

We are authorized to issue up to 25,000,000 shares of common stock, par value $0.001 per share, and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $0.001 per share. Currently there are 7,932,098 authorized but unissued shares of our common stock available for issuance (after appropriate reservation for the issuance of shares of common stock upon full exercise of 6,755,601 outstanding warrants, 1,000,000 shares reserved under our stock option plan, and 480,000 shares reserved for issuance under unit purchase options and related warrants granted to the underwriters in our IPO). Although we currently have no commitment, we may issue a substantial number of additional shares of our common or preferred stock, or a combination of common and preferred stock to obtain future financing.

The issuance of additional shares of our common stock or any number of shares of our preferred stock:

- may significantly reduce the equity interest of our stockholders;
- may subordinate the rights of holders of common stock if preferred stock is issued with rights senior to those afforded to the holders of our common stock;
- will likely cause a change in control if a substantial number of our shares of common stock are issued, which may, among other things, result in the resignation or removal of our present officers and directors; and
- may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

If our NMV substantially decreases, the Manager may have an increased incentive to liquidate our stockpile and return the proceeds to the stockholders.

Pursuant to the Management Services Agreement, as amended and restated, our Manager is entitled to a 2.0% management fee per annum based on our NMV. Since some members of our board of directors are also members of our Manager, our board of directors may elect to liquidate our business in the event there is a substantial reduction to our NMV in accordance with the Manager's wishes. Such liquidation may occur at an inopportune time, when the disposition of indium could result in a loss to our stockholders.

Prior to joining the Company, our officers and directors had limited experience in purchasing, stockpiling, selling, storing, insuring, lending and leasing indium and our officers and directors had limited experience in purchasing, selling, storing, insuring, lending and leasing minor metals.

Prior to joining the Company, our officers and directors had only limited experience purchasing, storing, insuring and lending the metal indium. Our officers and directors had only limited experience in purchasing, selling, storing, insuring, lending and leasing minor metals. Only our chief executive officer had experience purchasing, selling, storing, insuring, lending and leasing precious metals, base metals, non-exchange metals and illiquid metals, but not indium. As a result they may not be able to effectively manage our business.

We lend some of the indium that we acquire and the inability of the borrower to return to us equivalent quantity and purity indium so loaned could have a material adverse effect on the share price of our common stock.

We engage in lending indium from time to time. In such lending transactions, we will physically deliver indium to the borrower. At the end of the loan term, the borrower is required to return an equivalent quantity and purity level of physical indium to us and pay us a fee based upon the value of the metal loaned and the time duration of the loan. If the borrower is unable to return to us an equivalent quantity and level of purity of indium, we may not be able to replace the indium loaned from other sources at favorable prices. In such instances, we may not be able to recoup our losses through litigation and we would incur a loss which could have a material adverse effect on the share price of our common stock.

We depend upon third parties to provide us with warehousing services, and system failures or other problems at these third-party warehousing facilities could cause us to lose revenues.

We currently and will continue to store indium in secure facilities owned and operated by third-party warehousing providers. If we are unable to continue to rely on third parties to provide us with these services and warehousing space in a timely fashion or if these services or warehousing space become impaired, whether through labor shortage, slow down or stoppage, deteriorating financial or business condition or other system failures, or if we face competition for these services, or for any other reason, we would not be able, at least temporarily or at competitive prices, to store or acquire indium. We also may be unable to engage alternative warehousing services on a timely basis, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We will not engage a custodian to safeguard the indium held in third-party storage facilities.

We have not and will not retain a custodian to oversee our indium holdings stored at third-party facilities. A custodian is responsible for safekeeping of the metal and selecting direct subcustodians, if any. A custodian facilitates the transfer of the metal in and out of the trust account, allocates specific bars of metal to the trust allocated account and provides the trustee with regular reports detailing the metal transfers in and out of the trust. The custodian is also a market maker, clearer and approved weigher of such metal. The third-party storage facilities we use to store our indium provide services similar to those provided by a custodian, such as storage and safeguarding of the indium stockpile, visual inspections, spot checks, arranging and facilitating for independent third-party assays, confirmation of deliveries to supplier packing lists, and reporting of transfers and inventory status to our company and auditors. If the third-party storage facilities we engage cannot adequately provide such similar services as provided by a custodian, then this could adversely affect the value, the security, the quantity and our ability to keep track of our indium holdings.

Potential additional regulation of the purchase, sale or storage of indium may adversely affect our operations and may increase our costs.

We may be affected by changes in regulatory requirements, customs, duties or other taxes regarding indium. Although we are not currently aware of any potential changes in the regulatory requirements regarding indium, such changes could, depending on their nature, adversely affect us by increasing our costs.

Our Manager and the contracted third-party storage facilities it utilizes will not be responsible for hiring independent labs to perform assay tests on every ingot of indium delivered to us to verify that such indium meets the minimum 99.99% purity requirements referred to in our business plan. If the indium purchased is below spec grade of 99.99% purity, the value of our indium stockpile will be worth less than stated.

Our Manager is responsible for ensuring that the contracted third-party storage facilities it utilizes conducts visual inspections and spot checks the indium delivered to us. In addition, the facility must be capable of arranging and facilitating random assay testing to be conducted by independent third-party assayers, at our expense. Our Manager and contracted third-party storage facilities will not be responsible for conducting chemical assays or other tests designed to verify that every indium ingot delivered meets the minimum 99.99% purity requirements. Our Manager will rely on the good faith of its suppliers to provide indium that meets our requirements. If the indium purchased is below spec grade of 99.99% purity, the value of our indium stockpile will be worth less than stated, we would therefore incur a write down, which would negatively impact the NMV of our company and harm our reputation. If indium is purchased from or loaned to a third-party supplier that is not known to be a regular industry supplier, our Manager, at its discretion, may hire, at our expense, an independent lab to perform random assay tests to verify the purity of the indium. The Manager purchases indium with a minimum purity of 99.99%. We do not intend to brand specific companies and assayers. We consider the miners, refiners, suppliers and trading houses listed in our ‘‘Competition’’ section to be a partial list of known regular indium industry suppliers. The contracted third-party facilities we utilize will only use, at our expense, reputable independent assayers to randomly test indium delivered to us. It is possible that our indium stockpile will contain ingots of a purity level below 99.99%, which would decrease our NMV and negatively impact our share price.

We may suffer from losses as a result of our inability to obtain insurance to cover loss or theft of our inventory.

We currently store and expect to continue to store our inventory at third-party warehouse facilities and require the third-party facilities to maintain an adequate level of insurance to protect us from loss due to theft, damage or other events. We may, in the alternative, seek our own insurance coverage for such potential losses. We may not be able to obtain such insurance, or that the level of coverage will keep us fully insured due to the fluctuating value of indium. Further, the cost of such insurance may impact our operating expenses, whether obtained by us or through the third-party facility.

We may need to raise additional capital and may encounter unforeseen costs. If the terms on which the additional capital is available are unsatisfactory or if the additional capital is not available at all, we may not be able to pursue our objective and strategy.

Our expenses are funded from cash on hand from the proceeds from the sale of securities not otherwise utilized for the purchase of indium. Once such cash available has been spent, we will be required to generate cash resources from the sale or lending of indium, debt incurrence or the sale of additional equity securities. Our ability to obtain additional financing in the future will depend in part upon the prevailing capital market conditions, as well as our business performance and the value of indium. We may not be successful in our efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to us or at all. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of common stock, stockholders may suffer additional dilution and if additional financing is raised through debt financing, it may involve significant restrictive covenants which could affect our ability to operate our business. If adequate funds are not available, or are not available on acceptable terms, we may not be able to continue our operations, grow our business or take advantage of opportunities in connection with the operation of our business.

We may choose to redeem our outstanding warrants at a time that is disadvantageous to our warrant holders.

Subject to there being a current prospectus with respect to the common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants, we may redeem the warrants included in our units at any time in whole and not in part, at a price of $.01 per warrant, upon a minimum of 30 days prior written notice of redemption, if and only if, the last sales price of our common stock equals or exceeds $8.00 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending three business days before we send the notice of redemption. In addition, we may not redeem the warrants unless the warrants comprising the units sold in the IPO and the shares of common stock underlying those warrants are covered by an effective registration statement from the beginning of the measurement period through the date fixed for the redemption. Redemption of the warrants could force the warrant holders (i) to exercise the warrants and pay the exercise price at a time when it may be disadvantageous for the holders to do so, (ii) to sell the warrants at the then current market price when they might otherwise wish to hold the warrants, or (iii) to accept the nominal redemption price which, at the time the warrants are called for redemption, is likely to be substantially less than the market value of the warrants. We expect most purchasers of our warrants will hold their securities through one or more intermediaries and consequently warrant holders are unlikely to receive notice directly from us that the warrants are being redeemed. If the warrant holder fails to receive notice of redemption from a third-party and the warrants are redeemed for nominal value, warrant holders will not have recourse to us.

We are required to use our best efforts to have an effective registration statement covering the issuance of the shares of common stock underlying the warrants at the time that our warrant holders exercise their warrants. We cannot guarantee that a registration statement will be effective, in which case our warrant holders may not be able to exercise our warrants.

Holders of our warrants will be able to exercise the warrants only if (i) a current registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) relating to the shares of our common stock underlying the warrants is then effective and (ii) such shares of common stock are qualified for sale or exempt from qualification under the applicable securities laws of the states in which the various holders of warrants reside. We have a contractual obligation, to use our best efforts to maintain a current registration statement covering the shares of common stock underlying the warrants to the extent required by federal securities laws, and we intend to comply with our undertaking. We may not be able to comply with such undertaking. In addition, we agreed to use our reasonable efforts to register the shares of common stock underlying the warrants under the blue sky laws of the states of residence of the existing warrant holders, to the extent an exemption is not available. The value of the warrants may be greatly reduced if a registration statement covering the shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of the warrants is not kept current or if the securities are not qualified, or exempt from qualification, in the states in which the holders of warrants reside. Holders of warrants who reside in jurisdictions in which the shares of common stock underlying the warrants are not qualified and in which there is no exemption will be unable to exercise their warrants and would either have to sell their warrants in the open market or allow them to expire unexercised. If and when the warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws.

We depend upon our senior management and their loss or unavailability could put us at a competitive disadvantage.

We currently depend upon the efforts and abilities of our senior executive officers, particularly Alan Benjamin, our chairman and chief executive officer, Ailon Grushkin, our president, and Richard Biele, our chief operating officer, each of whom is also a member of our Manager. The loss or unavailability of the services of any of these individuals for any significant period of time would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Further, we have not purchased any key- man insurance for our executive officers and directors or any members of the Manager.

Our Manager may terminate the Management Services Agreement, as amended and restated, after the initial term in accordance with the terms thereof. We may not be able to readily secure similar services as those to be provided under the Management Services Agreement and our operations will therefore be adversely affected if our Management Services Agreement is terminated.

Members of our board of directors have worked together as a group for only a short period of time and they each have only some or no experience as a director of a public company prior to joining the Company. As a result, they may not be able to effectively manage our business.

Our board of directors consists of four executive directors and three independent directors. Only one of our current independent directors had experience as a director of a public company prior to joining our board. As a result, our board of directors lacks significant experience in operating a public company. The lack of shared experience and lack of significant experience of our board of directors in operating a public company could have an adverse effect on its ability to quickly and efficiently respond to problems and effectively manage our business and deal effectively with the issues surrounding the operation of a public company.

Our officers and directors may allocate their time to other businesses, thereby causing conflicts of interest regarding the amount of time such officers and directors will devote to our affairs, which could affect our business.

Our officers and directors are not required to commit their full time to our affairs, which could create a conflict of interest when allocating their time between our operations and their other commitments. Our executive officers and directors are currently employed by other entities and are not obligated to devote any specific number of hours to our affairs. If other entities require them to devote more substantial amounts of time to their business and affairs, it could limit their ability to devote time to our affairs and could have a negative impact on our operations. These conflicts may not be resolved in our favor.

We have limited protections in place to prevent our Manager from competing with us, which may adversely affect our business.

We have limited protections in place to prevent our Manager from competing with our company or taking on a potential business opportunity intended for our company for itself. Pursuant to the Management Services Agreement, the Manager may compete with us or take a business opportunity for itself as long as the Manager does not interfere with, disrupt or attempt to disrupt any existing relationship, contractual or otherwise, between our company or our subsidiaries and any of our customers, suppliers, clients, executives, employees, vendors, licensees or business relations or other persons with whom we or our subsidiaries deal or in any way disparage our company to any of the above. As a result, this would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations if such persons were to compete with the company.

Stockholders do not have the protections associated with ownership of shares in an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the protections afforded by the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 (‘‘Commodity Exchange Act’’ or ‘‘CEA’’).

We are not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and are not required to register under such act. Consequently, stockholders do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in investment companies. We will not hold or trade in commodity futures contracts regulated by the CEA, as administered by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (‘‘CFTC’’). Furthermore, we are not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and neither we nor the Manager is subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading advisor in connection with our securities. Consequently, stockholders do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in CEA-regulated instruments or commodity pools.

Geopolitical and International Risks

International and political events could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

A significant portion of our potential revenue from the sale of indium may be derived from non-United States operations and our indium may be warehoused at locations outside the United States, including Canada, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, which exposes us to risks inherent in doing business in each of the countries in which we transact business. The occurrence of any of the risks described below could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Operations in countries other than the United States are subject to various risks peculiar to each country. With respect to any particular country, these risks may include:

•expropriation and nationalization of our assets in that country;

•political and economic instability;

•civil unrest, acts of terrorism, force majeure, war, or other armed conflict;

•natural disasters, including those related to earthquakes and flooding;

•inflation;

•currency fluctuations, devaluations, and conversion restrictions;

•confiscatory taxation or other adverse tax policies;

•governmental activities that limit or disrupt markets, restrict payments, or limit the movement of funds;

•governmental activities that may result in the deprivation of contract rights; and

•governmental activities that may result in the inability to obtain or retain licenses required for operation.

We could be subject to taxation in various jurisdictions with varying tax laws, which could adversely affect our operations.

We may have operations in countries other than the United States. Consequently, we could be subject to the jurisdiction of a significant number of taxing authorities. The income earned in these various jurisdictions is taxed on differing bases, including net income actually earned, net income deemed earned, and revenue-based tax withholding. The final determination of our tax liabilities involves the interpretation of local tax laws, tax treaties, and related authorities in each jurisdiction, as well as the significant use of estimates and assumptions regarding the scope of future operations and results achieved and the timing and nature of income earned and expenditures incurred. Changes in the operating environment, including changes in tax law and currency/repatriation controls, could impact the determination of our tax liabilities for a tax year.

Foreign exchange and currency risks could adversely affect our revenues and operating

A portion of our revenue and operating expenses may be in foreign currencies. If we choose to store indium in Canada, we may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar. If we choose to store indium in the United Kingdom, we may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar relative to the British Pound. If we chose to store indium in the Netherlands, we may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro. As a result, we would be subject to significant risks, including:

- foreign exchange risks resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates and the implementation of exchange controls; and
- limitations on our ability to reinvest earnings from operations in one country to fund the capital needs of our operations in other countries.

We may conduct business in countries that have non-traded or ‘‘soft’’ currencies which, because of their restricted or limited trading markets, may be more difficult to exchange for ‘‘hard’’ currency. We may accumulate cash in soft currencies, and we may be limited in our ability to convert our profits into United States dollars or to repatriate the profits from those countries.

We may selectively use hedging transactions to limit our exposure to risks from doing business in foreign currencies. For those currencies that are not readily convertible, our ability to hedge our exposure would be limited because financial hedge instruments for those currencies are nonexistent or limited. Our ability to hedge would also be limited because pricing of hedging instruments, where they exist, is often volatile and not necessarily efficient.

In addition, the value of the derivative instruments could be impacted by:

- adverse movements in foreign exchange rates;
- interest rates;
- commodity prices; or
- the value and time period of the derivative being different than the exposures or cash flows being hedged.

Risks Related to Our Units, Common Stock and Warrants

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We are not a mutual fund and an investment in our units shall not be redeemable. In addition, our liquidity will rely principally on our ability to lend, lease and sell indium. Accordingly, we are unlikely to have resources to declare any dividends or make other cash distributions unless and until a determination is made to sell a portion of our indium holdings. Since our inception we have not declared any dividends and we have no current intention to declare any dividends.

Determination of the NMV of our securities will materially impact the market price of our securities.

Our reported NMV per share is based on the spot prices of indium published by Metal Bulletin as posted on Bloomberg L.P. The per share NMV shall be determined by multiplying the number of kilograms of our indium holdings by the last spot price for indium published by Metal Bulletin posted on Bloomberg L.P., plus cash and any other assets, less any and all of our outstanding payables, indebtedness and any other liabilities, divided by our total number of outstanding shares of our common stock. Accordingly, the NMV is a market value that may not necessarily reflect the actual ‘‘realizable value’’ upon the sale of our indium holdings. The market price of our securities may or may not vary based on the NMV. We post our NMV on our website bi-weekly. We cannot predict whether our common stock or units will trade above, at or below our NMV.

Currently there is no liquid market for indium. Indium is often quoted on various data service providers with a price differential in excess of $50 per kilogram among providers. A price posted by one data service provider may be higher or lower than the price at which we can actually sell or purchase all or part of our indium stockpile. This makes it difficult for investors to determine our exact NMV and therefore the value of our stock.

If an active, liquid trading market for our securities does not develop, holder of our securities may not be able to sell their units, common stock or warrants quickly or at or above their purchase price.

An active and liquid trading market for our securities has not developed or been sustained. Holders of our securities may not be able to sell their units, common stock or warrants quickly or at or above their purchase price if trading in our securities is not active.

Our outstanding options, warrants and unit purchase option may have an adverse effect on the market price of common stock and make it more difficult to obtain future financing.

As of December 31, 2012, we have outstanding warrants and options to purchase up to 7,415,600 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. In addition we have 480,000 shares underlying the unit purchase options (“UPOs”) that have not yet been exercised. The sale or even the possibility of sale of the shares of common stock underlying the warrants and such options could have an adverse effect on the market price for our securities or on our ability to obtain future financing. If and to the extent these warrants and options are exercised, holders may experience dilution to their holdings.

We could issue ‘‘blank check’’ preferred stock without stockholder approval with the effect of diluting then current stockholder interests and impairing their voting rights.

Our certificate of incorporation, as amended, authorizes the issuance of up to 1,000,000 shares of ‘‘blank check’’ preferred stock with designations, rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by our board of directors. Accordingly, our board of directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue a series of preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights which could dilute the interest of, or impair the voting power of, our common stockholders. The issuance of a series of preferred stock could be used as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control. For example, it would be possible for our board of directors to issue preferred stock with voting or other rights or preferences that could impede the success of any attempt to change control of our company.

Our securities are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board and the OTCQB, which limits the liquidity and price of our securities more than if our securities were to be quoted or listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market or another national exchange.

Our units, common stock and warrants trade in the over-the-counter market and are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, a FINRA-sponsored and operated inter-dealer automated quotation system for equity securities not included in the Nasdaq Stock Market, and/or the OTCQB, a similar marketplace operated by Pink OTC Markets Inc. Quotation of our securities on the OTC Bulletin Board and the OTCQB limits the liquidity and price of our securities more than if our securities were quoted or listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market or a national exchange. Lack of liquidity limits the price at which our securities may be sold or whether our securities may be sold at all.

A market for our securities may cease to exist, which would adversely affect the liquidity and price of our securities.

Our securities are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board and the OTCQB. Stockholders and prospective stockholders have only limited access to information about prior trading history on which to base their investment decision. The price of our securities may vary significantly due to our reports of operating losses, one or more potential business transactions, the filing of periodic reports with the SEC and general market and economic conditions. An active trading market for our securities may never develop or, if developed, it may not be sustained. In addition, the price of the securities varies due to general economic conditions and forecasts, our general business condition and the release or our financial reports. Unless a market can be established or sustained, holders of our securities may be unable to sell their securities.

If penny stock regulations impose restrictions on the marketability of our common stock, the ability of our stockholders to sell shares of our common stock could be impaired.

The SEC has adopted regulations that generally define a ‘‘penny stock’’ to be an equity security that has a market price of less than $5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Exceptions include equity securities issued by an issuer that has (i) net tangible assets of at least $2 million, if such issuer has been in continuous operation for more than three years, or (ii) net tangible assets of at least $5 million, if such issuer has been in continuous operation for less than three years, or (iii) average revenue of at least $6 million for the preceding three years. Unless an exception is available, the regulations require, that prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, a risk disclosure schedule must be delivered to the buyer explaining the penny stock market and its risks.

According to the SEC, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include:

- Control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers;
- ‘‘Boiler room’’ practices involving high-pressure sales tactics;
- Manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales;
- The release of misleading information;
- Excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker-dealers; and
- Dumping of securities by broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, which reduces the price of the stock and causes investors to suffer loss.

We are aware of the abuses that have occurred in the penny stock market. We are not in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market. We will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent such abuses with respect to our common stock.

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law may inhibit a takeover of us, which could limit the price investors might be willing to pay in the future for our common stock and could entrench management.

Our charter and bylaws contain provisions that may discourage unsolicited takeover proposals that stockholders may consider to be in their best interests. Our board of directors is divided into two classes, each of which will generally

serve for a term of two years with only one class of directors being elected in each year.

Moreover, our board of directors has the ability to designate the terms of, and issue new series of preferred stock.

We are also subject to anti-takeover provisions under Delaware law, which could delay or prevent a change of control. Together these provisions may make more difficult the removal of management and may discourage transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our securities.

Item 1B. ***Unresolved Staff Comments***

None.

Item 2. ***Properties***

We maintain our principal executive offices in a leased facility at 100 Park Ave., 16th Floor, NY, NY 10017 under a month to month lease at a rental rate of less than $1 thousand per month.

Item 3. ***Legal Proceedings***

There are no legal proceedings currently pending or, to our knowledge, threatened against us.

Item 4. ***Miner Safety Disclosures***

Not Applicable

PART II

Item 5. ***Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities***

Market Price and Dividend Information

Our units, common stock and warrants are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board and/or the marketplace operated by Pink OTC Markets Inc. ("OTCQB") under the symbols "SMGIU.OB" "SMGI.OB" and "SMGIW.OB." The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for our units, common stock and warrants, as reported by the OTCQB.

Quarterly Price Ranges

	Units		Common Stock		Warrants	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Quarter Ended						
March 31, 2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
June 30, 2011	$5.25	$4.50	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
September 30, 2011	$5.20	$4.20	$4.50	$4.00	$0.50	$0.45
December 31, 2011	$4.51	$3.50	$3.95	$3.25	(2)	(2)
March 31, 2012	$3.90	$3.50	$3.78	$3.20	$0.35	$0.20
June 30, 2012	$3.50	$2.40	$3.15	$2.60	$0.45	$0.22
September 30, 2012	$2.99	$2.01	$2.84	$2.50	$0.20	$0.20
December 31, 2012	$2.80	$2.00	$2.70	$2.00	$0.20	$0.10

n/a Our securities did not begin trading until after our IPO in May 2011
(1) Our warrants and common stock began trading separately on August 4, 2011.
(2) Our warrants did not trade during the fourth quarter of 2011.

As of March 19, 2013, the closing sales price of our units, common stock and warrants on the OTC Bulletin Board was $2.35, $2.40 and $0.10, respectively. As of March 19, 2013, there were approximately 237 stockholders of record of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid or declared any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings to fund the purchase of indium and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and other factors that our board of directors deems relevant. In addition, the terms of any future debt or credit facility may preclude us from paying dividends.

Item 6. ***Selected Financial Data***

We are a smaller reporting company, and therefore, we are not required to provide information required by this item.

Item 7. ***Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations***

The following discussion and analysis of our results of operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report. This discussion and analysis contains forward looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forwarding looking statements as a result of certain factors, including but not limited to, those which are not within our control.

Overview

We were formed under the laws of the State of Delaware on January 7, 2008. On April 2, 2008, we changed our name from Specialty Metals Group Indium Corp. to SMG Indium Resources Ltd. On May 4, 2011, we amended our certificate of incorporation to provide for 40,000,000 shares of authorized common stock, par value $0.001 per share and 1,000,000 shares of authorized preferred stock, par value $0.001. In addition, we amended our corporate charter extending the life of the Company to perpetuity. In November, 2012, our board of directors and stockholders approved an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to reduce our authorized shares to 25,000,000. We were formed to purchase and stockpile the specialty metal indium and may also lend, lease or sell indium if management believes it is advantageous. We intend to utilize cash derived from the proceeds of any offerings of our capital stock, debt, or a combination of cash, capital stock and debt, for acquiring and storing indium.

In May 2011, we completed an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of an aggregate of 5,084,750 units at $5.00 per unit and raised aggregate net proceeds of approximately $24.0 million including the partial exercise of the underwriters' overallotment option. Each IPO unit consisted of one share of the Company's common stock and one redeemable common stock purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase from the Company one share of common stock at an exercise price of $5.75 per share commencing with the effective date of the registration statement and expiring on May 4, 2016. Of the total raised in the IPO, 85% of the net proceeds, or approximately **$**20.4 million**,** was committed to be used to purchase and stockpile indium and 15% of the net proceeds, or approximately **$**3.6 million**,** is used for general working capital to fund operations. We have purchased a sufficient quantity of indium to satisfy our commitment to use 85% of the net proceeds of the IPO for the purchase of indium.

On January 5, 2012, we closed a private placement ("2012 Private Placement") of an aggregate of 2.0 million shares of our common stock at $3.75 per share to two accredited investors, Raging Capital Fund, LP and Raging Capital Fund

(QP), LP, for an aggregate purchase price of $7.5 million. In January 2013, substantially all of the assets of Raging Capital Fund LP and Raging Capital Fund (QP), LP were transferred to Raging Capital Master Fund, Ltd. Raging Capital Management, LLC is the general partner of Raging Capital Master Fund, Ltd. and the entity represents our largest stockholder(s). Such entities are affiliated and controlled by William C. Martin, our director and member of our Manager, Specialty Metals Group Advisors LLC.

Our Company

We were formed to purchase and stockpile the metal indium. Our strategy is to achieve long-term appreciation in the value of our indium stockpile, and not to actively speculate with regard to short-term fluctuations in indium prices. We plan to achieve long-term appreciation in the value of our indium stockpile primarily through price appreciation of the physical metal. Although the price of indium has declined substantially from its high in March 2005, it is our belief that the long-term industry prospects for indium are attractive and over time the price of the metal will appreciate. However, there is no assurance that the price of indium or the value of the Company's securities will increase over time. To our knowledge, this is currently the only investment that allows potential stockholders to participate in the price appreciation of indium other than physical delivery of the metal itself. Our structure provides a simple and efficient mechanism by which a potential public stockholder may benefit from the appreciation in the price of indium. Our stockholders have the ability to effectively purchase an interest in indium in a manner that does not directly include the risks associated with ownership of companies that explore for, mine and process indium. Our common shares represent an indirect interest in the physical indium we own.

All of the indium we purchase and own is, and will be, insured and physically stored in third-party warehouses or storage facilities located in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands and/or the United Kingdom. Our Manager, Specialty Metals Group Advisors LLC, which is a related party, will negotiate storage arrangements for our indium holdings and is required to use commercially reasonable efforts to ensure that the indium holdings have the benefit of insurance arrangements obtained on standard industry terms.

We utilize and expect to continue to utilize facilities that meet our requirements that are either (i) located closest in proximity to our indium suppliers in order to reduce transportation fees or (ii) facilities located closest in proximity to our corporate headquarters or satellite offices in order to facilitate our ability to inspect our inventory and reduce future corporate expenses associated with travel. We believe there are numerous third-party storage facilities that provide more than adequate services that meet our criteria, which eliminates the need for hiring a custodian. As of December 31, 2012, we purchased approximately 47.0 mt of indium for an aggregate original cost (prior to any lower of cost or market adjustment) of approximately $28.6 million which is currently stored in a secure insured bonded warehouse facility located in New York owned by Brink's. The facility is visited at least once per year for inspection. We may insure the warehouse contents above and beyond a bonded warehouse to guarantee we will not sustain a loss in the event of an unforeseen catastrophe or we deem the warehouse company's insurance inadequate.

Our expenses will be required to be satisfied by cash on hand that is not set aside for the purchase of indium. Cash on hand is expected to be sufficient to satisfy our expenses for at least three years. Our annual cash operating expenses, including management fees, are estimated to be approximately $1.2 million. Further, our board of directors approved in 2012 a stock repurchase plan for up to $1.0 million of our securities. We may subsequently lend, lease or sell some, or all, of our indium stockpile to cover our operating expenses. Alternatively, we may seek to raise additional capital to cover our operating expenses through potentially dilutive equity offerings or debt financing. For a detailed description of such expenses, please see ''Management of SMG Indium Resources Ltd. - Management Services Agreement.'' We are a taxable U.S. corporation and are subject to federal and state taxes.

Our stockpile of indium may decrease over time due to sales of indium necessary to pay our annual operating expenses. Without increases in the price of indium sufficient to compensate for such decreases, our NMV may also decline. The price of indium would need to appreciate substantially to offset the reduction in our NMV due to our cash operating expenses. Based on our current stockpile of approximately 47.0 mt of indium, the price of indium would need to appreciate approximately $26 per kilogram annually to offset the potential reduction in NMV as a result of projected annual operating expenses of $1.2 million. However, the increase required is highly dependent upon several variables including, but not limited to, the exact number of kilograms of indium purchased and the average price paid.

The annual average price of indium decreased approximately 24.1% in 2012 from 2011. It decreased from $696 per kilogram in 2011 to $528 per kilogram in 2012. The annual average price of indium increased approximately 22.8% in 2011 from 2010. It increased from $567 per kilogram in 2010 to $696 per kilogram in 2011 As a result of the decline in the price of indium since the closing of our IPO in May 2011, we recorded a write down of our indium inventory of approximately $2.7 million and $3.3 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. In addition our NMV has declined 29% since the closing of our IPO.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, valuation of indium inventories, income taxes, share-based compensation and revenue recognition. Management will base its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Common Stock Purchase Contracts

We classify as equity any common stock purchase contracts that: (i) require physical settlement or net-share settlement or gives us a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in its own shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement and (ii) is index to our common stock. We classify as assets or liabilities any common stock purchase contracts that: (i) require net-cash settlement (including a requirement to net cash settle the contract if an event occurs and that event is outside our control), (ii) give the counterparty a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement) or (iii) are not indexed to our common stock. We assess classification of our equity-classified contracts at each reporting date to determine whether a change in classification between assets and liabilities is required. Our outstanding common stock purchase contracts (warrants and unit purchase options) were accounted for as equity through December 31, 2012.

Share-Based Payment Arrangements

We measure the cost of services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments (share based payments or "SBP") based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost is recognized over the period during which a service is required to be provided in exchange for the SBP award—the requisite service period (vesting period). For SBP awards subject to performance conditions compensation is not recognized until the performance condition is probable of occurrence. The grant-date fair value of share options is estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. Compensation expense for SBP awards granted to nonemployees is remeasured each period as the underlying options vest.

Inventory of the Metal Indium

Our inventory of the metal indium is recorded at cost including all associated costs of delivering the indium to the bonded storage warehouse on the date we take delivery of the physical metal. Cost is determined using the specific-identification method. The stockpile of the physical metal indium is classified as noncurrent as we do not expect to sell any of the indium during the next twelve months. The stockpile of the physical metal indium is carried at the lower of cost or market with cost being determined on a specific-identification method and market being determined as the net realizable value based the spot prices obtained from Metal Bulletin on Bloomberg L.P., a real-time financial information services data platform. We will charge against earnings on an interim basis the amount by which the spot price of indium is less than cost on a specific-identification basis. Increases in the spot price of indium for the same lot of indium held in inventory in later interim periods within the fiscal year are recognized in the later interim period. Increases in value recognized on an interim basis do not exceed the previously recognized diminution in value within that fiscal year. However, it should be noted that there may not be a correlation between the spot price of indium as publish by Metal Bulletin and posted on Bloomberg L.P. and the amount we may realize upon selling indium in the open market. At December 31, 2012, the original cost basis of inventory of approximately $28.6 million has been reduced by lower of cost or market inventory write downs aggregating approximately $5.9 million resulting in a net carrying cost for accounting purposes of approximately $22.7 million.

Further, we periodically review the indium stockpile to determine if a loss should be recognized where the utility of indium has been impaired on an other than temporary basis. Where such impairment is viewed as something other than temporary, we will charge against earnings the amount by which the fair market value is less than the cost. Realized gains (losses) from any sale transactions will be determined for income tax and for financial reporting purposes on a specific-identification method when incurred.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted under the asset-and-liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and the 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. The portion of any deferred tax asset for which it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized must then be offset by recording a valuation allowance. A valuation allowance has been established against all of the deferred tax assets, as it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized given our history of operating losses. We recognize the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs.

Accounting for Direct Sales and Lending Transactions

The stockpile of indium may be used from time to time for “direct sales” and or “lending” transactions. Under a “direct sale” transaction, we would record a gain (loss) equal to the difference between the proceeds received from the sale of indium and the indium carrying value. We may also elect to enter into a lending transaction. In indium lending transactions, we would exchange a specified tonnage and purity of indium for cash. Title and the risks and rewards of such indium ownership would pass to the purchaser/counterparty in the lending transaction. We would simultaneously enter into an agreement with such counterparty in which it would unconditionally commit to purchase and the counterparty would unconditionally commit to sell a specified tonnage and purity of indium that would be delivered to us at a fixed price and at a fixed future date in exchange for cash (the Unconditional Sale and Purchase Agreement or “USPA”). The USPA would also contain terms providing the counterparty with substantial disincentives (“penalty fees”) for nonperformance of the return of indium to the Company as a means to assure our future supply of indium. While we believe that this risk would be mitigated by the penalty fee features of the USPA, it is nonetheless a risk associated with a transaction of this type. We account for any USPA transaction on a combined basis (sale and purchase) and evaluate whether, and in what period, other income may be recognized based on the specific terms of any arrangements. We disclose unconditional purchase obligations under these arrangements and, if applicable, accrue net losses on such unconditional purchase obligations. During 2012, we recorded approximately $39 thousand in other income as a result of gains recognized on USPA transactions.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Recently issued accounting pronouncements did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material effect on the Company's present or future financial statement.

Results of Operations

Year 2012 compared to Year 2011

The results of operation for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Operating costs:		
Inventory-indium write-down	$ 2,700,553	$ 3,254,874
Operating expenses - Manager - related party	620,349	691,171
Officers and directors compensation expense	113,050	233,275
Other operating expenses	514,403	615,095
Total Operating Costs	3,948,355	4,794,415
Other expense (income):		
Interest expense - Manager - related party	-	5,300
Interest income	(22,802)	(27,062)
Other income	(38,890)	-
Net Loss	(3,886,663)	(4,772,653)
Preferential Dividend to Class A Common Stockholders	-	(2,359,755)
Net Loss Applicable to Common Stockholders	$ (3,886,663)	$ (7,132,408)
Loss Per Share Applicable to Common Stockholders		
Basic and Diluted	$ (0.44)	$ (1.61)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding		
Basic and Diluted	8,810,035	4,443,019

Revenues

We have not generated any revenues to date. We do not expect to generate revenues since our primary business plan is to purchase and stockpile already mined and processed indium ingots. Notwithstanding the rise and fall of the price of indium from period to period, the value of our indium stockpile or inventory of indium will be recorded on our balance sheet at the lower of cost or market. We will not record any revenues until such time we either sell indium from our inventory or until we lend indium.

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared to December 31, 2011 comparable period

For the year ended December 31, 2012, total operating costs were approximately $3.9 million, including approximately $2.7 million for the non-cash, lower of cost or market write-down of indium inventory for specific lots of indium. For the year ended December 31, 2011, total operating costs were approximately $4.8 million including approximately $3.3 million for the non-cash, lower of cost or market write-down of indium inventory for specific lots of indium. The write-down of indium at December 31, 2012 was calculated based on the spot price of indium of $485 per kilogram on that date. The spot price of indium has recovered to $550 per kilogram at March 8, 2013. We do not expect any additional write-down of inventory unless the spot price would decline below $485 per kilogram. Total operating costs, exclusive of the write-down for 2012, were approximately $1.2 million compared to approximately $1.5 million in 2011, representing a decrease of approximately $0.3 million or 19%. The decrease in operating expenses exclusive of the inventory write-down during 2012 was due to approximately $0.1 million of lower expenses for both the Manager, a related party and director and officer compensation expenses principally due to lower non-cash compensation expenses relating to options and share awards in 2012 when compared to 2011. Other operating expenses decreased $0.1 million due to lower professional fees in 2012. Interest expense decreased approximately $5 thousand during 2012 due to the exchange of a note payable to Manager- related party for stock options in 2011. Interest income decreased approximately $4 thousand as a result of lower funds available to invest. Other income increased approximately $39 thousand due to the gain recorded on USPA transactions in 2012. There were no such USPA transactions in 2011.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, we reported net loss applicable to common stockholders of approximately $3.9 million (or $0.44 per basic and diluted share) as compared with a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2011 of approximately $7.1 million (or $1.61 per basic and diluted share). The decrease of approximately $3.2 million in 2012 was substantially due to the non-cash preferential dividend to Class A Common Stockholders of approximately $2.4 million recorded in 2011, and $0.8 million in lower operating expenses in 2012. Weighted average shares outstanding were 8,810,035 and 4,443,019 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increase was due principally to the shares issued in the 2012 Private Placement and the full effect in 2012 of the shares issued in the IPO in May 2011.

We expect our monthly expenses to increase or decrease with the change in our NMV. The monthly management fee payable to our Manager, a related party, is directly correlated to our NMV, which fluctuates primarily based on the price of indium. Furthermore, our monthly storage and insurance expense is directly correlated to the quantity of indium held in inventory and to the increase or decrease in the value of our indium stockpile. Given the fee structure with our Manager and our operational expenses, as NMV increases our expenses will increase without any additional cash to pay such expenses. Our current estimate of our operating expenses for 2013 is approximately $1.2 million.

GAAP vs. Non-GAAP Disclosure

We use the term NMV throughout this report when we discuss the value of our indium holdings. We define the term NMV, as used in this report, as the product of multiplying the number of kilograms of indium held by us at any given point by the spot price for indium as published by the Metal Bulletin as posted on Bloomberg L.P., plus cash and our other assets, less any liabilities. The use of the term NMV is a non-GAAP financial measurement. A reconciliation of the Non-GAAP NMV to the GAAP historical net book value is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
U.S. GAAP net book value	$28,635,908	$25,064,805
Excess of the indium at spot price over GAAP book value	122,689	642,727
NMV	$28,758,597	$25,707,532