

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10
(Amendment No. 2)

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES
Pursuant to Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-3727655
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

590 Madison Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York
(Address of principal executive offices)

10022
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number: (212) 520-2300

Copies to:

Steve Wolosky, Esq.
Olshan Grundman Frome Rosenzweig & Wolosky LLP
Park Avenue Tower
65 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022
(212) 451-2300

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

Title of each class
to be so registered

Name of each exchange on which
each class is to be registered

Not applicable.

Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
Common Units, no par value

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 definition 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

Item 1.	Business	2
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	14
Item 2.	Financial Information	28
Item 3.	Properties	74
Item 4.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management	75
Item 5.	Directors and Executive Officers	76
Item 6.	Executive Compensation	79
Item 7.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	84
Item 8.	Legal Proceedings	90
Item 9.	Market Price of and Dividends on the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters	92
Item 10.	Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities	93
Item 11.	Description of Registrant's Securities to be Registered	94
Item 12.	Indemnification of Directors and Officers	108
Item 13.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	108
Item 14.	Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	108
Item 15.	Financial Statements and Exhibits	109

You should rely only on the information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. You should assume that the information contained in this document is accurate as of the date of this Form 10 only.

As used in this Form 10, unless the context otherwise requires the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” “SPH” and the “Company” refer to Steel Partners Holdings L.P., a Delaware limited partnership.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for statements of historical fact, certain information described in this document contains “forward-looking statements” that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “should,” “will,” “would” or similar words. The statements that contain these or similar words should be read carefully because these statements discuss our future expectations, contain projections of our future results of operations or of our financial position, or state other “forward-looking” information. SPH believes that it is important to communicate our future expectations to our investors. However, there may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or control. Further, we urge you to be cautious of the forward-looking statements which are contained in this Form 10 because they involve risks, uncertainties and other factors affecting our operations, market growth, service, products and licenses. The factors listed below in the section captioned “Risk Factors” within Item 1A as well as other cautionary language in this Form 10, describe such risks, uncertainties and events that may cause our actual results and achievements, whether expressed or implied, to differ materially from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements. The occurrence of any of the events described as risk factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial position.

Item 1. Business

All monetary amounts used in this discussion are in thousands unless otherwise indicated.

Who We Are

Steel Partners Holdings L.P. is a global diversified holding company that engages in multiple businesses through consolidated subsidiaries, associated companies and other interests. We own and operate businesses and have significant interests in leading companies in various industries, including diversified industrial products, energy, defense, banking, insurance, food products and services, oilfield services, sports, training, education, and the entertainment and lifestyle industries.

Each of our companies has its own management team with significant experience and proven success in their industries. Our subsidiary, SPH Services, Inc., through its subsidiary, SP Corporate Services LLC (“SP Corporate”), provides certain executive and corporate management services to us and some of our companies. We seek to work with our companies to increase corporate value over the long term for our unitholders and all stakeholders by implementing our unique strategy discussed in more detail below.

As of September 30, 2011, our total equity attributable to our common unitholders is \$396,427. Our capital structure enables us to manage our businesses with a long-term time horizon.

Our Strategy

We continuously evaluate the retention and disposition of existing operations and investigate possible acquisitions of new businesses, often focusing on businesses that are selling substantially below intrinsic value. We consider possible synergies and economies of scale in operating and/or making determinations to acquire or dispose of companies. We seek additional means to reduce costs and to encourage integration of operations and the building of business relationships among our companies consistent with our desire that our unitholders benefit from the diversified holding company structure.

We strive to enhance the business operations of our companies and increase long-term corporate value for unitholders and stakeholders through balance sheet improvements, strategic allocation of capital and operational and growth initiatives. Our operational initiatives include creating efficiencies through consolidated purchasing and materials sourcing provided by the *Steel Partners Purchasing Council*, which arranges shared purchasing programs and is reducing costs for, and providing other benefits to, a number of our companies. We are reducing our companies' operational costs through the implementation of *Steel Partners Operational Excellence Programs*, which include the deployment of Lean Manufacturing, Design for Six Sigma, Six Sigma and Strategy Deployment to reduce and eliminate waste. We are focused on reducing corporate overhead of our companies by centralizing certain administrative and corporate services through *Steel Partners Corporate Services* that provides management, consulting and advisory services.

Generally, we seek to actively acquire and maintain control over our companies through our ability to influence their policies. Depending on the size of our ownership interests in any given company, this may be achieved by obtaining board representation and overseeing and providing assistance to the existing management team. We generally view our companies as long-term holdings and we expect to realize value by operating them with a view towards fostering growth and maximizing their value rather than through the sale of ownership interests. The securities of some of the companies in which we have interests are traded on national securities exchanges, while others are privately held or not actively traded.

Our Business Segments

We categorize our companies as follows:

Diversified Industrial	Financial Services	Corporate
Handy & Harman Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	WebBank ⁽¹⁾	SPH Services, Inc. ⁽¹⁾
BNS Holding, Inc. ⁽¹⁾		Steel Excel Inc. ⁽²⁾
DGT Holdings Corp. ⁽¹⁾		CoSine Communications, Inc. ⁽²⁾
API Group PLC ⁽²⁾		Barbican Group Holdings Limited ⁽³⁾
JPS Industries, Inc. ⁽²⁾		Fox & Hound Restaurant Group ⁽³⁾
SL Industries, Inc. ⁽²⁾		GenCorp Inc. ⁽³⁾

(1) Consolidated subsidiary

(2) Associated company

(3) Other core company

Our Businesses

Handy & Harman Ltd.

Our Ownership Interest

We have an ownership interest of approximately 55.5% as of December 9, 2011 in Handy & Harman Ltd. (NASDAQ (CM): HNH), formerly known as WHX Corporation prior to January 3, 2011, a Delaware corporation ("HNH"). On May 7, 2010, our ownership interest in HNH exceeded 50%. As a result, HNH became a controlled subsidiary of SPH and is consolidated from that date. We hold as of October 14, 2011 \$20,309 principal amount of 10% subordinated secured notes issued by a subsidiary of HNH that mature on October 15, 2017 (the "Subordinated Notes"), which are eliminated in consolidation, and warrants (the "Warrants") to purchase 406,324 shares of HNH common stock. The Subordinated Notes bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, 6% of which is payable in cash and 4% of which is payable in-kind. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$11.00 per share and are exercisable beginning October 14, 2013.

Four of our representatives serve on HNH's eight-member board of directors, one of whom serves as Chairman. Our representatives also serve as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of HNH.

Description of Business

HNH is a diversified manufacturer of engineered niche industrial products with leading market positions in several of the markets that it serves. HNH focuses on high margin products and innovative technology and serves customers across a wide range of end markets. HNH's diverse product offerings are marketed in the United States and internationally. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, HNH generated net sales of \$518.8 million and \$568.2 million, respectively.

HNH uses a set of tools and processes called the HNH Business System to drive operational and sales efficiencies across each of its business segments. The HNH Business System is designed to drive strategy deployment and sales and marketing based on lean principles. HNH pursues a number of ongoing strategic initiatives intended to improve its performance, including objectives relating to manufacturing improvement, idea generation, product development, and global sourcing of materials and services. HNH utilizes lean tools and philosophies in operations and commercialization activities to improve business processes and reduce and eliminate waste coupled with the tools targeted at variation reduction.

HNH Business Segments

HNH manages a group of businesses on a decentralized basis with operations principally in North America. HNH's strategic business units encompass the following segments: Precious Metal, Tubing, Engineered Materials, Arlon Electronic Materials and Kasco Blades and Route Repair Services.

Precious Metal. HNH's Precious Metal segment primarily fabricates precious metals and their alloys into brazing alloys. Brazing alloys are used to join similar and dissimilar metals as well as specialty metals and some ceramics with strong, hermetic joints. HNH offers these metal joining products in a wide variety of alloys including gold, silver, palladium, copper, nickel, aluminum and tin. These brazing alloys are fabricated into a variety of engineered forms and are used in many industries including electrical, appliance, transportation, construction and general industrial, where dissimilar material and metal-joining applications are required. Operating income from precious metal products is principally derived from the "value added" of processing and fabricating and not from the purchase and resale of precious metal. HNH's Precious Metal segment has limited exposure to the prices of precious metals due to its hedging and pricing model. HNH's products are marketed and sold through its Lucas-Milhaupt business unit, which HNH believes is the North American market leader in the markets it serves.

Tubing. HNH's Tubing segment manufactures a wide variety of steel tubing products. The Stainless Steel Seamless Tubing Group manufactures small-diameter precision-drawn seamless tubing both in straight lengths and coils. The Stainless Steel Tubing Group's capabilities in long continuous drawing of seamless stainless steel coils allow this Group to serve the petrochemical infrastructure and shipbuilding markets. The Stainless Steel Tubing Group also manufactures products for use in the medical, semiconductor fabrication, aerospace and defense industries. The Specialty Tubing Group manufactures welded carbon steel tubing in coiled and straight lengths with a primary focus on products for the consumer and commercial refrigeration, automotive, and heating, ventilation and cooling (HVAC), structural, and oil and gas industries. In addition to producing bulk tubing, the Specialty Tubing Group also produces value added products and assemblies for these industries.

Engineered Materials. HNH's Engineered Materials segment manufactures and supplies products primarily to the commercial construction and building industries. HNH manufactures:

- fasteners and fastening systems for the U.S. commercial low slope roofing industry which are sold to private label roofing system manufacturers, building and roofing material wholesalers and roofing contractors;
- a line of engineered specialty fasteners for the building products industry for fastening applications in the remodeling and construction of homes, decking and landscaping;

- plastic and steel fittings and connectors for natural gas, propane and water distribution service lines along with exothermic welding products for electrical grounding, cathodic protection and lightning protection; and
- electro-galvanized and painted cold rolled sheet steel products primarily for the construction, entry door, container and appliance industries.

HNH's products are primarily marketed and sold through its OMG business unit, the market leader in fasteners and accessories for North American commercial low-slope roofing applications. A significant portion of HNH's net sales for the segment are for the commercial construction repair and replacement market.

Arlon Electronic Materials. HNH's Arlon Electronic Materials ("Arlon") segment provides high performance materials for the printed circuit board ("PCB") industry and silicone rubber-based insulation materials used in a broad range of industrial, military/aerospace, consumer and commercial markets. HNH supplies high technology circuit substrate laminate materials to the PCB industry. Its products are marketed principally to Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEMs"), distributors and PCB manufacturers globally. HNH also manufactures a line of market leading silicone rubber materials used in a broad range of military, consumer, industrial and commercial products.

Kasco Blades and Route Repair Services. Kasco Blades and Route Repair Services ("Kasco") provides meat-room blade products, repair services, and resale products for the meat and deli departments of supermarkets, restaurants, meat and fish processing plants and for distributors of electrical saws and cutting equipment principally in North America and Europe. Kasco also provides wood cutting blade products for the pallet manufacturing, pallet recycler and portable saw mill industries in North America.

Foreign Revenue

The following table presents HNH revenue for the periods indicated; however, HNH revenue is only included in SPH's consolidation since May 7, 2010:

	Revenue		
	Nine Months Ended	Year Ended December 31,	
	September 30, 2011	2010	2009
U.S.	\$ 461,995	\$ 514,992	\$ 424,048
Foreign (a)	56,775	53,220	36,655
	<u>\$ 518,770</u>	<u>\$ 568,212</u>	<u>\$ 460,703</u>

(a) Foreign revenue is based on the country in which the legal subsidiary is domiciled.

Raw Materials

The raw materials used by HNH in its non-precious metal segments consist principally of stainless, galvanized, and carbon steel, nickel alloys, a variety of high-performance alloys, and various plastic compositions. HNH purchases all such raw materials at open market prices from domestic and foreign suppliers. HNH has not experienced any significant problem in obtaining the necessary quantities of raw materials. Prices and availability, particularly of raw materials purchased from foreign suppliers, are affected by world market conditions and government policies. The raw materials used by HNH in its non-precious metal segments are generally readily available from more than one source.

The essential raw materials used in the Arlon segments are silicone rubber, fiberglass cloth, pigments, copper foil, aluminum and Alloy 600 foil, polyethylene foam and various plastic films, special papers and release liners, vinyl resins, various adhesives and solvents, Teflon™ or PTFE resin, polyimide resin, epoxy resins, other thermoset resins, as well as various chemicals. Generally, these materials are each available from several qualified suppliers. There are, however, several raw materials used in products that are purchased from chemical companies that are proprietary in nature. Other raw materials are purchased from a single approved vendor on a "sole source" basis, although alternative sources could be developed in the future if necessary. However, the qualification procedure can take several months or longer and could therefore interrupt production if the primary raw material source became unexpectedly unavailable. Current suppliers are located in the U.S., Asia, and Europe.

Regarding Kasco, high quality carbon steel and stainless steel are the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of band saw blades; they are purchased from multiple domestic and international suppliers. Tool steel is utilized in manufacturing meat grinder plates and knives and is purchased from qualified suppliers located in the U.S., Europe and Japan. Equipment, replacement parts, and supplies are purchased from a number of manufacturers and distributors in Asia, the U.S., and Europe. In France and Canada, certain specialty equipment and other items used in the supermarket industry and in the food processing industry are purchased and resold under exclusive distributorship agreements with the equipment manufacturers. All of the raw materials and purchased products utilized by this segment have been readily available throughout this last year.

Energy Requirements

HNH requires significant amounts of electricity and natural gas to operate its facilities and are subject to price changes in these commodities. A shortage of electricity or natural gas, or a government allocation of supplies resulting in a general reduction in supplies, could increase costs of production and could cause some curtailment of production.

Patents and Trademarks

HNH owns patents and registered trademarks under which certain of its products are sold. In addition, HNH owns a number of US and foreign mechanical patents related to certain of its products, as well as a number of design patents. HNH does not believe that the loss of any or all of these patents or trademarks would have a material adverse effect on its businesses. HNH's patents have remaining durations ranging from less-than-one year to 17 years, with expiration dates occurring in 2011 through 2027.

Environmental Regulation

HNH is subject to laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. HNH does not presently anticipate that compliance with currently applicable environmental regulations and controls will significantly change its competitive position, capital spending or earnings during 2011. HNH believes it is in compliance with all orders and decrees consented to by HNH with environmental regulatory agencies.

Sales

HNH distributes products to customers through company sales personnel, outside sales representatives and distributors in North and South America, Europe, Australia, and the Far East and several other international markets.

Competition

There are many companies, both domestic and foreign, that manufacture products of the type manufactured by HNH. This results in intense competition in a number of markets in which HNH operates. Some of HNH's competitors are larger than HNH and have financial resources greater than those available to HNH. Some of these competitors enjoy certain other competitive advantages, including greater name recognition, greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources, a larger installed base of customers, and well-established relationships with current and potential customers. Competition is based on quality, technology, service, and price and in some industries, new product introduction, each of which is of equal importance. HNH may not be able to compete successfully and competition may lead to lower prices, lower levels of shipments and/or higher costs. This could have a negative impact on HNH's business, operating results or financial condition.

Employees

As of September 30, 2011, HNH employed 1,635 employees worldwide. Of these employees, 326 were sales employees, 481 were office employees, 157 were covered by collective bargaining agreements, and 671 were non-union operating employees.

BNS Holding, Inc.

Our Ownership Interest

We have an ownership interest of approximately 84.9% as of December 9, 2011 in BNS Holding, Inc. (OTC: BNSSA.PK), a Delaware corporation ("BNS"). Two of our representatives serve on BNS' three-member board of directors. Our representatives also serve as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of BNS and as the Chief Executive Officer of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Sun Well Services, Inc. ("Sun Well").

Description of Business

BNS operates through Sun Well, a provider of premium well services to exploration and production ("E&P") companies operating primarily in the Williston Basin in North Dakota and eastern Montana. Sun Well provides critical services needed by E&P operators, including well completion, well maintenance and workover, well recompletion, hydrostatic tubular testing and plug and abandonment services.

On February 2, 2011, BNS acquired all of the capital stock of SWH, Inc. ("SWH") for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$50,806. SWH owns all of the capital stock of Sun Well, its sole asset. Prior to the acquisition of Sun Well and during the past five years, BNS operated primarily through its 80% ownership of Collins Industries, Inc. ("Collins"), a North American manufacturer of small school, activity and shuttle buses, ambulances, and terminal trucks/road construction equipment, until its disposition of Collins in February 2010.

Sales

For the period February 2, 2011 through September 30, 2011, Sun Well generated \$23.3 million of revenue from approximately 30 different customers. Sun Well's top customers are among the largest E&P operators in the Bakken shale formation. Sun Well's three largest customers accounted for approximately 64% of Sun Well's revenue for 2011.

Government Regulation

Sun Well operates under the jurisdiction of a number of regulatory bodies that regulate worker safety standards, the handling of hazardous materials and the protection of the environment. Regulations concerning equipment certification create an ongoing need for regular maintenance which is incorporated into Sun Well's daily operating procedures. The oil and gas industry is subject to environmental regulation pursuant to local, state and federal legislation.

Competition

Sun Well's competitors include some of the largest energy service companies in the United States. In addition, Sun Well competes with smaller, independent service providers.

Employees

As of September 30, 2011, Sun Well had 108 employees.

DGT Holdings Corp.

Our Ownership Interest

We have an ownership interest of approximately 51.5% as of December 9, 2011 in DGT Holdings Corp. (OTC: DGTC.OB), a New York corporation (“DGT”). Prior to July 5, 2011, we had an ownership interest of approximately 46.1% in DGT. On July 5, 2011, our ownership interest in DGT increased to 51.1%. As a result, DGT became a controlled subsidiary of SPH and is consolidated from that date. Two of our representatives serve on DGT’s six-member board of directors, one of which serves as its Chief Executive Officer. One of our representatives serves as DGT’s Chief Financial Officer.

Description of Business

DGT operates through its subsidiary, RFI Corporation (“RFI”), which comprises DGT’s Power Conversion Group division. For its fiscal year ended July 30, 2011, RFI generated revenue of \$10,783. In November 2011, DGT sold its subsidiary, Villa Sistemi Medicali S.p.A. (“Villa”), which comprised its Medical Systems Group division, which accounted for approximately 84% of DGT’s total consolidated revenues for the year ended July 30, 2011. As a result, the operations of Villa are reflected as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements for the period from July 5, 2011.

RFI designs, manufactures, markets and sells high voltage precision components and sub-assemblies and electronic noise suppression components for a variety of applications. These products are utilized by OEMs who build systems that are used in a broad range of markets. RFI’s products are sold under the following industry brands: RFI, Filtron, Sprague and Stanley.

Noise suppression filters and components are used to help isolate and reduce the electromagnetic interference (commonly referred to as “noise”) among the different components in a system sharing the same power source. Examples of systems that use RFI’s noise suppression products include aviation electronics, mobile and land-based telecommunication systems and missile guidance systems.

RFI also provides subsystems and components which are used in the manufacture of medical electronics, military and industrial applications in the following markets: aerospace; defense and homeland security; telecommunications; industrial/commercial and medical.

Marketing and Distribution

DGT markets its Power Conversion Group products through in-house sales personnel, independent sales representatives in the U.S., and international agents in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Canada and Australia. DGT’s sales representatives are compensated primarily on a commission basis and the international agents are compensated either on a commission basis or act as independent distributors. DGT’s marketing efforts emphasize its ability to custom engineer products to optimal performance specifications. DGT emphasizes team selling where its sales representatives, engineers and management personnel all work together to market its products. DGT also markets its products through catalogs and trade journals and participation in industry shows.

Raw Materials and Principal Suppliers

DGT in most cases uses two or more alternative sources of supply for each of its raw materials, which consist primarily of electronic components and subassemblies, metal enclosures for its products and certain other materials. In certain instances, however, DGT will use a single source of supply when directed by a customer or by need. In order to ensure the consistent quality of its products, DGT follows strict supplier evaluation and qualification procedures, and where possible, enters into strategic relationships with its suppliers to assure a continuing supply of high quality critical components.

Trademark and Patents

The majority of DGT's products are based on technology that is not protected by patent or other rights. Certain of DGT's products and brand names are protected by trademarks, both in the U.S. and internationally. Because DGT does not have patent rights in its products, its technology may not preclude or inhibit competitors from producing products that have identical performance as DGT's products. DGT's future success is dependent primarily on the technological expertise and management abilities of its employees and the strength of its relationship with its worldwide dealer network.

Government Regulation

DGT is subject to various U.S. government guidelines and regulations relating to the qualification of its products for inclusion in government qualified product lists in order to be eligible to receive purchase orders from a government agency or for inclusion of a product in a system which will ultimately be used by a governmental agency. DGT has had many years of experience in designing, testing and qualifying its products for sale to governmental agencies. Certain government contracts are subject to cancellation rights at the government's election. DGT has experienced no material termination of any government contract and is not aware of any pending terminations of government contracts.

Product Development

DGT has a well developed engineering and technical staff in its Power Conversion Group. DGT's technical and scientific employees are generally employed in the engineering departments at its RFI business unit, and split their time, depending on business mix and their own technical background, between supporting existing production and development and research efforts for new product variations or new customer specifications.

Competition

DGT's Power Conversion Group competes with several small, privately owned suppliers of electronic systems and components. From DGT's perspective, competition is primarily based on each company's design, service and technical capabilities, and secondarily on price.

The markets for DGT's Power Conversion Group's products are subject to limited technological changes and gradually evolving industry requirements and standards. DGT believes that these trends will continue into the foreseeable future.

Some of DGT's current and potential competitors may have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than DGT. As a result, they may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their products than DGT can. Competition could increase if new companies enter the market or if existing competitors expand their product lines or intensify efforts within existing product lines. In addition, certain competing products may have other advantages which may limit DGT's market. There can be no assurance that continuing improvements in current or new competing products will not make them technically equivalent or superior to DGT's products in addition to providing cost or other advantages. There can be no assurance that DGT's current products, products under development or ability to introduce new products will enable DGT to compete effectively.

Employees

As of September 30, 2011, DGT had 216 employees, of which 127 were employees of Villa, which was sold on November 3, 2011.

SPH Services, Inc.

Our Ownership Interest

SPH Services, Inc. ("SPH Services") is our wholly-owned subsidiary. Three of our representatives serve as members and the Chairman of the board of directors of SPH Services.

Description of Business

SPH Services is a newly-formed subsidiary of SPH, which commenced operations on January 1, 2012, that was created to consolidate the executive and corporate functions of SPH and certain of our affiliates, including SP Corporate and Steel Partners LLC, to provide such services, including, without limitation, legal, tax, accounting, treasury, consulting, auditing, administration, compliance, environmental health and safety, human resources, marketing, investor relations and other similar services, to other companies. In connection with the formation of SPH Services, we acquired SP Corporate and Steel Partners LLC, as well as certain assets from HNH, on January 1, 2012. Prior to our acquisition of Steel Partners LLC, our former manager, Steel Partners LLC transferred certain assets, including its interest in our management agreement, to SP General Services LLC.

SPH Services operates through its wholly owned subsidiaries, SP Corporate and Steel Partners LLC. SP Corporate has management services agreements with HNH, BNS, CoSine (as defined below), DGT, NOVT Corporation ("NOVT"), Ore Holdings, Inc., Steel Excel (as defined below) and WebBank.

By consolidating corporate overhead and back office functions, SPH believes it will achieve cost savings over time for its affiliated companies while delivering more efficient and effective services. As a result of the synergies associated with SP Corporate's specialization and capabilities across a broad range of corporate and executive functions that are provided to SPH and other companies, SP Corporate believes that it will be able to create high value business partnerships by delivering higher quality services and more efficient professional transaction processing which will result in significant cost savings that can be achieved through standardization, clear processes and procedures, the elimination of non-value adding activities and economies of scale.

Employees

As of January 19, 2012, SPH Services had 59 employees.

WebBank

Our Ownership Interest

WebBank is our wholly-owned subsidiary. One of our representatives serves as the Chairman of the board of directors of WebBank.

Description of Business

WebBank is a Utah chartered industrial bank subject to the regulation, examination, and supervision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the State of Utah Department of Financial Institutions ("UDFI"). WebBank is not considered a "bank" for Bank Holding Company Act purposes and, as such, SPH is not regulated as a bank holding company. WebBank, whose deposits are insured by the FDIC, generates commercial, real estate, government guaranteed and consumer loans.

WebBank continues to evaluate its different business lines and consider various alternatives to maximize the aggregate value of its businesses and increase value, including seeking acquisitions and/or merger transactions, as well as product line extensions, additions and/or divestitures.

Sales

WebBank generates revenue through a combination of interest income and non-interest income. Interest income is primarily derived from interest and origination fees earned on loans, factored receivables and investments, including federal funds sold. Non-interest income is primarily derived from strategic partner fee income, loan servicing fees and premiums earned on the sale of loans. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, WebBank generated approximately \$10,199 and \$10,803 in revenue, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, two contractual lending programs accounted for 54% of WebBank's total revenue.

Government Regulation

WebBank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the FDIC. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material adverse effect on WebBank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, WebBank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of WebBank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. WebBank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Competition

WebBank competes with a broad range of local and regional banks and finance companies across its various lines of business.

Employees

As of September 30, 2011, WebBank had 29 employees.

Associated Companies

API Group PLC

We have an ownership interest of approximately 32.4% as of December 9, 2011 in API Group PLC (API. LN), an English corporation ("API"). One of our representatives serves on API's six-member board of directors. API is a leading manufacturer of specialized materials for packaging premium branded goods. The main end use markets for API's products are in premium, fast-moving consumer goods such as alcoholic drinks, perfumery, cosmetics, healthcare, specialty food and tobacco. These sectors use high impact finishes and effects on labeling and packaging to reinforce and authenticate brand image.

JPS Industries, Inc.

We have an ownership interest of approximately 39.3% as of December 9, 2011 in JPS Industries, Inc. (OTC: JPST.PK), a Delaware corporation ("JPS"). JPS is a major U.S. manufacturer of extruded urethanes, polypropylenes and mechanically formed glass substrates for specialty industrial applications. JPS' specialty industrial products are used in a wide range of applications, including printed electronic circuit boards, advanced composite materials, aerospace components, filtration and insulation products, surf boards, construction substrates, high performance glass laminates for security and transportation applications, plasma display screens, commercial and industrial roofing systems, reservoir covers, and medical, automotive and industrial components.

In September 2011, SPH delivered a letter to JPS expressing SPH's willingness to acquire JPS for \$8.00 per share in cash and encouraging the JPS Board to immediately commence a sale process overseen by a nationally recognized investment banking firm for the purpose of selling JPS, in whole or in parts, to the highest bidder. SPH also stated it would expect to participate in the sale process as a bidder, it would support any sale of JPS to the highest bidder, it intended to commence a consent solicitation of JPS stockholders for the purpose of removing and replacing a majority of the members of the JPS Board, and it indicated its interest in paying \$8.00 per share for the approximately 60% of JPS it does not own. On October 17, 2011, SPH and JPS announced that they had entered into an agreement pursuant to which SPH has agreed to terminate its pending consent solicitation and not to commence a subsequent consent solicitation for a period of thirty (30) days, which agreement has subsequently been extended until January 19, 2012. JPS previously announced that it had formed a special committee of independent directors to evaluate strategic alternatives in order to maximize value for all JPS stockholders.

SL Industries, Inc.

We have an ownership interest of approximately 21.7% as of December 9, 2011 in SL Industries, Inc. (AMEX:SLI), a New Jersey corporation ("SLI"). Three of our representatives serve on SLI's six-member board of directors, one of whom serves as Chairman. SLI designs, manufactures and markets power electronics, motion control, power protection, power quality electromagnetic and specialized communication equipment. SLI's products are used in a variety of medical, commercial and military aerospace, computer, datacom, industrial, telecom, transportation, utility, rail and highway equipment applications.

Steel Excel Inc.

We have an ownership interest of approximately 40.0% as of December 9, 2011 in Steel Excel Inc., a Delaware corporation formerly known as ADPT Corporation ("Steel Excel") (OTC: SXCL.PK). Three of our representatives serve on Steel Excel's six-member board of directors, one of whom serves as Chairman and another of whom serves as the Chief Executive Officer. One of our representatives also serves as Chief Financial Officer. Steel Excel is currently in the business of seeking to acquire one or more business operations. On December 9, 2011, Steel Excel issued a press release announcing that it had acquired the business and assets of Rogue Pressure Services, LLC, a Wyoming limited liability company ("Rogue"). The purchase price for Rogue was approximately \$29 million, which was paid in cash, with the sellers receiving the opportunity to earn additional consideration based upon Rogue's achievement of certain performance levels pursuant to an earn-out.

CoSine Communications, Inc.

We have an ownership interest of approximately 47.3% as of December 9, 2011 in CoSine Communications, Inc. (OTC: COSN.PK), a Delaware corporation ("CoSine"). Two of our representatives serve on CoSine's four-member board of directors, one of whom serves as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. CoSine is currently in the business of seeking to acquire one or more business operations.

Other Core Companies

GenCorp Inc.

We have an ownership interest of approximately 6.9% as of December 9, 2011 in GenCorp Inc. (NYSE: GY), an Ohio corporation (“GenCorp”). One of our representatives serves on GenCorp’s eight-member board of directors. GenCorp is a manufacturer of aerospace and defense systems that also has a real estate business. GenCorp’s continuing operations are comprised of two segments, Aerospace and Defense and Real Estate. GenCorp’s Aerospace and Defense segment includes the operations of Aerojet-General Corporation (“Aerojet”), which develops and manufactures propulsion systems for defense and space applications, armament systems for precision tactical weapon systems and munitions applications. GenCorp’s Real Estate segment includes the entitlement, sale and leasing of its excess real estate.

Barbican Group Holdings Limited

We have an ownership interest, direct and indirect, of approximately 15.1% as of December 9, 2011 in Barbican Group Holdings Limited (“Barbican”). In addition, one of our affiliates shares 50/50 control over Barbican with another investor. Two of our representatives serve on Barbican’s seven-member board of directors. Barbican is a privately-held company incorporated in Guernsey, which underwrites property and casualty insurance and reinsurance through its subsidiaries and its Lloyds of London syndicate.

Fox & Hound Restaurant Group

We have an indirect ownership interest of approximately 21.3% as of December 9, 2011 in Fox & Hound Restaurant Group, a Delaware corporation (“Fox & Hound”). Two of our representatives serve on Fox & Hound’s four-member board of directors. Fox & Hound is a privately held owner and operator of a chain of approximately 130 company-owned and 14 franchised social destination casual dining and entertainment based restaurants in 32 states.

Our History

SPH, formerly known as WebFinancial L.P., is a limited partnership formed in the State of Delaware on December 16, 2008. SPH is the successor through a merger on December 31, 2008 with WebFinancial Corporation (formerly Rose’s Holdings, Inc.), a Delaware corporation that was incorporated in 1997 to act as a holding company for Rose’s Stores, Inc., an operator of general merchandise discount stores founded in 1927. WebFinancial Corporation (“Webfinancial”) completed the sale of its store operations in 1997 and acquired WebBank in 1998.

Effective as of July 15, 2009, we completed an exchange transaction in which we acquired the limited partnership interest of Steel Partners II, L.P. (“SPII”) pursuant to which we acquired net assets of \$454.3 million that were held by SPII, consisting of holdings in a variety of companies, in exchange for our common units which were distributed to certain former indirect investors in SPII (the “Exchange Transaction”). As a result, we became a global diversified holding company, with partners’ capital of \$367.1 million as of July 15, 2009, which has increased to \$396.4 million as of September 30, 2011. Since July 15, 2009, we have concentrated our holdings into a select number of businesses. Certain of our privately held ownership interests, such as our indirect interest in Barbican and all of our indirect interest in Fox & Hound, are directly held by SPII Liquidating Series Trust (“SPII Liquidating Trust”), a Delaware statutory trust that SPII formed prior to the completion of the Exchange Transaction to hold certain assets previously held by SPII.

In connection with the Exchange Transaction, we agreed to distribute to the holders of our common units a total of up to \$87.5 million (the “Target Distribution”), subject to certain limitations, during the period from July 16, 2009 to April 30, 2011, or the “Final Distribution Date.” On April 1, 2010, we distributed to our unitholders of record as of March 26, 2010 approximately \$54.4 million or \$1.95 per common unit. On April 6, 2011, we distributed to our unitholders of record as of March 25, 2011 approximately \$33.1 million, or \$1.18 per common unit, representing the final required distribution in full satisfaction of the Target Distribution. We may, at our option, make further distributions to the unitholders although we currently have no plan to make any distributions in excess of the Target Distribution.

Our Structure

SPH is managed by SP General Services LLC (the “Manager”), pursuant to the terms of an amended and restated management agreement, or the “Management Agreement” discussed in further detail in the section entitled “Executive Compensation - The Management Agreement.” From its founding in 1990, the Manager and its affiliates have created significant increases in value for investors in the entities it has managed, including SPH and SPII. Since our day-to-day business affairs are managed by our Manager, we do not have any employees.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Steel Partners Holdings GP Inc., formerly known as Web LLC and Steel Partners Holdings GP LLC, or the “General Partner”, is our general partner. The General Partner converted from a limited liability company to a corporation on September 21, 2010. The General Partner has a board of directors, or the “Board of Directors.” The Board of Directors is currently comprised of seven members, five of whom are elected annually by our unitholders and two of whom are appointed by the Manager. Warren G. Lichtenstein, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of our Manager, serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Our Common Units

Our common units are quoted on the over-the-counter market on the Pink Sheets under the symbol SPNHU.PK. Once this registration statement becomes effective, we intend to have our common units listed on a national securities exchange, depending on market conditions and meeting any applicable listing requirements.

Other Information

Our business address is 590 Madison Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10022, and our telephone number is (212) 520-2300. Our website is www.steelpartners.com. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the website is not part of this registration statement.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business, industry and common units are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. The discussion below sets forth the risks and uncertainties we believe may be most important for you to consider.

Risks Related to Our Structure

Our consolidated financial statements will not include meaningful comparisons to prior years.

The Exchange Transaction, pursuant to which SPII became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SPH on July 15, 2009, is accounted for as a transaction between entities under common control and as such SPII’s accounts are consolidated with SPH for all periods presented. SPH’s operations prior to July 16, 2009 and operations related to the assets acquired as a result of the acquisition of SPII as of July 15, 2009 are presented in the consolidated financial statements as “Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other”. The Company accounts for the consolidation of SPII in the consolidated financial statements as “Investment Operations” for all periods presented through July 15, 2009. Due to differences between the operating company accounting policies of Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other operations and the accounting policies of Investment Operations, our consolidated financial statements will not include meaningful comparisons to prior years.

Being classified as an “investment company” could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

We plan to continue to conduct our business and operations in such a manner as not to be deemed an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). An entity will generally be deemed to be an “investment company” for purposes of the Investment Company Act if: (a) it is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities; or (b) absent an applicable exemption, it owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis (the “40% Test”). Since we operate as a diversified holding company engaged in a variety of operating businesses through our subsidiaries and controlled companies, we do not believe that we are primarily engaged in an investment company type business, nor do we propose to primarily engage in such a business. Our intent to operate in this manner may have a material adverse effect on us, as it may limit our ability to make certain investments or take certain actions or compel us to divest certain holdings or to take or forego certain actions that could otherwise be beneficial to us.

As a result of the Exchange Transaction, on July 14, 2009, we could no longer definitively conclude that we passed the 40% Test or were able to rely on any exception from the definition of an investment company. Since then, we have taken reasonable actions to alter our holdings so that we can comply with the 40% Test or a relevant exception as soon as reasonably practicable. These actions have included liquidating certain of our assets and acquiring additional interests in existing or new subsidiaries or controlled companies. Due to market conditions and other factors beyond our reasonable control, we were unable to complete all actions necessary to comply with the 40% Test or a relevant exception within the one-year grace period permitted under the Investment Company Act. As a result, on July 8, 2010, prior to the conclusion of the grace period, we filed an application with the SEC for an extended temporary exemption from the Investment Company Act, which application is pending.

If we were deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we could suffer adverse consequences, including a need to further adjust our business strategy and assets, including by divesting certain desirable assets immediately to fall outside of the definition or within an exemption, to register as an investment company or to cease operations.

Investment companies are subject to extensive, restrictive and potentially adverse regulations relating to, among other things, operating methods, management, capital structure, dividends and transactions with affiliates. If we were required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we would be subject to numerous restrictions and requirements that would be inconsistent with the manner in which we operate our business and which may have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial conditions and prospects, including restrictions on our capital structure and restrictions on our ability to transact business with affiliates, including our operating subsidiaries and controlled companies.

Our revenue, net income and cash flow are highly variable, which may prevent us from achieving steady earnings growth on a quarterly basis and may cause the price of the common units to be volatile.

Our revenue, net income and cash flow are highly variable. We may experience fluctuations in our results from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, including changes in the values of our various operations, changes in our operating expenses, changes in asset values, changes in the competitive environment, and general economic and market conditions. Such fluctuations may lead to volatility in the trading price of the common units and cause our results for a particular period not to be indicative of our future performance. It may be difficult for us to achieve steady growth in net income and cash flow on a quarterly basis, which could lead to volatility in the price of the common units.

As our revenue, net income and cash flow are highly variable from period to period, we do not expect to provide any guidance. The lack of guidance may affect the expectations of analysts and could cause increased volatility in the price of the common units. Many of our operating companies are small cap and micro cap companies that are thinly traded and may trade at prices that do not reflect their intrinsic value. Such prices may affect the price at which the common units trade. In addition, some of our holdings are private companies for which there is no trading market.

Short sales of the securities of the companies in which we have an interest could have an adverse effect on the value of the common units.

If individuals engage in short selling of the securities of the companies in which we have an interest, the trading price of such securities may decline, which may have an adverse effect on the value of the common units.

The requirements of being a public entity and sustaining our growth may result in increased costs.

Once we become subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), we will file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition. In addition, sustained growth may require us to commit additional management, operational and financial resources to identifying new professionals to join us and to maintain adequate operational and financial systems to support expansion. These requirements may divert management's attention. We may incur significant additional annual expenses related to these steps, including additional directors' and officers' liability insurance, Exchange Act reporting costs, transfer agent fees, salaries and expenses for additional accounting, legal and administrative personnel.

Once we are required to comply with the evaluations of controls under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the management certifications under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, failure to comply with these requirements may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Once we become subject to the Exchange Act, we will be required to comply with Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sarbanes-Oxley Act”), and we will be required to furnish a report by our management on internal control over financial reporting. This report must contain, among other matters, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure of any material weaknesses. In addition, the report must contain a statement that our auditors have issued an attestation report on management’s assessment of such internal control over financial reporting. We expect that management will be required to provide a report on our internal control over financial reporting beginning with our annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2012 and that we will be required to provide an auditor’s attestation on management’s assessment of internal controls beginning with our annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls over financial reporting, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities such as the SEC. A material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting could adversely impact our ability to provide timely and accurate financial information and may cause investors to lose confidence in our financial statements and our common unit price may be adversely affected. If we fail to remedy any material weakness, our financial statements may be inaccurate, we may not have access to the capital markets, and our common unit price may be adversely affected. Further, if our auditors fail to issue an opinion that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, this may trigger a negative reaction in the financial markets. We may also be required to incur costs to improve our internal control system and hire additional personnel.

The unitholders have limited recourse to maintain actions against the General Partner, the Board of Directors, our officers and the Manager.

The Limited Partnership Agreement of SPH, or the “Partnership Agreement,” contains broad indemnification and exculpation provisions that limit the right of a unitholder to maintain an action against the General Partner, the Board of Directors, our officers and the Manager, or to recover losses or costs incurred by us as a result of their actions or failures to act.

If we are dissolved, unitholders may not realize the value that may otherwise be realized over time.

We may be dissolved at the election of the Board of Directors by a majority of the directors. If we are dissolved, unitholders may not realize the value that may otherwise be realized over time.

Our ability to timely file financial results will require the cooperation of certain of the companies in which we have interests. Our failure to timely file financial statements may have an adverse effect on our business and operations.

We require the financial results of certain of the companies in which we have interests in order to report our own financial results. As such, our ability to timely file financial statements will depend on the cooperation of those companies. There can be no assurance that those companies will produce financial results in a timely manner. Our failure to timely file financial statements may have an adverse effect on our business and operations.

Our Partnership Agreement contains certain limitations on the voting rights of unitholders.

Our Partnership Agreement contains specific provisions that are intended to comply with regulatory limitations on the ownership of our securities as a result of our ownership of WebBank. Under the Partnership Agreement, a person or group that acquires beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the common units without the prior approval of the Board of Directors may lose voting rights with respect to all of its common units in excess of 9.9%. Please see “Material Provisions of Steel Partners Holdings L.P. Partnership Agreement – Limitations on Voting Rights.”

Risks Related to Our Business

General

We may not be able to fund future acquisitions of new businesses or raise funds for operating expenses due to the lack of availability of debt or equity financing on acceptable terms, which could materially adversely impact our financial condition, business and results of operations.

In order to make future acquisitions and fund operations, we may need to raise capital primarily through debt or equity financings. Since the timing and size of acquisitions or the need for additional capital cannot be readily predicted, we may need to obtain funding on short notice to benefit fully from attractive acquisition opportunities or to address business needs. Such funding may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. In addition, the level of our indebtedness may impact our ability to borrow. Also, depending on market conditions and investor demand for the common units, we may not be able to raise capital by selling additional common units at prices that we consider to be in our interest. These risks may materially adversely affect our ability to pursue our acquisition strategy successfully and materially adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

We conduct operations or own interests in companies with operations outside of the U.S., which may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with companies that operate solely in the U.S.

We have operations or own interests in securities of companies with operations located outside the U.S. and they present certain risks not typically associated with U.S. operations, including risks relating to currency exchange matters, less developed or efficient financial markets than in the U.S., absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, differences in the legal and regulatory environment, different publicly available information in respect of companies in non-U.S. markets, economic and political risks, and possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes. There can be no assurance that adverse developments with respect to such risks will not adversely affect our assets that are held in certain countries or the returns from these assets.

We may have conflicts of interest with the minority shareholders of our businesses because decisions may need to be made by disinterested directors, without the participation of directors or officers associated with the Manager and SPH Services, which may be different from the decisions we would make. Companies in which we have interests but we do not control may make decisions that do not serve our interests and those of our unitholders.

The boards of directors and officers of our respective businesses, including directors and officers associated with our Manager and SPH Services, have fiduciary duties to their shareholders. As a result, they may make decisions that are in the best interests of their shareholders generally but which are not necessarily in our best interest or our unitholders. In dealings with us, the directors and officers of our businesses may have conflicts of interest and decisions may have to be made without their participation. Such decisions may be different from the decisions we would make and may not be in the best interests of our common unitholders, which may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our assets include interests in companies that we do not control. The majority stakeholders or the management of such companies may make decisions we do not agree with or which do not serve our interests. If any of the foregoing were to occur, the values of interests held by us may decrease and our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow may suffer as a result.

There are certain interlocking relationships among us and certain affiliates of Warren G. Lichtenstein, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, which may present potential conflicts of interest.

Warren G. Lichtenstein, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and a substantial unitholder, is the Chief Executive Officer of our Manager. As of January 19, 2012, Mr. Lichtenstein beneficially owned approximately 7.1% of our outstanding common units. Mr. Lichtenstein also controls the Manager, and WGL Capital Corp. ("WGL"), and is the managing member of Steel Partners II GP LLC ("SPIIGP"), which serves as the liquidating trustee of SPII Liquidating Trust. We have entered into transactions and/or agreements with each of these entities. In addition, through WGL, Mr. Lichtenstein can increase his beneficial ownership if WGL elects to receive its payment of certain deferred fees owed to it in the form of our common units. There can be no assurance that such entities will not have interests in conflict with our own. For more information regarding these relationships and other relationships between us and related parties, see "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

We have engaged, and in the future may engage, in transactions with our affiliates.

Generally, Delaware law, under which we are governed, requires that any transactions between us and any of our affiliates be on terms that, when taken as a whole, are substantially as favorable to us as those then reasonably obtainable from a person who is not an affiliate in an arms-length transaction. We believe that the terms of the agreements we have entered into with our affiliates satisfy the requirements of Delaware law, but in the event that one or more parties challenges the fairness of such terms we could have to expend substantial resources in resolving the challenge and we can make no guarantees as to the result.

Certain members of our management team may be involved in other business activities that may involve conflicts of interest.

Certain individual members of our management team may, from time to time, be involved in the management of other businesses, including those owned or controlled by our Manager and its affiliates. Accordingly, these individuals may focus a portion of their time and attention on managing these other businesses. Conflicts may arise in the future between our interests and the interests of the other entities and business activities in which such individuals are involved.

We may choose to purchase additional securities of entities that we control.

We currently own significant equity positions in a number of companies. We may choose in the future to purchase additional securities of such companies. We intend to engage in any such transactions on terms that are fair to all shareholders and are the result of arms-length negotiations. However, one or more minority shareholders may choose to challenge the fairness of such purchases by a controlling shareholder. Defending against such potential challenges may cause us to expend substantial resources in resolving the challenge and we can make no guarantees as to the result.

If certain of our operating subsidiaries are unable to access funds generated by their respective subsidiaries, such operating subsidiaries may not be able to meet their financial obligations.

Because certain of our operating subsidiaries are holding companies that conduct operations through their subsidiaries, such operating subsidiaries depend on those entities for dividends, distributions and other payments to generate the funds necessary to meet their financial obligations. Certain of such operating subsidiaries may face restrictions on their ability to transfer cash to their parent company pursuant to the terms of any credit agreement to which they are a party. Failure by one of those subsidiaries to generate sufficient cash flow and meet the requirements of their respective credit facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our businesses are subject to unplanned business interruptions which may adversely affect our performance.

Operational interruptions and unplanned events at one or more of our businesses' production facilities could cause substantial losses in production capacity and may expose our businesses to liability from claims by customers who have in turn had to delay their deliveries or reschedule their operations. Such interruptions may also harm our reputation or the reputation of our businesses, potentially resulting in a loss of business. To the extent these losses are not covered by insurance, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected by such events.

Our businesses rely, and may rely, on their intellectual property and licenses to use others' intellectual property, for competitive advantage. If our businesses are unable to protect their intellectual property, are unable to obtain or retain licenses to use others' intellectual property, or if they infringe upon or are alleged to have infringed upon others' intellectual property, it could have a material adverse effect on their financial condition, business and results of operations.

The success of each of our businesses depends in part on its, or licenses to use others' brand names, proprietary technology and manufacturing techniques. These businesses rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect their intellectual property rights. The steps they have taken to protect their intellectual property rights may not prevent third parties from using their intellectual property without their authorization or independently developing intellectual property that is similar. In addition, the laws of foreign countries may not protect our businesses' intellectual property rights effectively. Stopping unauthorized use of proprietary information and intellectual property, and defending claims of unauthorized use of others' proprietary information or intellectual property, may be difficult, time-consuming and costly and could subject our businesses to significant liability for damages and invalidate their property rights. Such unauthorized use could reduce or eliminate any competitive advantage our businesses have developed, cause them to lose sales or otherwise harm their business.

The success of our businesses, including the operations and research and development of some of our services and technology, depends on the collective experience of our technical, management and sales employees. If these employees were to leave our businesses, our operations and our ability to compete effectively could be materially adversely impacted.

Our future success depends upon the continued service of our technical, management and sales personnel who have developed and continue to develop our services, technology and products. We compete with many other entities for skilled management and employees. If any of these employees leave our businesses, the loss of their knowledge and experience may materially adversely affect our operations and research and development. If we are not able to replace our technical, management and sales personnel with new employees with comparable experience or attract additional individuals, we may not keep up with innovations in the industries in which we operate. As a result, our ability to continue to compete effectively and our operations may be materially adversely affected.

If our businesses are unable to continue the technological innovation and successful commercial introduction of new products and services, their financial condition, business and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

The industries in which our businesses operate experience periodic technological changes and ongoing product improvements. Their results of operations depend significantly on the development of commercially viable new products, product upgrades and their ability to integrate new technologies. Our future growth will depend on their ability to gauge the direction of, and effectively respond to, the technological progress in key end-use markets and upon their ability to successfully develop new generations of products. Our businesses must make ongoing capital investments and may need to seek better educated and trained workers, who may not be available in sufficient numbers. Failure to effectively respond to technological developments may result in reduced sales and sunk developmental costs.

Potential supply constraints and significant price fluctuations of electricity, natural gas and other petroleum based products could adversely affect our businesses.

In our production and distribution processes, we consume significant amounts of electricity, natural gas, fuel and other petroleum-based commodities. The availability and pricing of these commodities are subject to market forces beyond our control. Variability in the supply and prices of these commodities could materially affect our operating results from period to period and rising costs could erode our profitability.

Adverse weather could materially affect our results.

A portion of our businesses involves on-site delivery, service and repair. Inclement weather affects the ability of our businesses to produce and distribute products and affects customers' short-term demand since their work also can be hampered by weather. Therefore, our results and the results of our businesses can be negatively affected by inclement weather. Severe weather such as hurricanes, tropical storms and earthquakes can damage our businesses' facilities resulting in increased repair costs and business disruption.

We do not have long-term contracts with all of our customers and clients, the loss of which could materially adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

Our businesses are based primarily upon individual orders and sales with our customers and clients and not long-term supply contracts. As such, our customers and clients could cease using services or buying products at any time and for any reason and we will have no recourse in the event a customer or client no longer wants to use our businesses' services or purchase products from us. If a significant number of our customers or clients elect not to use such services or purchase products, it could materially adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

Our businesses are and may be subject to federal, state and foreign environmental laws and regulations that expose them to potential financial liability. Complying with applicable environmental laws requires significant resources, and if our businesses fail to comply, they could be subject to substantial liability.

Some of the facilities and operations of our businesses are, and may be, subject to a variety of federal, state and foreign environmental laws and regulations, including laws and regulations pertaining to the handling, storage and transportation of raw materials, products and wastes, and hazardous materials and wastes, which require and will continue to require significant expenditures to remain in compliance with such laws and regulations. Any material violations of these laws can lead to substantial liability, revocations of discharge permits, fines or penalties, which could negatively impact our financial condition, business and results of operations.

Defects in the products provided by our businesses could result in financial or other damages to our customers, which could result in reduced demand for our businesses' products and/or liability claims against our businesses.

Some of our businesses manufacture products to customer specifications that are highly complex and critical to customer operations. Defects in products could result in product liability suits, compensation for damages, or a reduction or cancellation of future purchases due to customer dissatisfaction. If these defects occur frequently, our reputation may be impaired. Any of these outcomes could negatively impact our financial condition, business and results of operations.

Some of our businesses are subject to certain risks associated with the movement of businesses offshore.

Some of our businesses are potentially at risk of losing business to competitors operating in lower cost countries. An additional risk is the movement offshore of some of our businesses' customers, leading them to procure products or services from more closely located companies. Either of these factors could negatively impact our financial condition, business and results of operations.

Loss of key customers of some of our businesses could negatively impact our financial condition.

Some of our businesses have significant exposure to certain key customers, the loss of which could negatively impact our financial condition, business and results of operations.

Our business strategy includes acquisitions which entail numerous risks.

Our business strategy and the strategy of our businesses includes acquisitions and entails several risks, including the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns and the need to finance such acquisitions with additional equity and/or debt. Any future acquisitions may also result in material changes in the composition of our assets and liabilities or the assets and liabilities of our businesses and if unsuccessful could reduce the value of our common units. In addition, once found, acquisitions entail further risks, including unanticipated costs and liabilities of the acquired businesses that could materially adversely affect our results of operations; difficulties in assimilating acquired businesses; negative effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers and losing key employees of the acquired businesses.

We, as a diversified holding company, may have substantial limitations on our ability to sell interests in the underlying operating companies.

We accumulate significant positions in underlying operating companies and have a significant role in the management of various underlying operating companies. As a result, we may face significant legal and market restrictions on selling our interests in the underlying operating companies. For example, employees of the Manager and SPH Services may also serve as managers or members of the board of directors of the underlying operating companies, and, thus, may receive material and confidential information concerning the operating companies that would preclude us, under federal securities laws, from trading securities of the relevant operating company. Some privately held businesses may be subject to shareholders agreements which may limit our ability to sell our interests in such companies. In addition, we may be limited in our ability to sell securities in an underlying operating company in light of the size of our ownership interest and the absence of liquidity in the market to absorb our ownership interest, or, alternatively, may be required to sell our ownership interest at a discounted and unfavorable price.

We hold and expect to continue to hold illiquid assets with a limited market for resale and, therefore, may be unable to dispose of such assets at a time and at a price that we deem desirable.

We may hold assets that have a limited market for resale. We may be unable to dispose of such assets at a time and at a price that we deem desirable. In the event that we desire to sell such assets on an expedited basis, we may not be able to obtain a price for such assets that is equal to or greater than what we could receive if there was a public market for such assets.

HNH sponsors a defined benefit pension plan which could subject it to substantial cash funding requirements in the future.

HNH's ongoing operating cash flow requirements include funding the minimum requirements of its defined benefit pension plan (the "WHX Pension Plan"). HNH expects to have required minimum contributions to the WHX Pension Plan of \$2.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2011 and \$19.2 million in 2012. Such required future contributions are determined based upon assumptions regarding such matters as discount rates on future obligations, assumed rates of return on plan assets and legislative changes. Actual future pension costs and required funding obligations will be affected by changes in the factors and assumptions described in the previous sentence, as well as other changes such as any plan termination.

Risks Related to Our Manager

We depend on Warren G. Lichtenstein, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Manager and Jack Howard, the President of the Manager, the loss of whose services could have a material adverse effect on our business, results and financial condition.

Our success depends on the efforts, skills, reputation and business contacts of Warren G. Lichtenstein, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Manager and Jack Howard, the President of the Manager. While the key members of the Manager have worked for the Manager and its affiliates for many years, our Manager does not have any employment agreements with any of the key members of its management team and their continued service is not guaranteed. The loss of the services of Mr. Lichtenstein or Mr. Howard could have a material adverse effect on our asset value, revenues, net income and cash flows and could harm our ability to maintain or grow our existing operations or pursue additional opportunities in the future.

Certain members of the Manager's management team may be involved in other business activities that may involve conflicts of interest.

Certain individual members of the Manager's management team are involved in the management of other businesses. Accordingly, these individuals may focus a portion of their time and attention on managing these other businesses. Conflicts may arise in the future between our interests and the interests of the other entities and business activities in which such individuals are involved.

The interests of our Manager may not be aligned with our interests or those of our unitholders.

Our Manager receives a quarterly Management Fee at a rate of 1.5% of total partner's capital, payable on the first day of each quarter, subject to quarterly adjustment. Our Manager is entitled to receive a Management Fee regardless of our net income. In addition and as more fully described in "Management Agreement - Management Fees and Incentive Compensation", our Manager was granted certain incentive units to receive Class B common units of SPH. The Manager may consider entering into or recommending riskier transactions that represent a potential higher reward in order for the Manager's units to be profitable. Any such riskier investment decisions or recommendations, if unsuccessful, could result in losses to us and a decline in the value of the common units.

We cannot determine the amount of the Management Fee that will be paid over time with any certainty.

The Management Fee is calculated by reference in part to our total partner's capital. Our total partner's capital will be impacted by the performance of our businesses and other businesses we may acquire in the future, as well as the issuance of additional common units. Changes in our total partner's capital and in the resulting Management Fee could be significant, resulting in a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, if our performance declines, assuming our total partner's capital, remains the same, the Management Fee will increase as a percentage of our net income.

Our Manager's liability is limited under the Management Agreement, and we have agreed to indemnify our Manager against certain liabilities. Such indemnification may incentivize our Manager to take unnecessary risks with respect to actions for which it will be indemnified.

Under the Management Agreement, our Manager, its members, officers, employees, affiliates, agents and legal representatives are not liable for, and we have agreed to indemnify such persons from any loss or expense, including without limitations, any judgment, settlement, reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses incurred in connection with the defense of any actual or threatened proceeding, other than losses resulting from willful misconduct or gross negligence in the performance of such indemnified person's obligations and duties. Such indemnification may incentivize our Manager to take unnecessary risks with respect to actions for which it will be indemnified.

General Business Risks

Difficult economic and market conditions may adversely affect our operations, which could materially reduce our revenue, cash flow and asset value, and adversely affect our financial condition.

We operate in a variety of competitive industries and market sectors, which are susceptible to economic downturns. Our operations and assets are materially affected by conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions throughout the world that are outside our control, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, trade barriers, commodity prices, currency exchange rates and controls and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity and the value of our operations and assets, and we may not be able to or may choose not to manage our exposure to these market conditions.

Our operations' revenues and assets could also be affected by a continued economic downturn. Our operations may also have difficulty expanding and be unable to meet our debt service and pension obligations or other expenses as they become due. In addition, during periods of adverse economic conditions, it may be more difficult and costly or impossible to obtain funding for our operations. Furthermore, such conditions could also increase the risk of default with respect to our operations that have significant debt.

Legislative and regulatory actions taken now or in the future to address the current liquidity and credit crisis in the financial industry may significantly affect our liquidity or financial condition.

On July 21, 2010, President Barack Obama signed the Dodd-Frank Act into law. The Dodd-Frank Act is intended primarily to overhaul the financial regulatory framework following the global financial crisis and will impact all financial institutions, including WebBank. The Dodd-Frank Act contains provisions that will, among other things, establish a Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, establish a systemic risk regulator, consolidate certain federal bank regulators and impose increased corporate governance and executive compensation requirements. While many of the provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act are aimed at financial institutions significantly larger than ours, it will likely increase our regulatory compliance burden and may have a material adverse effect on us.

The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the Government Accountability Officer ("GAO") to conduct a study, within 18 months of the enactment, of the various exemptions in the Bank Holding Company Act for certain types of depository institutions, including industrial banks such as WebBank. SPH is not regulated as a bank holding company as a result of this exemption. It is too early to say what impact, if any, the GAO study would have on the continued availability of this exemption.

In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act added a new Section 13 to the Bank Holding Company Act, the so-called "Volcker Rule," which generally restricts certain banking entities, and their subsidiaries or affiliates, from engaging in proprietary trading activities and owning equity in or sponsoring any private equity or hedge fund. The Volcker Rule becomes effective July 21, 2012. The draft implementing regulations for the Volcker Rule were issued by various regulatory agencies on October 11 and 12, 2011. Under the proposed regulations, we (or our affiliates) may be restricted from engaging in proprietary trading, investing in third party hedge or private equity funds or sponsoring new funds unless we qualify for an exemption from the rule. We will not know the full impact of the Volcker Rule on our operations or financial condition until the final implementing regulations are adopted sometime in 2012.

Furthermore, effective July 21, 2011, all companies that directly or indirectly control an FDIC-insured bank are required to serve as a source of financial strength for such institution. As a result, SPH could be called upon by the FDIC to infuse additional capital into WebBank to the extent that WebBank fails to satisfy its capital requirements. Currently, WebBank meets or exceeds all such requirements.

Further, the U.S. Congress and state legislatures and federal and state regulatory authorities continually review banking laws, regulations and policies for possible changes. We cannot predict whether additional legislation will be enacted and, if enacted, the effect that it would have on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Increased volatility in raw materials costs and availability may continue to reduce revenues and profitability in our diversified industrial businesses.

Certain of our Diversified Industrial operations are subject to risks associated with increased volatility in raw material prices and availability of key raw materials. If the price for raw materials continues to increase and our operations are not able to pass these price increases to their customers, or are unable to obtain key raw materials, our results of operations may be negatively impacted.

We and our businesses operate in highly competitive markets.

Many of our competitors and the competitors of our businesses are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. Some competitors may have a lower cost of funds than we or our businesses do and access to financing sources that may not be available to us or our businesses. In addition, some of our competitors and the competitors of our businesses may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of business opportunities than we or our businesses can.

Risks Related to our Common Units

The value of the common units may be adversely affected by market volatility.

Even if an active trading market develops, the market price and trading of the common units may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations. Some of the factors that could negatively affect the price or trading volume of the common units include additions or departures of key personnel, adverse market reaction to any indebtedness we may incur or securities we may issue in the future, actions by unitholders, changes or proposed changes in laws or regulations, and general market and economic conditions.

Our common units lack a significant trading market.

Our common units are quoted on the over-the-counter market on the Pink Sheets. However, there is a limited trading market for our common units at this time. There is no assurance that an active trading market in our common units will develop, or if such a market develops, that it will be sustained. The Pink Sheets market is highly illiquid. As a result, an investor may find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our common units or to obtain coverage for significant news events concerning us, and the common units could become substantially less attractive for margin loans, for investment by financial institutions, as consideration in future capital raising transactions or for other purposes.

Sales of significant amounts of the common units may cause the price of the common units to decline.

Sales of significant amounts of the common units in the public market or the perception that such sales of significant amounts may occur could adversely affect its market price. Moreover, the perceived risk of any potential dilution could cause common unit holders to attempt to sell their common units and investors to "short" the common units, a practice in which an investor sells common units that he or she does not own at prevailing market prices, hoping to purchase common units later at a lower price to cover the sale. Any event that would cause the number of common units being offered for sale to increase would likely cause the common units' market price to further decline. These sales might also make it more difficult for us to sell additional common units in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

We may issue additional common units in the future without the consent of unitholders and at a discount to the market price of such common units.

Under the terms of the Partnership Agreement, additional common units may be issued without the consent of unitholders at a discount to the market price. In addition, other classes of securities may be issued with rights that are senior to or which otherwise have preferential rights to the rights of the common units.

We may not make future cash distributions to our unitholders.

In connection with the Exchange Transaction, we agreed to distribute to the holders of our common units the Target Distribution, subject to certain limitations, during the period from July 16, 2009 to April 30, 2011. On April 1, 2010, we distributed to our unitholders of record as of March 26, 2010 approximately \$54.4 million or \$1.95 per common unit. On April 6, 2011, we distributed to our unitholders of record as of March 25, 2011 approximately \$33.1 million, or \$1.18 per common unit, representing the final required distribution in full satisfaction of the Target Distribution. We may, at our option, make further distributions to the unitholders although we currently have no plan to make any distributions in excess of the Target Distribution.

Risks Related to Taxation

All statutory references in this section are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the “Code.”

You may be subject to U.S. federal and other income tax on your share of our taxable income, regardless of whether you receive any cash distributions from us.

It is anticipated that we will be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as a partnership and not a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation. You will be subject to U.S. federal, state, local and possibly, in some cases, foreign income tax on your allocable share of our taxable income, whether or not you receive cash distributions from us. We do not anticipate making any cash distributions or paying any cash dividends other than those necessary to meet the Target Distribution. Accordingly, you may be required to make tax payments in connection with your ownership of common units that significantly exceed your cash distributions in any given year.

Our tax treatment is not assured. If we are taxed as a corporation, it could adversely impact our results of operations.

A partnership is not a taxable entity and distributions by a partnership to a partner are generally not taxable to the partnership or the partner unless the amount of cash distributed to such partner exceeds the partner’s adjusted basis in its partnership interest. Section 7704 provides that generally publicly traded partnerships are taxed as corporations. However, an exception, referred to as the “Qualifying Income Exception,” exists with respect to publicly traded partnerships of which 90 percent or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of “qualifying income” as defined in the Code. We expect that we will meet the Qualifying Income Exception. However, the Qualifying Income Exception will not apply if we register, or are required to register, as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

If the Qualifying Income Exception is not available to us, then we will be treated as a corporation instead of a partnership. In that event, the deemed incorporation of SPH should be tax-free, unless the corporation is an investment company for tax purposes and the partners are treated as diversifying their interests. If we were taxed as a corporation, (i) our net income would be taxed at corporate income tax rates, thereby substantially reducing our profitability, (ii) you would not be allowed to deduct your share of losses of SPH and (iii) distributions to you, other than liquidating distributions, would constitute dividends to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, and would be taxable as such.

The tax treatment of (i) publicly traded partnerships or (ii) an investment in our common units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The current U.S. federal income tax treatment of (i) publicly traded partnerships, including us, or (ii) an investment in our common units may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time, possibly on a retroactive basis. The U.S. federal income tax rules are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), and the United States Treasury Department, frequently resulting in revised interpretations of established concepts, statutory changes, revisions to regulations and other modifications and interpretations. Changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof could make it more difficult or impossible to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, affect or cause us to change our investments, affect the tax considerations of an investment in us, or change the character or treatment of portions of our income. Any such changes could adversely impact the value of an investment in our common units.

Our structure involves complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of our unitholders depends in some instances on interpretations of complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. Our Partnership Agreement permits our General Partner to modify it from time to time, including the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction (including unrealized gain and unrealized loss to the extent allowable under U.S. federal income tax law), without the consent of our unitholders, to address certain changes in U.S. federal income tax regulations, legislation or interpretation or to preserve the uniformity of our common units. In some circumstances, such revisions could have a material adverse impact on some or all unitholders. In addition, we formed a subsidiary partnership, to which we contributed certain of our assets, or the "Subsidiary Partnership." To preserve the uniformity of common units, we (but not the Subsidiary Partnership) will make an election permitted under Section 754 and we will adopt the remedial allocation method under Section 704(c) with respect to items of income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to assets contributed to us (which we will contribute to the Subsidiary Partnership), to account for any difference between the tax basis and fair market value of such assets at the time of contribution, or attributable to the "book-up" or "book-down" of our assets prior to their contribution to the Subsidiary Partnership, or while they were held by the Subsidiary Partnership, to account for the difference between the tax basis and fair market value of such assets at the time of a mark-to-market event. We intend generally to make allocations under Section 704(c) to our unitholders in accordance with their respective percentage interests. However, built-in gain or built-in loss in existence and allocable to the assets we contributed to the Subsidiary Partnership, when recognized, will be allocated to our unitholders as of the contribution date. We intend to prepare our tax returns on the basis that buyers of common units from such unitholders will not inherit such unitholders' built-in gains or built-in losses as of that date as a result of the election under Section 754. However, it is not clear whether this position will be upheld if challenged by the IRS. While we believe it represents the right result, there is no law directly on point.

We will prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our common units each month based upon the ownership of our common units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular common unit is transferred. The IRS might challenge this treatment, which could change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.

We will apply certain assumptions and conventions in an attempt to comply with applicable rules and to report income, gain, loss, deduction and credit to our unitholders in a manner that reflects such unitholders' beneficial ownership of partnership items, taking into account variation in unitholder ownership interests during each taxable year because of trading activity. Our allocations of items of taxable income and loss between transferors and transferees of our common units generally will be determined annually, will be prorated on a monthly basis and will be subsequently apportioned among the unitholders in proportion to the number of common units owned by each of them as of the opening of trading of our common units on any national exchange on which we are listed, on the first business day of every month. As a result, a unitholder transferring common units may be allocated items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit realized after the date of transfer. However, those assumptions and conventions may not be in compliance with all aspects of applicable U.S. federal income tax requirements. If the IRS were to challenge this method or new Treasury Regulations were issued, we might be required to change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit among our unitholders in a manner that adversely affects them.

Non-U.S. persons face unique U.S. tax issues from owning common units that may result in adverse tax consequences to them.

We generally do not intend to engage in activities that will cause us to be treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, it is possible that we may acquire the stock of U.S. corporations owning significant U.S. real property. The gain from the sale of the stock of such corporations may be treated as effectively connected income ("ECI") with respect to non-U.S. unitholders. In addition, it is possible that we may acquire interests in U.S. real property (other than through corporations) as long as the income from the property is "qualifying income" under Section 7704. The income from such real property, including the gain from the sale of such property, may be ECI to non-U.S. unitholders. To the extent our income is treated as ECI, non-U.S. unitholders generally will be subject to withholding tax on their allocable share of such income when such income is distributed, will be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return for such year reporting their allocable share of income effectively connected with such trade or business and any other income treated as ECI, and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular U.S. tax rates on any such income (state and local income taxes and filings may also apply in that event). Non-U.S. unitholders that are corporations may also be subject to a 30 percent branch profits tax on their allocable share of such income, which branch profits tax may be reduced or eliminated pursuant to an income tax treaty.

Certain passive income received by us, such as U.S. source dividends and interest that does not qualify as “portfolio interest,” that is allocable to non-U.S. unitholders will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax of 30 percent (in the absence of relief under an income tax treaty). We are required to pay to the IRS such withholding tax on such income allocable to non-U.S. unitholders even if we do not make distributions to them. We will apply this withholding tax in a manner intended to preserve the uniformity of our common units.

Tax-exempt entities face unique tax issues from owning common units that may result in adverse tax consequences to them.

A holder of common units that is a tax-exempt organization may be subject to U.S. federal income taxation to the extent that its allocable share of our income consists of unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”). We may borrow money. A tax-exempt partner of a partnership may be treated as earning UBTI if the partnership regularly engages in a trade or business that is unrelated to the exempt function of the tax-exempt partner, if the partnership derives income from debt-financed property or if the tax-exempt organization’s partnership interest itself is debt-financed.

Unitholders may be subject to state and local taxes and return filing requirements as a result of investing in our common units.

In addition to U.S. federal income taxes, our unitholders may be subject to other taxes, including state and local taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we conduct activities or own property, if any, now or in the future, even if our unitholders do not reside in any of those jurisdictions. Our unitholders may be required to file state and local income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in some or all of these jurisdictions. Further, unitholders may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. It is the responsibility of each unitholder to file all U.S. federal, state and local tax returns that may be required of such unitholder.

We do not expect to be able to furnish to each unitholder specific tax information within 90 days after the close of each calendar year, which means that holders of common units who are U.S. taxpayers should anticipate the need to file annually a request for an extension of the due date of their income tax returns.

It will most likely require longer than 90 days after the end of our fiscal year to obtain the requisite information so that IRS Form K-1s may be prepared for us. Further, we do not expect to provide estimates of such information within such time period. For this reason, holders of common units who are U.S. taxpayers should anticipate the need to file annually with the IRS (and certain states) a request for an extension past April 15 or the otherwise applicable due date of their income tax returns for the taxable year.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

SPH selected statement of operations data for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 and the selected balance sheet data as of September 30, 2011 were derived from the SPH unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10. The selected statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2010, the periods from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were derived from the SPH audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10. The selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008 and the selected statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2007 was derived from SPH audited consolidated financial statements not included elsewhere in this Form 10. The selected statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the selected balance sheet data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 is unaudited and consolidates SPH (formerly known as WebFinancial L.P.), WebFinancial, and SPII for these periods based on information derived from SPH's and SPII's separately audited financial statements and other unaudited financial information on a basis consistent with the consolidated financial statements presented elsewhere in this Form 10. The separately audited financial statements of SPH and SPII for these periods are not included in this Form 10.

SPH entered into the Exchange Transaction pursuant to which SPII became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SPH on July 15, 2009, subject to no further conditions. The Exchange Transaction is accounted for as a transaction between entities under common control and as such SPII's accounts are consolidated with SPH for all periods presented.

The operations of SPH prior to taking into account the assets acquired as a result of the Exchange Transaction (the "Pre-Exchange Operations"), together with the operations related to the assets acquired as a result of the acquisition of SPII as of July 15, 2009 are accounted for and presented on an operating company basis of accounting, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These operations are presented in the consolidated financial statements as "Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other".

SPH accounts for the consolidation of SPII in the consolidated financial statements as "Investment Operations" on the basis of the specialized GAAP prescribed in ASC 946, "Financial Services – Investment Companies" for all periods presented through July 15, 2009. After July 15, 2009, the date which SPII became a subsidiary of SPH, SPH accounts for the assets it acquired as part of the Exchange Transaction in accordance with its accounting policies as an operating company, and therefore it does not report Investment Operations in its consolidated financial statements after July 15, 2009.

SPH acquired a controlling interest in HNH, which has been consolidated as of May 7, 2010. In addition, as discussed elsewhere in this Form 10, on February 2, 2011, through BNS, SPH acquired SWH and on July 5, 2011 acquired a controlling interest in DGT that have been consolidated since their acquisition dates. These acquisitions affect the comparability of our selected financial data presented below.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2010			2008	2007	2006(d)
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)						(unaudited)
	(In thousands, except per unit amounts)							
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA (a)								
Revenues:								
Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other Investment Operations	\$ 543,927	\$ 289,801	\$ 424,665	\$ 14,424	\$ 2,225	\$ 23,445	\$ 5,534	\$ 13,012
Total revenues	\$ 543,927	\$ 289,801	\$ 424,665	\$ 14,424	\$ (51,681)	\$ (736,747)	\$ 94,665	\$ 443,048
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 27,661	\$ 27,914	\$ 18,316	\$ (4,254)	\$ (57,527)	\$ (756,949)	\$ 19,724	\$ 424,267
Income from discontinued operations	1,130	28,542	28,130	1,177	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	28,791	56,456	46,446	(3,077)	(57,527)	(756,949)	19,724	424,267
Net income attributable to redeemable partners' capital	-	-	-	-	54,064	767,812	(18,613)	(414,874)
Less: Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests:	(16,094)	(16,374)	(14,699)	(442)	-	100	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$ 12,697	\$ 40,082	\$ 31,747	\$ (3,519)	\$ (3,463)	\$ 10,963	\$ 1,111	\$ 9,393
Per common unit and per share (c)								
Net income (loss) per common unit - basic								
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.69	\$ (0.16)	\$ (1.59)	\$ 5.02	\$ 0.51	\$ 4.30
Net income from discontinued operations	0.02	0.59	0.57	0.02	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.26	\$ (0.14)	\$ (1.59)	\$ 5.02	\$ 0.51	\$ 4.30
Basic weighted average common units outstanding	25,250	25,229	25,235	25,219	2,183	2,183	2,183	2,183
Net income (loss) per common unit - diluted								
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.63	\$ (0.16)	\$ (1.59)	\$ 5.02	\$ 0.51	\$ 4.30
Net income from discontinued operations	0.02	0.47	0.53	0.02	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$ 0.21	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.16	\$ (0.14)	\$ (1.59)	\$ 5.02	\$ 0.51	\$ 4.30
Diluted weighted average common units outstanding	29,200	31,421	27,483	25,219	2,183	2,183	2,183	2,183

	September 30, 2011	2010	2009	2008	2007(d)	2006(d)
	(unaudited)		(In thousands, except per unit data)		(unaudited)	(unaudited)
BALANCE SHEET DATA						
Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 132,306	\$ 180,684	\$ 114,247	\$ 30,072	\$ 3,359	\$ 7,473
Investments at fair value	-	71,872	200,015	1,325	13,610	11,704
Investments in associated companies	165,448	163,270	121,148	5,066	5,369	4,730
Investment Operations:						
Investments	-	-	-	1,118,294	2,801,447	2,317,047
Total assets	1,028,998	1,091,865	731,903	1,442,618	3,234,824	2,647,712
Redeemable partners' capital (b)	-	-	-	1,258,725	2,138,144	2,360,311
SPH Partners' capital	396,427	405,732	416,913	42,090	31,120	30,974
SPH Partners' capital per common unit	\$ 15.74	\$ 16.07	\$ 16.53	\$ 19.28	\$ 14.25	\$ 14.19

- (a) Statement of operations data for the Diversified Industrial segment includes the consolidation of the results of acquired entities from their respective acquisition dates: the acquisition of HNH effective May 7, 2010, the acquisition of SWH by BNS on February 2, 2011 and the acquisition of DGT on July 5, 2011. On February 18, 2010, BNS sold its interest in Collins. The criteria for discontinued operations presentation were met at the date of sale and Collins' operations are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.
- (b) The Exchange Transaction was subject to being unwound, in whole or part, until July 15, 2009. Accordingly, the entire partners' capital of SPII represented a redeemable interest in SPH and is presented as "Redeemable Partners' Capital" until July 15, 2009, when the capital relating to SPII was no longer subject to redemption.
- (c) Prior to December 31, 2008, SPH (as WebFinancial) was a corporation with common shares outstanding. On December 31, 2008 SPH converted into a limited partnership. Each common share of WebFinancial Corporation was exchanged for a common unit of WebFinancial L.P., now known as SPH.
- (d) The selected statement of operations data for 2006 and the selected balance sheet data for 2007 and 2006 is unaudited and consolidates SPH and SPII for these periods based on information derived from SPH's and SPII separately audited financial statements and other unaudited financial information on a basis consistent with the consolidated financial statements presented elsewhere in this registration statement on Form 10. The separately audited financial statements of SPH and SPII for these periods are not included in this registration statement on Form 10.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes that are available elsewhere in this Form 10. The following is a discussion and analysis of SPH's consolidated results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, the year ended December 31, 2010, the periods from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, and the year ended December 31, 2008. In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this registration statement, particularly in "Risk Factors" in Item 1A.

All monetary amounts used in this discussion are in thousands unless otherwise indicated.

Overview

We are a global diversified holding company that engages in multiple businesses through consolidated subsidiaries, associated companies and other interests. We have interests in a variety of businesses, including diversified industrial products, defense, banking, and food products and services companies. The securities of some of the companies in which we have interests are traded on national securities exchanges, while others are privately held or less liquid. We seek to work with our companies to increase corporate value over the long term for all stakeholders and shareholders by implementing Steel Partners Operational Excellence programs, the Steel Partners Purchasing Council, Steel Partners Corporate Services, balance sheet improvements, capital allocation policies and growth initiatives.

The Company's consolidated subsidiaries, associated companies and other core companies are as follows:

Consolidated Subsidiaries	Associated Companies	Other Core Companies
Handy & Harman Ltd. (a)	API Group PLC (c)	GenCorp Inc.
BNS Holding, Inc.	JPS Industries, Inc.	Barbican Group Holdings Limited
DGT Holdings Corp. (b)	SL Industries, Inc. (d)	Fox & Hound Restaurant Corp.
WebBank	CoSine Communications, Inc.	
	Steel Excel Inc. (e)	

(a) HNH was an Associated Company until May 7, 2010, when it became a Consolidated Subsidiary.

(b) DGT was an Associated Company until July 5, 2011, when it became a Consolidated Subsidiary.

(c) API became an Associated Company on September 1, 2010.

(d) SLI became an Associated Company on December 31, 2010.

(e) Steel Excel, which was formerly known as ADPT, became an Associated Company on June 3, 2010 and is presented on the equity method on a retroactive basis in the consolidated financial statements for the period July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009.

Segment Information

Our operations are conducted through consolidated subsidiaries and associated companies which represent significant equity interests in operating businesses that are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. We also own interests directly and indirectly in other core companies and certain other interests that are accounted for as available-for-sale securities or held by the SPII Liquidating Trust. Our reportable business segments are: Diversified Industrial (from July 14, 2009, the date SPH acquired BNS from SPII, Financial Services (for all periods presented), Investment Operations (for all periods through July 15, 2009) and Corporate.

Diversified Industrial

As of September 30, 2011, our Diversified Industrial segment for financial reporting purposes consists of HNH, BNS and DGT, which are consolidated subsidiaries, and API, SLI and JPS, which are associated companies. There were no Diversified Industrial operations presented for periods prior to July 14, 2009.

HNH is a holding company that owns and manages a group of businesses on a decentralized basis whose strategic business units encompass its five reportable segments: precious metal, tubing, engineered materials, electronic materials, and Kasco replacement products and services. Subsequent to December 31, 2009, SPH purchased additional shares of HNH in the open market and on May 7, 2010 its ownership exceeded 50%, at which point HNH became a controlled subsidiary. HNH's operations are consolidated with SPH from May 7, 2010. HNH was an associated company accounted for under the fair value option from July 15, 2009 until May 6, 2010.

The Diversified Industrial segment also includes our majority owned consolidated subsidiary BNS, which was acquired from SPII on July 14, 2009, which in turn principally operated through its 80% ownership of Collins, a manufacturer of small school, activity and shuttle buses, ambulances, and terminal trucks/road construction equipment. Collins was sold on February 18, 2010, and its results of operations and financial position are reported in our consolidated financial statements from July 15, 2009 as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

On February 2, 2011, BNS acquired all of the capital stock of SWH which owns all of the capital stock of Sun Well, its sole asset. Sun Well is a work-over rig provider to oil and gas exploration companies throughout the Williston Basin in North Dakota and eastern Montana. SWH was acquired to further the Company's position as a global diversified holding company.

DGT, through its subsidiary RFI, manufactures and sells electronic systems and components for a variety of applications. SPH purchased additional shares of DGT and on July 5, 2011 its ownership exceeded 50%, at which point DGT became a controlled subsidiary. DGT's operations are consolidated with SPH from July 5, 2011. In November 2011, DGT sold its subsidiary, Villa, which comprised its Medical Systems Group Division. As a result, the operations of Villa are reflected as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements for the period from July 5, 2011. DGT was an associated company accounted for under the equity method from July 15, 2009 until July 5, 2011.

JPS, an associated company, is a major U.S. manufacturer of extruded urethanes, polypropylenes and mechanically formed glass substrates for specialty industrial applications. JPS is accounted for under the equity method of accounting from July 14, 2009.

Financial Services

Our Financial Services segment, for financial reporting purposes, consists of our consolidated and wholly-owned subsidiary WebBank, which operates in niche banking markets. WebBank provides commercial and consumer loans and services. WebBank's deposits are insured by the FDIC, and the bank is examined and regulated by the FDIC and UDFI.

Investment Operations

The Investment Operations segment consisted of the operations of SPII, an entity of the SPII Fund¹ acquired by SPH on July in an Exchange Transaction on July 15, 2009. The SPII operations are presented as the Investment Operations segment on an investment company basis for all periods through July 15, 2009. From July 16, 2009 the Investment Operations ceased upon the completion of the Exchange Transaction when SPII's net assets were in effect acquired by SPH and such net assets were no longer managed as an investment fund. After July 15, 2009 the SPII assets in effect acquired by SPH, as appropriate, are reported as part of the Company's Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Corporate segments.

¹ "SPII Fund" refers collectively to the entities that indirectly invested in SPII, Steel Partners II (Onshore) LP, ("SPII Onshore") and Steel Partners II (Offshore) Ltd. ("SPII Offshore").

See description of the Exchange Transaction in the SPH 2010 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 23 - “Exchange Transaction”.

Corporate

Corporate revenues primarily consist of investment and other income and investment gains and losses. Corporate assets, revenues, overhead expenses and interest expense are not allocated to the operating units. Corporate also has investments in Steel Excel and CoSine, which are currently in the business of seeking to acquire one or more business operations, investments in securities, investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust and, cash and cash equivalents. Steel Excel and CoSine are associated companies that we account for under the equity method of accounting, with Steel Excel reported at its fair value.

Basis of Presentation

Our financial statements include the consolidated financial results of SPH, WebFinancial (which was merged with and into SPH on December 31, 2008), and their subsidiaries for all periods presented. WebFinancial completed, through a merger transaction, its conversion into WebFinancial L.P., on December 31, 2008. Each share of WebFinancial was exchanged for limited partnership interests of WebFinancial L.P. designated as common units. WebFinancial L.P. was renamed Steel Partners Holdings L.P. in April 2009.

In the consolidated financial statements, the Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Corporate segments are reported as “Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other” to denote the operations accounted for and reported on an operating company basis; the Investment Operations segment is reported as “Investment Operations” on the basis of the specialized GAAP prescribed in ASC 946, “Financial Services – Investment Companies” for all periods presented through July 15, 2009 to denote the operations accounted for and reported on an investment company basis. From July 16, 2009 forward, the Company operates in three segments, Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Corporate, and uses one basis of accounting, the operating company basis. To present the change from reporting two bases of accounting to reporting one basis of accounting, the operating company basis, beginning July 16, 2009 the consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) have been presented in two periods, January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009.

History

The Company entered into the Exchange Transaction pursuant to which SPII became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SPH without further condition on July 15, 2009 (see “Asset Acquisitions and Unit Issuance” below). The Exchange Transaction is accounted for as a transaction between entities under common control and as such SPII’s accounts are consolidated with SPH for all periods presented.

The Exchange Transaction, which initially occurred on January 1, 2009, was subject to being unwound, in whole or part, until July 15, 2009. Accordingly, the net assets of SPII on January 1, 2009 represented a redeemable interest of SPH, and are therefore presented as “Redeemable Partners’ Capital” in the consolidated financial statements for all periods presented until July 15, 2009. Redeemable Partners’ Capital accordingly only participated in 100% of the economic results of SPII and did not participate in the economic results of the Pre-Exchange Operations. At July 15, 2009, (i) certain assets of SPII were distributed in redemption of a portion of the Redeemable Partners’ Capital of equal value, (ii) the remaining net assets of SPII were then acquired by SPH in the Exchange Transaction as of July 15, 2009, and (iii) the unredeemed portion of the Redeemable Partners’ Capital (of equal value to the net assets of SPII then acquired) became nonredeemable and thereafter participates in an undivided interest in SPH and its economic results. See the consolidated statements of changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) for 2009.

The SPII assets acquired by SPH in the Exchange Transaction as of July 15, 2009 were valued at fair value. The fair values of SPII assets acquired on July 15, 2009 established the initial carrying values from which operating company accounting principles began to be applied to such assets, including those applicable to accounting for investments and business combinations.

In the consolidated financial statements the primary difference between the operating company accounting policies of Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other operations and the investment company accounting policies of Investment Operations relate to accounting for investments:

- SPH evaluates its investments and determines the appropriate classification as a consolidated subsidiary, an equity method investment, an available-for-sale security, or a held-to-maturity security each with a different financial reporting treatment. For investments that are accounted for under the fair value option that otherwise would be subject to the equity method, unrealized gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of operations. Unrealized changes in the fair value of available for sale securities are presented in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss).
- For Investment Operations, investments are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements at fair value with changes in fair value reported in the revenue section of the consolidated statements of operations as “change in unrealized gains (losses)” when they occur. Under investment company accounting, Investment Operations does not consolidate investments and it does not apply the equity method of accounting.

Asset Acquisitions and Unit Issuance

Acquisition of Assets of SPII

Effective as of July 15, 2009, SPH in effect acquired certain assets (the “Acquisition”) from certain former investors of the SPII Fund, which was managed by Steel Partners and its affiliates. Through this transaction SPH acquired from the SPII Fund net assets with a fair value of \$454,262 as of July 15, 2009, which included interests in DGT, JPS, HNH, Steel Excel, various other companies and a 43.75% interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust and \$251,547 in cash. In exchange the contributing SPII Fund investors received 25,761,587 SPH common units. This was implemented through the Exchange Transaction discussed below. The transaction contemplated that as a result SPH would become a global diversified holding company.

Acquisition of HNH

As part of the Acquisition, SPH acquired a 32.8% interest in HNH valued at \$11,390. Through open market purchases between July 16, 2009 and December 31, 2009, SPH acquired, in the aggregate, 5.8% of additional interests in HNH for \$1,069 bringing its ownership interest in HNH to 38.6% at December 31, 2009. As part of the Acquisition, SPH also acquired an indirect interest in certain debt held through the SPII Liquidating Trust of certain HNH subsidiaries valued at \$29,296 at December 31, 2009 (representing its 43.75% pro rata interest). On October 15, 2010, HNH, through a newly formed subsidiary, Handy & Harman Group Ltd. (“H&H Group”), refinanced substantially all of its indebtedness in a simplified lending structure principally with its existing lenders or their affiliates, including the SPII Liquidating Trust. H&H Group refinanced the prior indebtedness of Handy & Harman (“H&H”) and Bairco Corporation (“Bairco”) to the SPII Liquidating Trust pursuant to which H&H Group made an approximately \$6,000 cash payment in partial satisfaction of prior indebtedness to the SPII Liquidating Trust and exchanged the remainder of such prior obligations for units consisting of (a) \$72,926 aggregate principal amount of Subordinated Notes issued by H&H Group and (b) Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,500,806 shares of HNH common stock. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$11.00 per share and are exercisable beginning October 14, 2013. The Subordinated Notes bear interest at a rate of 10%, 6% of which is payable in cash and 4% of which is payable in-kind. The Subordinated Notes, together with any accrued and unpaid interest thereon is due on October 15, 2017. As a result, as a beneficiary of the SPII Liquidating Trust, SPH had an indirect interest in \$31,905 of the Subordinated Notes and 656,605 of the Warrants. On December 14, 2010, the SPII Liquidating Trust distributed SPH’s indirect interest in the Subordinated Notes and Warrants to SPH such that as of September 30, 2011, the Company directly held \$31,905 of the Subordinated Notes and 656,605 of the Warrants. As described below, on October 14, 2011, HNH redeemed \$25,000 of its outstanding Subordinated Notes. Approximately \$12,500 of this amount was paid to SPH to redeem its pro rata share of the Subordinated Notes. During 2010 and through September 30, 2011, SPH acquired an additional 16.9% interest in HNH for \$15,889 through open market purchases bringing its ownership in HNH as of September 30, 2011 to 55.5%. SPH’s ownership and control of HNH reached 50.3% on May 7, 2010 and HNH became a majority-owned subsidiary; beginning on this date HNH is accounted for as a consolidated subsidiary of SPH.

Acquisition of BNS

SPII owned 50.2% of BNS at December 31, 2008. On July 14, 2009, SPH acquired for cash from SPII its 50.2% interest in BNS for \$5,815, at the market price per share on that date. After July 15, 2009 SPH acquired 27,400 additional BNS shares for cash and owned 51.1% of BNS as of December 31, 2009. In addition, during 2010 SPH acquired for cash additional BNS shares through open market purchases and owns 84.9% of BNS as of September 30, 2011. SPH reports BNS as a consolidated subsidiary, including noncontrolling interests, from the July 14, 2009 purchase date. BNS operated primarily through its 80% ownership of Collins, which was sold on February 18, 2010. The Collins operations are classified in the consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations. BNS, subsequent to the sale of Collins, is currently in the business of seeking to acquire one or more new business operations. As part of the Acquisition, SPH also acquired an indirect interest from SPII in certain debt held through the SPII Liquidating Trust of BNS valued at \$9,770 at December 31, 2009 (representing its 43.75% pro rata interest). This intercompany debt of BNS, related to Collins, is eliminated against the investment acquired from SPII. In connection with the sale of Collins, the intercompany debt held via the SPII Liquidating Trust was paid in full; all other debt was assumed by the acquirer of Collins. On February 2, 2011, BNS acquired all of the capital stock of SWH for an aggregate purchase price of \$50,806 in cash. SWH owns all of the capital stock of Sun Well, its sole asset.

Acquisition of DGT

On July 5, 2011, SPH acquired for cash an additional 5% interest in DGT common stock for \$1,933, bringing its total interest as of July 5, 2011 to 51.1%. Accordingly, the accounting for the investment in DGT has been changed from the equity method to a majority-owned controlled subsidiary and is consolidated with SPH from that date. Prior to July 5, 2011, SPH owned a 46.1% interest in DGT, which was acquired primarily between July 15, 2009 and March 2011.

Acquisition of API

We have an ownership of approximately 34.2% as of September 30, 2011 in API. The investment in API is reported at fair value. SPH's ownership interest in API exceeded 20% on September 1, 2010, and, accordingly, API has been accounted for as an associated company using the fair value election from January 1, 2010.

Acquisition of CoSine

In two transactions on July 14, 2009 and July 15, 2009, SPH acquired for cash, in the aggregate, a 26.1% interest in CoSine from SPII for \$4,211, at the market price per share on that date. On July 31, 2009, SPH acquired for cash from HNH an additional 18.8% interest in CoSine and on August 11, 2009, acquired an additional 2.5% interest in the open market for a total cost of \$3,616, bringing its ownership interest to 47.3% at September 30, 2011.

Acquisition of JPS

On July 14, 2009, SPH acquired for cash an 18.2% interest in JPS from SPII for \$6,427, at the market price per share on that date. As part of the Acquisition, SPH acquired an additional 11.3% interest in JPS valued at \$4,722 at the Acquisition date. Through open market cash purchases between July 16, 2009 and December 31, 2009, SPH acquired, in the aggregate, 8.8% of additional interests in JPS for \$2,742, bringing its ownership interest in JPS to 38.3% at December 31, 2009. SPH acquired an additional 1% interest in JPS for \$560 through open market purchases, bringing its ownership in JPS as of September 30, 2011 to 39.3%.

Acquisition of SLI

On July 14, 2009, SPH acquired for cash, in the aggregate, a 11.5% interest in SLI from SPII for \$5,524. The investment in SLI is reported at fair value. The Company's ownership interest in SLI exceeded 20% on December 31, 2010 and, accordingly, SLI has been accounted for as an associated company using the fair value option election from January 1, 2010. At September 30, 2011, SPH's ownership of SLI is 20.4%.

Acquisition of Steel Excel

As part of the Acquisition, SPH acquired an 8.4% interest in Steel Excel valued at \$27,168. Through open market purchases between July 16, 2009 and December 31, 2009, SPH acquired, in the aggregate, 11.1% of additional interests in Steel Excel for \$42,061 bringing its ownership interest in Steel Excel to 19.5% at December 31, 2009. During 2010, SPH acquired an additional 13.5% interest in Steel Excel for \$37,202 through open market purchases, bringing its ownership in Steel Excel as of December 31, 2010 to 33.0%. From January 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011, SPH acquired an additional 4.7% interest for cash in the open market for \$14,634, bringing its ownership interest in Steel Excel to 37.7%. On June 3, 2010, SPH ownership of Steel Excel reached 20% and Steel Excel became an associated company. Steel Excel is accounted for under the fair value option on a retroactive basis and is presented in SPH's results as an associated company for all periods subsequent to July 15, 2009.

Results of Operations

Substantially all of our operations are affected by worldwide economic conditions. Poor economic conditions have reduced demand for the products and services of our diversified industrial businesses, resulted in additional loan losses in our financial services business and may adversely impact the value of our associated companies and other core companies. The discussions below consider the effect of current economic conditions on results of operations and financial position. Should current conditions worsen or the U.S. enters another recession, we believe all of our operations could be adversely affected.

For the periods presented prior to July 16, 2009, revenue and costs and expenses in the consolidated statements of operations are presented in two sections. The Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other section represents the Pre-Exchange Operations presented on an operating company basis and the Investment Operations section represents SPII's investment operations (the Investment Operations segment) presented on an investment company basis.

- The consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) for 2009 are presented in two periods, January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, reflecting the financial results and the applicable basis of accounting for the period in 2009 before and after the completion of the Exchange Transaction on July 15, 2009, respectively.
- For all periods subsequent to July 15, 2009, Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other are presented on an operating company basis.
- Investment Operations, representing SPII's operations, for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009, and for the year ended December 31, 2008 are presented on an investment company basis. Additionally, the net assets of the Investment Operations represented a redeemable interest in SPH which participated only in 100% of the economic results of the net assets of SPII. Accordingly, all of the net income or loss of Investment Operations is allocated to redeemable partners' capital in determining net income attributable to common units.

The following presents a summary of SPH's consolidated operating results:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December	July 16, 2009 to	January 1, 2009	Year Ended December
	2011	2010	31,	December 31,	to	31,
			2010	2009	July 15,	2008
Revenues:						
Diversified industrial	\$ 543,434	\$ 251,578	\$ 385,805	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Financial services	10,199	7,153	10,803	2,997	2,326	6,533
Investment operations	—	—	—	—	(51,681)	(736,747)
Corporate	(9,706)	31,070	28,057	11,427	(101)	16,912
Total Revenues	\$ 543,927	\$ 289,801	\$ 424,665	\$ 14,424	\$ (49,456)	\$ (713,302)
Net income from continuing operations before income taxes:						
Diversified industrial	\$ 51,251	\$ 29,775	\$ 30,523	\$ (2,141)	\$ —	\$ —
Financial services	4,432	2,511	4,381	(4,380)	(3,809)	(2,570)
Investment operations	—	—	—	—	(54,064)	(767,812)
Corporate	(30,113)	(2,745)	(13,931)	2,324	(522)	14,070
Totals	25,570	29,541	20,973	(4,197)	(58,395)	(756,312)
Income tax (provision) benefit	2,091	(1,627)	(2,657)	(57)	868	(637)
Net income from continuing operations	27,661	27,914	18,316	(4,254)	(57,527)	(756,949)
Income from discontinued operations	1,130	28,542	28,130	1,177	—	—
Net income attributable to redeemable partners' capital	—	—	—	—	54,064	767,812
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	(16,094)	(16,374)	(14,699)	(442)	—	100
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$ 12,697	\$ 40,082	\$ 31,747	\$ (3,519)	\$ (3,463)	\$ 10,963
Other Comprehensive income (loss)	(15,876)	(39,946)	(45,580)	53,374	247	7
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$ (3,179)	\$ 136	\$ (13,833)	\$ 49,855	\$ (3,216)	\$ 10,970

Diversified Industrial

The following presents a summary of the Diversified Industrial segment operating results as reported in our consolidated financial statements:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2010	2009(1)
Revenue:				
HNH	\$ 518,770	\$ 251,578	\$ 385,805	\$ —
BNS	23,298	—	—	—
DGT	1,366	—	—	—
Total Revenue	\$ 543,434	\$ 251,578	\$ 385,805	\$ —
Net income from continuing operations before income taxes:				
HNH	\$ 35,808	\$ 10,765	\$ 9,345	\$ —
BNS	4,589	—	—	—
DGT	213	—	—	—
Income of associated companies	10,641	19,010	21,178	(2,141)
Total	\$ 51,251	\$ 29,775	\$ 30,523	(2,141)

(1) Represents the period from July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009.

Total revenue for the Diversified Industrial segment increased to \$543,434 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$251,578 in the prior year period. This results from the consolidation of HNH effective May 7, 2010, the acquisition of SWH by BNS on February 2, 2011 and the acquisition of DGT on July 5, 2011.

Total revenue for the Diversified Industrial segment was \$385,805 for the year ended December 31, 2010, which represents revenues of HNH for the period from May 7, 2010 through December 31, 2010. There was no revenue for this segment for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

HNH

As noted above, we consolidated HNH effective May 7, 2010, the date that our interest in HNH exceeded 50%. For comparative purposes however, unaudited pro forma revenues and earnings of HNH are presented in the tables and discussion below for all periods indicated. We believe this presentation is more meaningful for management's discussion and analysis in that it allows comparability to prior periods.

The pro forma results of HNH for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 and the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 have been prepared as if the acquisition of the controlling interest in HNH had occurred on January 1, 2009. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results that actually would have occurred if the above transactions had been consummated for the periods, nor do they purport to represent the financial position and results of operations for future periods. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations of HNH for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 have been derived from the financial statements of HNH which are included as exhibit 99.1 in this Form 10. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations of HNH for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 have been derived from the financial statements of HNH which are also included in exhibit 99.1 in this Form 10. The pro forma adjustments are described below.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2011 (Historical)	2010 (Pro Forma)	2010 (Pro Forma)	2009 (Pro Forma)
Sales	\$ 518,770	\$ 433,985	\$ 568,212	\$ 460,702
Cost of sales	385,705	318,867	417,383	353,741
Gross profit	133,065	115,118	150,829	106,961
Selling, general and administrative expenses	86,272	77,520	106,710	96,062
Restructuring and impairment charges	460	-	507	3,378
Interest expense, Net	8,260	9,985	13,808	14,881
Derivative activity loss	633	2,208	5,983	777
Other (income) expense, net	1,632	274	(1,068)	(4,013)
Net income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 35,808	\$ 25,131	\$ 24,889	\$ (4,124)

Pro forma adjustments

Unaudited pro forma information in the above table includes adjustments to HNH's operating results as reflected in the financial statements of HNH for the applicable periods. In accordance with ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations, the application of purchase accounting required us to allocate the total purchase price of HNH to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the acquisition date. Therefore, the amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses reflected for HNH at their acquisition date fair value in SPH's consolidated financial statements differ in certain respects from that reflected in HNH's separate financial statements. A summary of the key differences are as follows:

1. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were increased to their fair value, which impacted selling, general and administrative expenses. During each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, SPH reflected pro forma additional depreciation and amortization expense amounts of approximately \$680. In addition, asset impairment charges recorded by HNH of \$1,643 and \$1,860 in 2010 and 2009, respectively, were not required on the SPH basis due to a lower SPH value for certain specified assets.
2. Inventory was increased to its fair value which resulted in an additional charge to cost of sales in 2009 of \$7,395.
3. Amortizable intangible assets were recognized at fair value that resulted in additional amortization expense of \$5,159 and \$5,170 in 2010 and 2009, respectively.
4. Pension expense recorded by HNH was reduced by SPH due to the application of purchase accounting. As a result, the pro forma pension expense (income) reflected in the above table is \$(3,430) for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and \$(4,573) and \$859 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.
5. Interest expense recorded by HNH of \$12,502 and \$10,860 in 2010 and 2009 relating to debt payable to two series of the SPII Liquidating Trust was eliminated.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

Net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 increased by \$84,875, or 19.5%, to \$518,770, as compared to \$433,985 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The higher sales during the nine months of 2011 were driven by both higher demand for HNH's products, and the impact of higher silver prices, which accounted for approximately \$42,000 of the increase in sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The average market price of silver increased by approximately \$18.00 per troy ounce during the first nine months of 2011, as compared to the same period of 2010. In addition, incremental sales were driven by higher volume of commercial roofing products and fasteners, increased sales of printed circuit board materials related to the telecommunications infrastructure in China, increased sales of flex heater and coil insulation products for the general industrial market, and higher sales of tubing to the petrochemical and ship building markets and the medical industry markets. This was partially offset by weakness in tubing sales to the refrigeration market.

Gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 increased to \$133,065, as compared to \$115,118 for the same period of 2010. Gross profit margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was 0.9% lower compared to the same period of 2010. The lower gross margin was primarily due to higher silver costs from HNH's Precious Metal segment. Since the cost of silver is passed-through to the customer principally at cost plus a value-added services fee, higher silver prices generally result in a moderation or, at times, a reduction in the segment's gross profit margin.

SG&A expenses were \$8,752 higher for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period of 2010, reflecting higher variable costs and non-cash restricted stock expense of approximately \$2,400 during the first nine months of 2011. SG&A as a percentage of net sales was 1.2% lower for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 as compared to the same period of 2010.

Realized and unrealized loss on derivatives totaled \$633 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, compared to a loss of \$2,208 in the same period of 2010. Of such amount in 2011, a \$1,254 realized loss was attributable to precious metal contracts and a \$621 gain was attributable to embedded derivative features of HNH's Subordinated Notes and warrants. The \$2,208 loss in 2010 was all attributable to precious metal contracts. The lower loss on precious metal contracts was primarily the result of fewer ounces of precious metals under derivative contracts during the nine months of 2010 as compared to the same period of 2011.

Interest expense was \$8,260 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, compared to \$9,985 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The decrease of \$1,725 was primarily due to lower interest rates as a result of HNH's debt refinancing during the fourth quarter of 2010.

Comparison of the Twelve Months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Net sales for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 increased by \$107,510, or 23.3%, to \$568,212, as compared to \$460,702 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. The higher sales volume across all segments was primarily driven by higher demand resulting from the improvement in the world-wide economy and strengthening in the markets served by HNH that began in the fourth quarter of 2009. Precious metal product sales rose in 2010 compared to 2009 due to more volume to the commercial construction and electrical markets, as well as the impact of a 37.0% increase in the average market price of silver in 2010 (\$20.16 per troy oz.) as compared to 2009 (\$14.72 per troy oz.). In addition, incremental sales were also driven by higher volume of commercial roofing and branded fasteners, electro-galvanized rolled sheet steel, electrical and gas connector products, higher tubing sales to refrigeration, automotive, and HVAC markets along with strong sales from petrochemical and precision material markets. In addition, there were increased sales of flex heater and coil insulation products for the general industrial market as a result of the economic rebound and increased sales of printed circuit board materials related to the telecommunications infrastructure in China.

Gross profit for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 increased to \$150,829 as compared to \$106,961 for the same period of 2009. The 2009 period reflects a one-time charge of \$7,395 to cost of sales related to the initial purchase accounting for HNH upon SPH acquiring a controlling interest. Gross profit margin for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 improved to 26.5% as compared to 23.2% during the same period of 2009 (25.0% in 2009 excluding the one-time adjustment), with improvement in all segments. Greater absorption of fixed manufacturing costs due to a higher volume of production, more profitable product mix, and greater manufacturing efficiencies were the primary drivers that contributed to improved gross profit margin.

SG&A expenses were \$10,648 higher for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period of 2009, reflecting higher variable costs plus the reinstatement of certain employee compensation costs. The 2009 period reflected the suspension of these programs as well as a reduction in accruals related to incentive pay. These higher expenses were partially offset by a non-cash pension credit of (\$4,573) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, as compared to \$859 of non-cash pension expense for the same period of 2009. The reduction in non-cash pension expense in 2010 as compared to 2009 primarily represented interest on pension assets in excess of the interest on the pension liability in 2010. SG&A as a percentage of net sales was 18.8% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 as compared to 20.9% for the same period of 2009.

Interest expense was \$13,808 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$14,881 in the same period of 2009. The decrease was primarily due to lower interest rates during the fourth quarter of 2010 as a result of HNH's debt refinancing.

Realized and unrealized losses on derivatives were \$5,983 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$777 in the same period of 2009. The higher loss was primarily driven by much higher silver prices during 2010 as compared to the same period of the prior year. The derivative financial instruments utilized by H&H are precious metal forward and future contracts which are used to economically hedge H&H's precious metal inventory against price fluctuations.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, HNH recorded a gain of \$1,292 from insurance proceeds related to a loss from a fire that occurred at its Indiana Tube Mexico location. In 2009, HNH recorded income totaling \$4,035 from the settlement of insurance claims. In one matter, H&H reached a settlement agreement with an insurer for reimbursement of \$3,000 in connection with five sites where H&H and/or its subsidiaries had incurred environmental remediation expenses. In another matter, H&H accrued a settlement reached with an insurance company related to an environmental site, and in January 2010, H&H received \$1,035 as the final settlement.

BNS

BNS operations for 2011 are reported in the Diversified Industrial segment. BNS operations include the results of its wholly owned subsidiary, Sun Well, from its February 2, 2011 acquisition date. Sun Well's revenue and net income included in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 are \$9,928 and \$2,765 and \$23,298 and \$5,676, respectively. Revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 has grown by over 36% as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The revenue increase is due to an increase in the average number of rigs in operation (17 in 2011 and 14 in 2010) as well as an increase in revenue per rig hour. Total operating costs and expenses for the period from February 2, 2011 through September 30, 2011 were \$18,468. Costs and expenses increased in the period ended September 30, 2011 as compared to the prior year period as Sun Well added additional rigs and employees to support the increase in customer demand.

DGT

As noted above, we consolidated DGT effective July 5, 2011, the date that our interest in DGT exceeded 50%. In addition, on November 3, 2011 DGT sold its Medical Systems Group, which comprised approximately 84% of DGT's net sales of \$67,921 for its fiscal year ended July 30, 2011. As a result, the operations of Villa are reflected as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements for the period from July 5, 2011. Revenues for DGT's continuing operations, its Power Conversion Group, totaled \$10,783 for the same period. Operating income reported by DGT for its Medical Systems and Power conversion groups for its fiscal year ended July 30, 2011 were \$4,130 and \$116, respectively.

Income (loss) of associated companies included in the Diversified Industrial segment net income (loss) from continuing operations includes the following:

	Ownership at September 30, 2011	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended 2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009
		2011	2010		
HNH (a)	55.5%	\$ —	\$ 8,670	\$ 8,670	\$ (1,161)
DGT (b)	51.1%	213	782	886	(745)
JPS	39.3%	—	1,035	1,228	(754)
API	34.2%	11,022	3,581	2,615	146
SLI	20.4%	(594)	4,942	7,779	373
		<u>\$ 10,641</u>	<u>\$ 19,010</u>	<u>\$ 21,178</u>	<u>\$ (2,141)</u>

(a) Effective May 7, 2010 we consolidated HNH. Prior to this date the investment in HNH was accounted for under the equity method at fair value.

(b) Effective July 5, 2011, we consolidated DGT. Prior to this date the investment in DGT was accounted for under the equity method.

Income (loss) of associated companies includes income or loss we recognize on investments where we own between 20% and 50% of the outstanding equity and have the ability to exercise influence, but not control, over the investee. In 2009 we purchased certain investments from SPII, acquired additional investments on July 15, 2009 in connection with the Acquisition, and we purchased additional shares in the open market. We classify these investments as investments in associated companies, account for them using the equity method, report our share of their net income/loss in our consolidated statement of operations, report our share of their comprehensive income/loss in our consolidated statements of changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) from the dates we reach 20% ownership. Through May 7, 2010, our investment in HNH is accounted for under the equity method at fair value. Unrealized gain/loss on HNH is reported in the consolidated statement of operations.

In the consolidated statements of operations, we recognize the income of associated companies only from the date the investment qualifies for equity method accounting where the fair value option has not been elected. Investment purchases in our associated companies were made from July 14, 2009 through December 31, 2009 resulting in increasing ownership interests throughout the period. As a result, amounts in our consolidated statement of operations represent less than a full year of operating results for our equity-method investees where the fair value option has not been elected, and may have been included based on a lower percentage interest than that held at December 31, 2009.

Financial information for JPS for 2011 has not yet been published. The last available financial information for JPS was for their fiscal year ending October 31, 2010 and JPS has not yet released any publicly available financial results since then. Accordingly, no income or loss has been included in the Company's statement of operations in 2011. Because of the lack of available interim financial statements for JPS we considered the possibility of impairment and whether any adjustment was needed based on the current year operating results. As of September 30, 2011, the carrying value of the Company's investment in JPS was \$8,367 and the aggregate market value of the Company's interest in JPS, based on trades in JPS shares on the OTC (JPST.PK), was \$26,140. For the fiscal year ended October 30, 2010, JPS reported net income of \$3,180 on sales of \$186,712 compared with net income of \$553, on sales of \$191,327 for the same period in fiscal 2009. JPS reported that the revenue line decline was driven by timing of military contract awards rather than a softening in market demands and that both JPS's Stevens® Urethane and JPS Composite Materials business units delivered equally strong performances and improved consistently over the course of 2010. The increase in net income was primarily a result of an increase in JPS's gross profit margin to 16.7% in fiscal 2010 as compared to 13.1% in fiscal 2009. Based on the foregoing, we concluded that there was no impairment and that any adjustment based on our ownership interest would be immaterial to the Company's financial statements. Management will continue to monitor its investment for any indication of future impairment.

Financial Services

For comparability purposes, in the following discussion, the revenue and costs and expenses for the periods from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 are combined. We believe this presentation is more meaningful for management's discussion because the Financial Services segment is presented on an operating company basis for all periods, including all of 2009 and the segment existed prior to, and its basis of accounting was not changed, as a result of the Exchange Transaction. Accordingly, we believe that combining the two periods reported for 2009 for management's discussion allows comparability to all prior periods presented.

The following presents a summary of the Financial Services segment:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2010	2009	2008
Revenue:					
Interest income (including fees)	\$ 7,110	\$ 5,142	\$ 8,055	\$ 3,177	\$ 3,453
Non-interest income	3,089	2,011	2,748	2,146	3,080
	<u>10,199</u>	<u>7,153</u>	<u>10,803</u>	<u>5,323</u>	<u>6,533</u>
Costs and expenses:					
Interest	648	578	796	472	1,083
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	192	(325)	(420)	6,645	2,908
Selling, general and administrative	4,927	4,389	6,046	6,395	5,112
	<u>5,767</u>	<u>4,642</u>	<u>6,422</u>	<u>13,512</u>	<u>9,103</u>
Net (loss) income from continuing operations before taxes	<u>\$ 4,432</u>	<u>\$ 2,511</u>	<u>\$ 4,381</u>	<u>\$ (8,189)</u>	<u>\$ (2,570)</u>

Net Interest Income, Margin and Interest Rate Spreads

Net interest income is the difference between interest earned on interest-bearing assets and interest incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. By its nature, net interest income is especially vulnerable to changes in the mix and amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. In addition, changes in the interest rates and yields associated with these assets and liabilities can significantly impact net interest income. The following table summarizes the average balances, the amount of interest earned or incurred and the applicable yields for interest-earning assets and the costs of interest-bearing liabilities that generate net interest income. The following table summarizes the average balances, the amount of interest earned or incurred and the applicable yields for interest-earning assets and the costs of interest-bearing liabilities that generate net interest income. For purposes of calculating the yields in these schedules, the average loan balances also include the principal amounts of nonaccrual and restructured loans. However, interest received on nonaccrual loans is included in income only to the extent that cash payments have been received and not applied to principal reductions. In addition, interest on restructured loans is generally accrued at reduced rates.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010			Year Ended December 31,								
	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Yield/ Rate	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Yield/ Rate	2010			2009			2008		
							Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Yield/ Rate	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Yield/ Rate	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Yield/ Rate
Interest Earning Assets:															
Loans Receivable	\$ 37,641	\$ 7,014	24.91%	\$ 33,210	\$ 5,086	20.48%	\$ 35,819	\$ 7,978	22.27%	\$ 34,502	\$ 3,157	9.15%	\$ 34,979	\$ 3,392	9.70%
Mortgaged-Backed Security	1	—	0.00%	1	—	0.00%	1	—	0.00%	2	—	0.00%	2	—	0.00%
Available for Sale Investments	503	12	3.19%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fed Funds Sold	1,425	2	0.19%	5,259	13	0.33%	4,854	8	0.16%	5,838	19	0.33%	3,394	61	1.80%
Interest Bearing Deposits in other Banks	45,714	82	0.24%	27,297	43	0.21%	28,369	69	0.24%	1,220	1	0.08%	—	—	—
Total Interest-Earning Assets	85,284	7,110	11.15%	65,767	5,142	10.45%	69,043	8,055	11.67%	41,562	3,177	7.64%	38,375	3,453	9.00%
Non Interest-Earning Assets	723	—	—	899	—	—	984	—	—	128	—	—	943	—	—
Total Assets	\$ 86,007			\$ 66,666			\$ 70,027			\$ 41,690			\$ 39,318		
Interest-Bearing Liabilities:															
Money Market Accounts															
Accounts	\$ 8,428	\$ 23	0.36%	\$ 6,095	\$ 17	0.37%	\$ 6,280	\$ 23	0.37%	\$ 3,063	\$ 3	0.10%	\$ 4,253	\$ 57	1.34%
Time Deposits	53,407	625	1.56%	43,540	561	1.72%	45,510	773	1.70%	25,233	469	1.86%	24,834	1,026	4.13%
Other Borrowings	—	—	0.00%	4	—	0.00%	10	—	0.00%	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	61,835	648	1.40%	49,639	578	1.56%	51,800	796	1.54%	28,299	472	1.67%	29,087	1,083	3.72%
Other Non Interest-Bearing Liabilities	3,107	—	—	2,873	—	—	2,483	—	—	1,586	—	—	1,427	—	—
Total Liabilities	64,942			52,512			54,283			29,885			30,514		
Shareholder's Equity	21,065	—	—	14,154	—	—	15,744	—	—	11,805	—	—	8,804	—	—
Total Liabilities & Shareholder's Equity	\$ 86,007			\$ 66,666			\$ 70,027			\$ 41,690			\$ 39,318		
Net Interest Income	<u>\$ 6,462</u>			<u>\$ 4,564</u>			<u>\$ 7,259</u>			<u>\$ 2,705</u>			<u>\$ 2,370</u>		
Spread on Average Interest-Bearing Funds	9.75%			8.89%			10.13%			5.97%			5.28%		
Net Interest Margin	10.13%			9.28%			10.51%			6.51%			6.18%		
Return on Assets	7.21%			5.03%			6.20%			-14.18%			-6.54%		
Return on Equity	26.26%			22.41%			27.60%			-68.10%			-29.20%		
Equity to Assets Ratio	27.48%			25.88%			25.90%			19.34%			22.39%		

WebBank has several lending arrangements with companies where it originates private label credit card and other loans for consumers and small businesses. These loans are classified as held for sale and are typically sold a few days after origination. As part of these arrangements WebBank earns origination fees that are recorded in interest income, and which increase WebBank's yield on loans.

Interest income increased by \$1,968, or 38.3%, in the nine months ended September 30, 2011 due primarily to a new lending program. The program began in the third quarter of 2010.

Interest income increased by \$4,878, or 153.5%, in 2010 compared to 2009, due primarily to two new lending programs. One program began in the 4th quarter of 2009 and the other program began in the 3rd quarter of 2010. The entire loan portfolio (gross) decreased \$5,550, or 16%, primarily due to the sale of \$2,729 of nonperforming loans sold to a subsidiary of SPH and \$1,541 in charge offs during 2010.

Interest income decreased by \$276, or 8.0%, in 2009 compared to 2008, due primarily to an increase in nonaccrual loans and charge offs which reduced the net loan portfolio by 7.4% at December 31, 2009 compared to the prior year-end. Loan balances were relatively flat in 2009 as loan growth was offset by principal payment, charge offs, and reserves.

Interest expense represents interest accrued on WebBank depositor accounts. Interest expense increased \$70, or 12.1%, in the nine months ended September 30, 2011, compared to 2010, largely due to growth in average deposits partially offset by a decrease in average interest rates on certificates of deposits. Deposits increased \$32,551, or 52.8%, from December 31, 2010 to September 30, 2011. The increase in deposits occurred late in the third quarter in order to fund the increased liquidity needs of an existing lending program.

Interest expense increased \$324, or 68.6%, in 2010 largely due to growth in average deposits partially offset by a decrease in average interest rates on certificates of deposit from 1.7% to 1.5%. Deposits increased \$11,578, or 23.1%, in 2010 in order to fund the growth in assets. Interest expense decreased \$611, or 56.4%, in 2009 largely due to a decline in average interest rates. The decline in interest rates is mostly due to the decline in overall interest rates, but is also due in part to shorter maturities in 2009, which carry lower rates. Average maturities on certificates of deposit were 3 months at December 31, 2008. By year end December 31, 2009 WebBank increased the average maturity to 22 months.

The following table presents the effects of changing rates and volumes on WebBank's net interest income for the periods indicated. The rate column shows the effects attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume). The volume column shows the effects attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate). The total column represents the sum of the prior columns. For purposes of this table, changes attributable to both rate and volume, which cannot be segregated, have been allocated proportionately, based on the changes due to rate and the changes due to volume.

Rate/Volume	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011 vs 2010			Year End December 31, 2010 vs 2009	
	Increase/ (Decrease) Due to Volume	Increase/ (Decrease) Due to Rate	Total Increase/ (Decrease)	Increase/ (Decrease) Due to Volume	Increase/ (Dec Due to Ra
Interest Earning Assets:					
Loans					
Receivable	\$ 767	\$ 1,161	\$ 1,928	\$ 115	\$
Available For Sale Investments	12	—	12	—	
Fed Funds Sold	(6)	(5)	(11)	(3)	
Interest Bearing Deposits in other Banks	32	7	39	63	
Total Interest-Earning Assets	805	1,163	1,968	175	
Interest-Bearing Liabilities:					
Money Market					
Accounts	6	—	6	6	
Time Deposits	108	(44)	64	340	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	114	(44)	70	346	
Net Effect on Net Interest Income	\$ 691	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,898	\$ (171)	\$

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income increased \$1,078, or 53.6%, in the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to 2010 due primarily to increased fee income on existing lending programs and one new lending program.

Noninterest income increased \$602, or 28.0%, in 2010 compared to 2009 primarily due to increased fee income from lending programs.

Noninterest income declined \$934, or 30.3%, in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily due to gains on loan sales recorded in 2008. At the end of 2008, WebBank curtailed loan growth under the U.S. Small Business Administration program resulting in fewer loans sold in 2009 compared to 2008.

Provision for Loan Losses

Towards the end of 2008 and during 2009, WebBank made changes to its management team, suspended new loan activity in commercial real estate and addressed problem loans in its portfolio. Although WebBank started to increase its provision for nonperforming loans in the fourth quarter of 2008, it was necessary to continue to make substantial provisions for loan losses throughout 2009 due to the deteriorating economy.

At December 31, 2009, WebBank had an estimated \$5,406 of impaired loans and an allowance for loan losses of \$2,193. At December 31, 2010, WebBank had an estimated \$2,627 of impaired loans and an allowance for loan losses of \$1,541. The decrease in impaired loans of \$2,779 from 2009 to 2010 was primarily related to the sale of nonperforming loans at the end of 2010 to a subsidiary of SPH, WF Asset Corp. ("WFAC"). At September 30, 2011 WebBank had an estimated \$3,606 of impaired loans and an allowance for loan losses of \$947.

The subsidiary was created for the purpose of purchasing a portfolio of loans, participations in loans and real estate property from WebBank, which is also an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. WebBank is an FDIC-insured depository institution, regulated by the FDIC and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions. Banking regulation and supervision favors the ownership by FDIC-insured depository institutions of high-quality assets. It is not uncommon for FDIC-insured depository institutions to sell to nonbank affiliates assets that have diminished in quality, such as impaired loans. The sale of such assets to an affiliate can benefit an FDIC-insured depository institution by improving the overall quality of its balance sheet, which has an indirect effect of minimizing risk to the FDIC deposit insurance fund.

The purchase of the impaired loans and real estate had no effect on total consolidated impaired loans, investments and other assets but did change their classification from loans to investments and other assets. When held by WebBank, such assets were classified as loans in accordance with WebBank's financial reporting policies. WFAC classifies the loans and loan participations purchased from WebBank as investments in held-to-maturity securities and the real estate property owned is classified as other assets.

The provision for loan losses is primarily related to WebBank's portfolio of local real estate loans. WebBank routinely obtains appraisals on underlying collateral of nonperforming loans and records a provision for losses if the value of the collateral declines below the value of the loans. The full impact of the negative effects of the recession resulted in the significant increase in the provision for loan losses in 2009. WebBank recorded a provision for loan losses of \$6,645 for the year ended December 31, 2009. During 2010, WebBank was able to recover previously charged off loans and workout or sell nonperforming loans resulting in a reduction of provision for loan losses of \$420. WebBank recorded a provision for loan losses of \$192 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 for loans that were downgraded due to credit quality.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of \$538 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was due primarily to the higher expense in 2011 related to personnel expenses.

The decrease in 2010 selling, general and administrative expenses of \$348, or 5.4% was due to additional provisions to the reserve for off-balance sheet credit exposures of \$775 as compared to \$1,250 in 2009 partially offset by increased professional fees and other miscellaneous costs.

The increase in 2009 selling, general and administrative expenses of \$1,250 was due primarily to the establishment of a \$1,250 reserve for off-balance sheet credit exposures and a provision of \$533 to write down the value of foreclosed real estate assets, offset by a decrease in legal expenses.

Balance Sheet Analysis

Loan Portfolio

As of September 30, 2011, net loans and leases accounted for 27% of WebBank's total assets compared to 32% at the end of 2010. The following table presents WebBank's loans outstanding by type of loan as of September 30, 2011 and the five most recent year-ends.

	September 30,		2010		2009		December 31,		2008		2007		2006	
	2011													
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Real Estate Loans:														
Construction	\$ —	—	\$ 989	3.3%	\$ 3,646	10.2%	\$ 7,927	20.6%	\$ 2,669	13.5%	\$ —	—	\$ —	—
Commercial - Owner Occupied	9,318	27.4%	9,546	31.9%	10,425	29.3%	10,978	28.5%	10,843	54.8%	7,221	53.5%	7,221	53.5%
Commercial - Other	312	0.9%	276	0.9%	2,273	6.4%	902	2.4%	125	0.6%	—	—	—	—
Total Real Estate Loans	9,630	28.3%	10,811	36.1%	16,344	45.9%	19,807	51.5%	13,637	68.9%	7,221	53.5%	7,221	53.5%
Commercial and Industrial:														
Commercial and Industrial:	3,874	11.4%	6,218	20.8%	9,340	26.2%	16,887	43.9%	6,166	31.1%	6,266	46.5%	6,266	46.5%
Total Commercial and Industrial	3,874	11.4%	6,218	20.8%	9,340	26.2%	16,887	43.9%	6,166	31.1%	6,266	46.5%	6,266	46.5%
Consumer:														
Credit Cards	—	—	—	—	517	1.5%	568	1.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Consumer	—	—	—	—	517	1.5%	568	1.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans Held for Sale:														
Loans Held for Sale:	20,503	60.3%	12,903	43.1%	9,404	26.4%	1,198	3.1%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Loans	\$ 34,007	100.0%	\$ 29,932	100.0%	\$ 35,605	100.0%	\$ 38,460	100.0%	\$ 19,803	100.0%	\$ 13,487	100.0%	\$ 13,487	100.0%
Less:														
Deferred Fees and Discounts	(89)		(64)		(188)		(263)		(153)		(49)		(49)	
Allowance for Loan Losses	(947)		(1,541)		(2,193)		(2,302)		(269)		(253)		(253)	
Total Loans Receivable, Net	\$ 32,971		\$ 28,327		\$ 33,224		\$ 35,895		\$ 19,381		\$ 13,185		\$ 13,185	

The following table includes a maturity profile for the loans that were outstanding at December 31, 2010, substantially all of which have floating or adjustable interest rates:

Due During Years Ending December 31,	Real Estate	Commercial & Industrial	Loans Held for Sale
2011	\$ 490	\$ 4,620	\$ 12,903
2012-2016	2,288	965	-
2017 and following	8,033	633	-
Total	\$ 10,811	\$ 6,218	\$ 12,903

Nonperforming Lending Related Assets

Total nonaccrual loans at September 30, 2011 decreased by \$1,254 from December 31, 2010. The decrease included \$988 for construction and land development loans, \$19 for commercial owner occupied loans, and \$247 for commercial and industrial loans.

	September 30,	December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Non-Accruing Loans:						
Commercial Real Estate - Construction	\$ —	\$ 988	\$ 3,131	\$ 544	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial Real Estate - Owner Occupied	188	207	705	47	—	—
Commercial Real Estate - Other	—	—	213	40	—	—
Commercial and Industrial	172	419	610	447	—	11
Other	—	—	114	—	—	—
Total	360	1,614	4,773	1,078	—	11
Accruing Loans Delinquent :						
90 Days or More	—	—	401	2,073	80	—
Total	—	—	401	2,073	80	—
Restructured Loans:						
Commercial Real Estate - Owner Occupied	15	18	—	—	—	256
Commercial and Industrial	—	7	—	—	—	—
Total	15	25	—	—	—	256
Foreclosed Assets:						
Commercial Real Estate - Construction	—	—	232	—	—	—
Commercial Real Estate - Owner Occupied	408	38	170	432	—	—
Commercial and Industrial	—	53	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	257	514	—	—
Total	408	91	659	946	—	—
Total Non-Performing Assets	\$ 783	\$ 1,730	\$ 5,833	\$ 4,097	\$ 80	\$ 267
Total as a Percentage of Total Assets	0.6%	2.0%	8.9%	9.4%	0.3%	1.7%

Nonaccrual loans also include nonperforming loans which have been restructured and classified as troubled debt restructured loans (TDRs).

TDRs are loans which have been modified to accommodate a borrower who is experiencing financial difficulties, and for which the Company has granted a concession that it would not otherwise consider. These modifications are structured on a loan-by-loan basis, and depending on the circumstances, may include extended payment terms, a modified interest rate, forgiveness of principal (on occasion), or other concessions. However, not all modifications are TDRs; modifications are also performed in the normal course of business for borrowers that are not experiencing financial difficulty, wherein WebBank meets the customer's specific needs, comply with contractual commitments, as well as for competitive reasons.

WebBank considers many factors in determining whether to agree to a loan modification involving concessions, and seek a solution that will both minimize potential loss to WebBank and attempt to help the borrower. WebBank evaluates the borrower's current and forecasted future cash flows, their ability and willingness to make current contractual or proposed modified payments, the value of the underlying collateral (if applicable), the possibility of obtaining additional security, and the potential costs related to a repossession or foreclosure and the subsequent sale of the collateral.

TDRs are classified as either accrual or nonaccrual loans. If a nonaccrual loan is restructured as a TDR, it will remain on nonaccrual status until the borrower has proven the ability to perform under the modified structure for a minimum of six months, and there is evidence that such payments can and are likely to continue as agreed. Most often, loans are classified as nonaccrual according to our nonaccrual policy when restructured as a TDR.

Summary of Loan Loss Experience

In analyzing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, WebBank utilizes a comprehensive loan grading system to determine the risk potential in the portfolio and also consider the results of independent internal credit reviews. To determine the adequacy of the allowance, WebBank's loan and lease portfolio is broken into segments based on loan type.

The following table summarizes activity in WebBank's allowance for loan and lease losses for the periods indicated:

	September 30, 2011	2010	2009	December 31, 2008	2007	2006
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 1,541	\$ 2,193	\$ 2,302	\$ 269	\$ 253	\$ 153
Charge Offs:						
Commercial Real Estate - Construction	(440)	(80)	(4,350)	(56)	—	—
Commercial Real Estate - Owner Occupied	(59)	(482)	(500)	(48)	—	(11)
Commercial Real Estate - Other	—	(268)	(545)	(7)	—	—
Commercial and Industrial	(352)	(714)	(1,379)	(795)	(234)	—
Total Charge Offs	<u>(851)</u>	<u>(1,544)</u>	<u>(6,774)</u>	<u>(906)</u>	<u>(234)</u>	<u>(11)</u>
Recoveries:						
Commercial Real Estate - Construction	—	961	—	—	—	—
Commercial Real Estate - Owner Occupied	9	2	—	—	11	2
Commercial Real Estate - Other	33	18	—	—	—	—
Commercial and Industrial	24	331	20	31	—	—
Total Recoveries	<u>66</u>	<u>1,312</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>
Net (Charge Offs) Recoveries	(785)	(232)	(6,754)	(875)	(223)	(9)
Additions Charged to Operations	191	(420)	6,645	2,908	239	109
Balance at End of Period	<u>\$ 947</u>	<u>\$ 1,541</u>	<u>\$ 2,193</u>	<u>\$ 2,302</u>	<u>\$ 269</u>	<u>\$ 253</u>
Ratio of Net Charge Offs During the Period to Average Loans Outstanding During the Period	<u>2.1%</u>	<u>0.6%</u>	<u>19.6%</u>	<u>2.5%</u>	<u>1.3%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>

The distribution of WebBank's allowance for losses on loans at the dates indicated is summarized as follows:

	September 30,		December 31,											
	2011		2010		2009		2008		2007		2006		2005	
	Amount	% of Loans in Each Category of Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans in Each Category of Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans in Each Category of Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans in Each Category of Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans in Each Category of Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans in Each Category of Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans in Each Category of Total Loans
Commercial Real Estate - Construction	\$ —	—	\$ 200	3.3%	\$ 85	10.2%	\$ 851	20.6%	\$ 40	13.5%	\$ —	—	\$ —	—
Commercial Real Estate - Owner Occupied	580	27.4%	293	31.9%	596	29.3%	635	28.5%	140	54.8%	143	53.5%	143	71.6%
Commercial Real Estate - Other	48	0.9%	8	0.9%	300	6.4%	20	2.4%	2	0.6%	—	—	—	—
Commercial and Industrial	319	11.4%	565	20.8%	737	26.2%	665	43.9%	87	31.1%	110	46.5%	10	28.4%
Credit Cards	—	—	—	—	—	1.5%	1	1.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans Held for Sale	—	60.3%	—	43.1%	—	26.4%	—	3.1%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unallocated	—	—	475	—	475	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Loans	\$ 947	100.0%	\$ 1,541	100.0%	\$ 2,193	100.0%	\$ 2,302	100.0%	\$ 269	100.0%	\$ 253	100.0%	\$ 153	100.0%

Investment Operations

The Investment Operations segment consisted of the operations of SPII, an entity of the SPII Fund acquired by SPH in the Exchange Transaction described in Note 23 – “Exchange Transaction” in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. The SPII operations are presented as the Investment Operations segment in the consolidated financial statements on an investment company basis for accounting and financial reporting purposes until July 15, 2009. From July 16, 2009, the Investment Operations segment ceased upon the completion of the Exchange Transaction when SPII’s net assets were acquired by and became part of SPH’s business and such assets were no longer managed as an investment fund. Under investment company accounting policies, the Investment Operations segment recognized unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments in net income whereas under SPH’s accounting policies as an operating company, unrealized appreciation or depreciation of available-for-sale investments is reported in other comprehensive income as part of SPH capital. Under investment company accounting the Investment Operations segment did not consolidate investments in which it owned more than 50% and did not apply the equity method of accounting to investments that it owned between 20% and 50%.

The purpose of the Investment Operations segment until July 15, 2009 was to serve as the investment vehicle for the SPII Fund until July 15, 2009 before the completion of the Exchange Transaction. The SPII Fund had the objective of achieving capital appreciation by primarily investing in undervalued companies which it had the potential to exert a level of influence or control. It generally held its holdings for many years. The investment operations segment employed an active/value relationship strategy of investing in its companies and it worked constructively/cooperatively with management and boards to improve the businesses, through operational excellence programs to achieve higher returns on invested capital. When necessary to effect change at its companies to unlock value, SPII sought board representation and senior management roles.

SPII held a concentrated number of investments which often required a period of time for the value to be unlocked. Performance in any period was driven by the composition of SPII’s investments in any such period, which varied from period to period. The concentrated nature of SPII’s holdings and the timing of events with respect to particular companies often resulted in SPII’s performance in a period, which was based upon the change in the fair value of its holdings for financial reporting purposes, to be inconsistent from period to period, rather than when considered over the longer term horizon over which SPII generally owned its companies. Investment Operations’ past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results of SPH after its acquisition of SPII’s assets.

Effective as of July 15, 2009, the SPII Fund redeemed from SPH cash and securities held by SPII in order for SPII Fund to redeem its investors in full and establish reserves for certain SPII Fund entities pursuant to the Exchange Transaction and the SPII Fund Plan, leaving in SPII the cash and other assets related to SPII Fund investors that elected to exchange their pro rata share of such assets for our common units. See “Asset Acquisition and Unit Issuance – Exchange Transaction” above.

The following presents a summary of the Investment Operations segment performance:

	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Investment income	\$ 12,014	\$ 46,325
Investment expenses	2,383	31,065
Investment income, net	9,631	15,260
Net realized and unrealized loss on investment transactions	(63,695)	(783,072)
Net loss attributable to redeemable partners’ capital	\$ (54,064)	\$ (767,812)

Discussion of the Investment Operations Segment's Performance (through July 15, 2009).

The following presents a summary of the operations for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008; and a general discussion of the Investment Operations segment performance during those periods.

	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009		2008
Partners' Capital (a)	\$	466,000	\$ 1,270,464
Period return (b)		-7.74%	-39.36%
Inception to date Return (b) (c)		11.51%	12.53%

(a) For SPII.

(b) As a result of a SPII Fund restructuring in 2007, the management and administration fees and incentive allocations to the SPII's general partner ("SPII General Partner") that were paid by SPII prior to 2007 were thereafter paid by other SPII Fund entities. The net return is for a limited partner that was admitted to SPII Onshore for the entire period in order to compare the results of Investment Operations for the period, along with the impact on such results of the management and administration fees paid by SPII Fund investors, with the inception to date return results.

(c) Represents the annualized return net of all management and administrative fees paid to affiliates of the Manager and incentive allocations to the SPII General Partner by SPII and SPII Onshore, as the case may be, from October 1993, the "Inception Date", through the stated period.

January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 Performance

Investment Operations had a net negative return of 7.74% for the period January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009, representing a net loss of \$54.1 million for the period.² The year began where 2008 left off with declining equity markets and debt markets that had virtually closed. This created many challenges for SPII's companies as they struggled to refinance debt, negotiate debt covenants and raise additional equity. The effect on Investment Operations was a net negative return of 16.5% through March 2009,³ while gaining during the remainder of the period to end with a net negative return of 7.74%.⁴ Consecro Inc. ("Consecro"), GenCorp, Unisys Corporation ("Unisys") and HNH, holdings of Investment Operations, came under extreme pressure during the period. The six months following the collapse of Lehman Brothers represented the worst performance over any six month period since SPII's inception in October 1993.

While Consecro reported net income before net realized investment losses, taxes and discontinued operations of \$49 million for its fourth quarter ending December 31, 2008 versus \$27 million in the year-earlier quarter, it also announced that its auditor sought more information about its investment portfolio, liquidity and debt covenants. As a result, the company's share price declined by approximately 95% from the beginning of the year through mid-March, and the company was forced to negotiate an amendment to its existing covenant agreements. These actions were received positively and the company's share price recovered between March and July 15, 2009, up approximately six-fold from its March 2009 lows and ultimately Consecro's market value declined by approximately 55% for the period.

HNH responded to declining sales and revenue by aggressively implementing significant cost containment and reduction actions across all of the company's businesses, as well as the corporate headquarters. These initiatives significantly contributed to HNH achieving positive adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP measure) of \$18.4 million for the first six months of 2009, as compared to \$27.0 million for the same period in 2008, despite sales declines of up to 30% in many of its underlying businesses. HNH's share price declined by approximately 65% during this period.

² As a result of a SPII Fund restructuring in 2007, the management and administration fees and incentive allocations to the SPII General Partner that were paid by SPII prior to 2007 were thereafter paid by other SPII Fund entities. The net return is for a limited partner that was admitted to SPII Onshore for the entire period in order to compare the results of Investment Operations for the period, along with the impact on such results of the management and administration fees paid by SPII Fund investors, with the inception to date return results.

³ For SPII Onshore.

⁴ For SPII Onshore.

With a turnaround in most asset classes following their March 2009 lows, several SPII companies re-entered the debt and equity markets in an effort to improve their balance sheets. SPII worked closely with HNH and GenCorp on strategies to refinance their debt. During the period, Unisys announced an exchange offer for its senior bondholders that, if accepted, would improve its liquidity by extending the maturity of the majority of its debt beyond 2013. The proposed exchange offer was greeted as positive news by shareholders and, along with continued cost cutting by management and new contracts, the company's stock appreciated approximately 100% for the period.

2008 Performance

Investment Operations had a net negative return of 39.36% in 2008, representing a net loss of \$767.8 million for 2008.⁵ The year's performance can be divided into two distinct periods. During the first eight months of 2008 and prior to the collapse of Lehman Brothers, Investment Operations had outperformed the broader market indices losing approximately 5% during that period.⁶ During this same period, two SPII companies were sold. In August 2008, Angelica Corporation was sold to a private equity fund managed by Lehman Brothers and IKON Office Solutions was sold to Ricoh Company, Ltd., based in Japan, after the Manager actively engaged with both of these companies to maximize value for shareholders.

Additionally, SPII launched multiple proxy contests during the first few months of 2008 in order to enhance its level of control and influence over certain companies. SPII nominated directors at five of its companies including EnPro Industries, Inc. ("EnPro"), GenCorp, Point Blank Solutions Inc. ("PBSO"), and Rowan Companies, Inc. ("Rowan"). SPII reached settlement agreements with EnPro, GenCorp, and Rowan where each of these companies appointed to their board of directors individuals affiliated with or nominated by the Manager. SPII successfully contested PBSO board of directors proposed slate resulting in individuals associated with or nominated by Manager being elected to its board. In addition, SPII requested but did not receive two board seats at Conesco.

In the approximate four months that followed the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy filing in September 2008 and the extraordinary financial conditions and government interventions that ensued, Investment Operations lost approximately 36%⁷ of its value. Entering September 2008, SPII was modestly levered, which leverage was reduced to zero by the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2008. Throughout 2008, SPII sought to hedge out systemic market risk through the use of broad market shorts. The sporadic and specific use of market shorts was believed to be a prudent decision in light of the increased risk. During the depth of the financial crisis, equity share prices declined sharply and capital markets dried up. This made renegotiating or refinancing existing debt very difficult. Given the extremely challenging economic climate, many of SPII's companies took decisive action to control costs, pay down debt and reduce their workforce. Several of the industrial companies such as DGT, JPS, SL Industries, and HNH moved to improve their balance sheets and eliminate inefficiencies in the face of a dramatic decline in sales and revenue. Despite the success of these efforts, the share prices for these four companies declined approximately 69%, 24%, 56% and 56%, respectively for the period. Certain other equity investments such as Conesco, Unisys, and GenCorp came under pressure and suffered significant share price declines of approximately 59%, 82% and 68%, respectively in 2008.

Despite the extremely challenging macro environment, the equity of a few of SPII's companies including Steel Excel, KT&G Corp. ("KT&G") and Earthlink Inc. performed well relative to the overall market indices. These companies focused on their core businesses, generated significant free cash flow from operations, and held little or no debt on their balance sheets.

⁵ As a result of a SPII Fund restructuring in 2007, the management and administration fees and incentive allocations to the SPII General Partner that were paid by SPII prior to 2007 were thereafter paid by other SPII Fund entities. The net return is for a limited partner that was admitted to SPII Onshore for the entire period in order to compare the results of Investment Operations for the period, along with the impact on such results of the management and administration fees paid by SPII Fund investors, with the inception to date return results.

⁶ For SPII Onshore.

⁷ For SPII Onshore.

Comparison of Selected Financial Information for the Investment Operations Segment

Investment Income

Investment income consisting primarily of interest and dividend income, for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$12,014 and \$46,325, respectively. Investment income fluctuated depending upon the number and composition of securities held and the composition of securities sold, not yet purchased during the periods and, interest rates prevailing and dividends declared during the periods. The decline in 2009 compared to 2008 is also a result of the inclusion of only six and a half months of investment income in 2009 compared to a full year in 2008.

Interest income included in investment income for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$8,051 and \$28,510, respectively. Other than the inclusion of only six and half months of interest income in 2009 compared to 2008, the primary contributors to the decline in interest income in the period ending July 15, 2009 compared to 2008 was the repayment and reduction in the prime rate base rate for debt securities held by Investment Operations, together with a reduction in the number of securities sold, not yet purchased for which Investment Operations earned a rebate.

Dividend income for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$3,963 and \$17,586, respectively. Other than the inclusion of only six and half months of dividend income in 2009 compared to 2008, the dividend for a major holding is usually announced and recorded at the end of each year and is included in 2008 but not in the six and a half months 2009 period.

Investment Expense

Interest expense represents interest on margin account borrowings incurred for the purchase of securities and charges on certain securities sold, not yet purchased. Interest expense for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$710 and \$22,726, respectively. The decrease in interest expense was due to reduced borrowings as certain holdings were sold and the proceeds were used to pay down borrowings together with a reduction in the number of securities sold, not yet purchased for which investment Operations was charged a fee.

Dividends represent dividends due on securities sold not yet purchased. Dividends were \$782 in 2009 compared with \$4,942 in 2008. The decline in dividends resulted from a reduction of securities sold short.

Professional fees include expenses for administrators, legal, accounting, audit, tax and other consulting fees. Professional fees for the six and a half months ended July 15, 2009 were \$891 compared with \$3,397 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decline in professional fees in 2009 was from the inclusion of only six and a half months of professional fees in 2009 compared to a full year in 2008.

Corporate

For comparability purposes, revenue and costs and expenses for the periods from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 are combined.

The following presents a summary of the Corporate segment:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2010	2009	2008
Revenue:					
Investment and other (loss) income	\$ (1,251)	\$ 3,210	\$ 4,007	\$ 1,781	\$ 12,891
Net investment (losses) gains	(8,455)	27,860	24,050	9,545	4,021
	(9,706)	31,070	28,057	11,326	16,912
Costs and expenses:					
Interest	567	864	1,163	1,097	6
Selling, general and administrative	6,759	9,749	12,933	4,181	2,846
Management fees - related party	6,357	5,507	7,531	3,705	—
(Decrease) Increase in deferred fee liability to related party	(6,708)	2,636	6,268	6,992	—
Other income (a)	(8,978)	—	—	—	—
	(2,003)	18,756	27,895	15,975	2,852
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income (loss) from associated companies	(7,703)	12,314	162	(4,649)	14,060
(Loss) income of associated companies	(10,555)	(10,052)	(10,873)	9,411	10
Loss from other investment - related party	(11,855)	(5,007)	(3,220)	(2,960)	—
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (30,113)	\$ (2,745)	\$ (13,931)	\$ 1,802	\$ 14,070

(a) Represents bargain purchase gain related to the acquisition of DGT (see Note 2 - "Acquisitions" to the financial statements of SPH for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 included elsewhere in this Form 10 for additional information).

Corporate consists of BNS (through February 2, 2011, the date BNS acquired SWH), as well as associated companies Steel Excel and CoSine, which are currently in the business of seeking to acquire one or more business operations, investments in securities, the SPII Liquidating Trust and cash and cash equivalents. We account for Cosine under the equity method of accounting, and have elected the fair value option to account for our investment in Steel Excel and the SPII Liquidating Trust. Corporate revenues primarily consist of investment and other income and investment gains and losses. Corporate assets, revenues and overhead expenses are not allocated to the segments. Corporate includes certain assets and the financial results for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 resulting from the Acquisition of SPII's assets effective July 15, 2009. The SPII Liquidating Trust investments are accounted for under the fair value option; and changes in fair value are reported in the consolidated statement of operations and in the Corporate segment as "Loss from other investment - related party". For comparability purposes, the revenue and costs and expenses for the periods from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 are combined. We believe this presentation is more meaningful for management's discussion because corporate is presented on an operating company basis for all periods including all of 2009.

Revenue

Investment and other (loss) income was \$(1,251) for the first nine months of 2011 compared to \$3,210 in the same period last year. The loss in 2011 was primarily due to a decline in the fair value of investments, partially offset by interest income. The income in 2010 is comprised primarily of interest income.

Net investment (losses) gain for the first nine months of 2011 was \$(8,455) compared to \$27,860 in the same period last year. The net loss in the first nine months of 2011 was due to losses on certain derivative investments, partially offset by a gain on our investment in DGT of \$7,921 resulting from the re-measurement of our investment upon the acquisition of a majority interest in DGT on July 5, 2011. See Note 2 to the financial statements of SPH for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 included elsewhere in this Form 10 for further information. The net gain in the nine months of 2010 was due to realized gains on the sales of certain equity and other investments.

Revenue for 2010 was \$28,057 and revenue for 2009 was \$11,326, of which \$11,427 was generated during the period July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009 from the investments acquired as part of the Acquisition. Revenue generated by SPH's corporate activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$16,912. Investment and other income is often based on a limited number of transactions, the timing and amounts of which are not always predictable. Net investment gains (losses) include realized gains and losses on sales of securities and write-downs of investments available-for-sale when there is deemed to be an other than temporary impairment. The Company's decision to sell securities and realize gains or losses generally includes its evaluation of strategic considerations, an individual security's value at the time and the prospect for changes in its value in the future. The timing of realized investment gains or losses is not predictable and does not follow any pattern from year to year. Interest and dividend income will vary depending on the type and amount of securities held from year to year.

Investment and other income for 2009 consisted of interest and dividend income earned on certain assets acquired as part of the Acquisition from July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009. Our investments were \$200,015 at December 31, 2009 and included corporate bonds and other debt instruments and preferred shares which provided \$1,781 in interest and dividend income in 2009. Net investment gains of \$9,545 for 2009 were realized on available-for-sale securities acquired as part of the Acquisition. The gains were due primarily to net gains on sale of certain debt and equity available-for-sale securities, net of losses from short sales. Total proceeds from sales in 2009, including short sales, were \$333,270.

Investment and other income in 2008 primarily resulted from \$12,665 of interest income on a \$9,458 investment in defaulted senior notes of Reunion Industries, Inc. ("Reunion"). The notes and accrued interest were repaid in cash in a negotiated settlement in July and August 2008. The Company also realized a gain of \$5,983 on the sale of 762,500 shares of Reunion common stock in connection with the settlement. Such gain, net of a \$1,962 write-down of another unrelated investment, is reported as net securities gains and losses for 2008.

Interest Expense

In the ordinary course of business the Company may sell securities short and enter into foreign currency transactions which, in effect, in certain circumstances, may represent borrowings from the counterparty. Interest expense represents interest and other fees on such transactions.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") consist primarily of legal, accounting, audit, tax, professional fees and common unit option expense. SG&A expenses decreased from \$9,749 in the first nine months of 2010 to \$6,759 in the first nine months of 2011 primarily due to the reclassification of BNS to the Diversified Industrial segment in 2011, after BNS purchased SWH, which reduced 2011 Corporate SG&A expenses by approximately \$1,500. In addition, the decrease in SG&A expenses was impacted by a decrease in expense related to the common unit option liability (see Note 16 – "Common Unit Option Liability" to the financial statements of SPH for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 included elsewhere in this Form 10 for further information). These factors were partially offset by higher professional and consulting costs in the first nine months of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010.

SG&A expenses increased from \$4,181 in 2009 to \$12,933 in 2010 primarily due to higher general corporate expenses of approximately \$2,000 and higher legal, audit and professional fees of approximately \$5,400 related to the Company's transition to a more complex and diversified operating company which included the acquisition of HNH, the sale of Collins, increasing ownership positions in associated companies and the sale of non-strategic investments. Also, the higher professional fees reflect a full year in 2010 in connection with the Exchange Transaction during 2009. SG&A increased from \$2,844 in 2008 to \$4,181 in 2009 due primarily to SPH being a larger company as a result of the Exchange Transaction and becoming a global diversified holding company after July 15, 2009 and the related activity and associated costs.

Management Fees to Related Party

Under a management agreement with the Manager effective January 1, 2009 and amended July 15, 2009, SPH pays a monthly management fee based on 1.5% per annum of the net asset value of the Company's common units. When the common units are listed on a national securities exchange, the management fee will be based on the market capitalization of SPH. Effective January 1, 2012, SPH will pay a quarterly Management Fee at a rate of 1.5% of total partner's capital, payable on the first day of each quarter and subject to quarterly adjustment. SPH also reimburses the Manager for any costs it incurs on behalf of the Company or in connection with its provision of services under the management agreement. See Note 26 and Note 21 – "Related Party Transactions" in the 2010 audited consolidated financial statements and the financial statements of SPH for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. No management fees were payable under the management agreement prior to July 15, 2009.

Management fees – related party increased from \$5,507 in the first nine months of 2010 to \$6,357 in the first nine months of 2011 due to changes in net asset value of the Company's common units. Management fees – related party increased from \$3,705 in 2009 to \$7,531 in 2010 primarily due to a full year of fees reflected in 2010 under the July 15, 2009 amended management agreement discussed above. Management fees – related party in 2009 became payable to the Manager after the Acquisition and were based on net asset value calculations for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009.

(Decrease) Increase in Deferred Fee Liability to Related Party

(Decrease) increase in deferred fee liability to related party is an expense that arose beginning July 16, 2009 as a result of the assumption in connection with the Exchange Transaction of an obligation pursuant to a deferred fee agreement due to WGL Capital Corp. ("WGL"), an affiliate of the Manager ("Deferred Fee Liability"). The decrease in the deferred fee liability to related party of \$(6,708) recorded in the first nine months of 2011 was due to a decrease in an index related to the value of SPH, partially offset by an increase in the number of units outstanding. The increase in the deferred fee liability to related party of \$2,636 recorded in the first nine months of 2010 was due to an increase in the number of units outstanding, partially offset by a decrease in an index related to the value of SPH.

The increase in the deferred fee liability to related party of \$6,268 recorded in 2010 was due to an increase in the number of units outstanding and an increase in an index related to the value of SPH.

The expense included in the consolidated statement of operations of \$6,654 in 2009 is calculated in accordance with the terms of the deferred fee agreement. The 2009 expense represents an increase in the Deferred Fee Liability from \$51,594 at July 16, 2009 to \$58,586 at December 31, 2009 resulting from an increase in an index related to the value of SPH in effect during the period. See the discussion of the Deferred Fee Liability below.

Income (Loss) of Associated Companies

Income (loss) of associated companies included in the Corporate segment is as follows:

	Ownership at September 30, 2011	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,	July 16, 2009 to December 31,	January 1, 2009 to July 15,	Year Ended December 31,
		2011	2010	2010	2009	2009	2008
Steel Excel	37.7%	\$ (10,112)	\$ (9,720)	\$ (10,439)	\$ 9,395	\$ —	\$ —
Cosine	47.3%	(385)	(342)	(440)	(127)	—	—
Other		(58)	10	6	80	63	10
		<u>\$ (10,555)</u>	<u>\$ (10,052)</u>	<u>\$ (10,873)</u>	<u>\$ 9,348</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

Income (loss) of associated companies includes income or loss we recognize on investments where we own between 20% and 50% of the outstanding equity and have the ability to exercise influence, but not control, over the investee. In 2009, we purchased certain investments from SPII, acquired additional investments on July 15, 2009 in connection with the Acquisition, and we purchased additional shares in the open market. We classify these investments as investments in associated companies, account for them using the equity method, report our share of their net income/loss in our consolidated income statements, report our share of their comprehensive income/loss in our consolidated statements of changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) from the dates we reach 20% ownership. Subsequent to December 31, 2009, the Company's ownership in Steel Excel exceeded 20% and the equity method is being applied on a retroactive basis from the initial acquisition of Steel Excel shares in connection with the Exchange Transaction on July 15, 2009. Our investment in Steel Excel is accounted for under the equity method at fair value. Unrealized gain/loss on Steel Excel is reported in the consolidated statement of operations and is included in the above segment results.

In the consolidated statements of operations, we recognize the income of associated companies only from the date the investment qualifies for equity method accounting (where the fair value option has not been elected). Investment purchases in our associated companies were made from July 14, 2009 through December 31, 2009 resulting in increasing ownership interests throughout the period. As a result, amounts in our consolidated statement of operations represent less than a full year of operating results for our equity-method investees where the fair value option has not been elected, and may have been included based on a lower percentage interest than that held at December 31, 2009. The discussions below are based on the fiscal year annual reported results of the associated companies.

Steel Excel sold substantially all of its operating businesses on June 8, 2010 and is currently seeking to acquire one or more businesses. This strategy may allow Steel Excel to realize future cash flow benefits from its net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs"). At December 31, 2010, Steel Excel had NOLs of \$239.5 million for federal and \$254.1 million for state purposes that expire in various years beginning in 2019 for federal and 2011 for state purposes. No assurance can be given that Steel Excel will be able to utilize its existing NOLs. Steel Excel has historically provided innovative data center I/O solutions that protect, accelerate, optimize, and condition data in demanding data center environments. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, Steel Excel incurred a net loss of \$17,434 on net sales of \$73,682, a 36% decline from the prior year. The net loss resulted from a decline in sales on lower volume and from restructuring costs. On December 9, 2011, Steel Excel issued a press release announcing that it had acquired the business and assets of Rogue Pressure Services, LLC. The purchase price for Rogue was approximately \$29 million, which was paid in cash, with the sellers receiving the opportunity to earn additional consideration based upon Rogue's achievement of certain performance levels pursuant to an earn-out.

CoSine is a company currently seeking to acquire one or more new businesses. CoSine's results for the periods indicated above reflect administrative costs and costs incurred in seeking acquisitions. CoSine's strategic plan is to redeploy its existing resources to identify and acquire, or invest in, one or more operating businesses with the potential for generating taxable income and/or capital gains. This strategy may allow CoSine to realize future cash flow benefits from its NOLs. As of December 31, 2009, Cosine had federal NOLs of approximately \$353.7 million, which will begin to expire in 2018 if not utilized and state NOLs of approximately \$199 million, which will begin to expire in 2012 if not utilized. No assurance can be given that CoSine will be able to utilize its existing NOLs.

Loss From Other Investments – Related Party

Loss from other investments – related party includes income or loss we recognize on our 43.75% investment in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust, as described in Note 8 – "Investments" of the consolidated financial statements. These investments were acquired and initially recorded as described in Note 5 – "Acquisitions" in the consolidated financial statements in connection with the Exchange Transaction. See "Asset Acquisitions and Unit Issuance – Acquisition of Assets of SPII". The Company elected to account for its investments in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust under the equity method at fair value beginning July 16, 2009, the date these investments became subject to the equity method. Unrealized gain/loss on each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust is reported in the consolidated statement of operations.

Income Taxes

As a limited partnership, for periods after December 31, 2008, we are generally not responsible for federal and state income taxes and our profits and losses are passed directly to our limited partners for inclusion in their respective income tax returns. Provision has been made for federal, state, local or foreign income taxes on the results of operations generated by our corporate subsidiaries and these are reflected within continuing and discontinued operations. The difference between the effective tax rate and statutory federal rate of 35% is principally due to changes in the valuation allowances and partnership income not subject to taxation.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, a tax benefit (provision) from continuing operations of \$2,091 and \$(1,627) was recorded, respectively. Included in the Company's tax benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 is \$(9,915) from the release of valuation allowances primarily relating to NOLs.

At December 31, 2010, HNH has U.S. federal NOLs of \$187,000 (\$65,400 tax-effected), as well as certain foreign and state NOLs. The U.S. federal NOLs expire between 2017 and 2029. In 2010, \$7,877 of NOLs were utilized providing a tax benefit of \$2,757.

At December 31, 2010, BNS has \$24,395 of federal NOLs that are scheduled to expire from 2021 to 2027. In 2010, \$18,025 of NOLs were utilized providing a tax benefit of \$6,129.

At July 30, 2011, DGT has \$52,161 of federal NOLs that expire at various times between July, 2020 and July, 2030.

At December 31, 2010, WebBank has \$4,286 of NOLs that are scheduled to expire beginning in 2022. In 2010, \$4,806 of NOLs were utilized providing a tax benefit of \$1,634.

Other Comprehensive Income

The following presents a summary of other comprehensive income:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended	July 16, 2009	January 1, 2009 to	Year Ended
	2011	2010	December 31, 2010	to December 31, 2009	July 15, 2009	December 31, 2008
Unrealized (loss) gain on available for sale investments	\$ (15,975)	\$ (39,797)	\$ (37,436)	\$ 57,989	\$ 247	\$ 7
Currency translation adjustment	99	(149)	658	1,194	—	—
Change in net pension and other benefit obligations	—	—	(8,802)	(5,809)	—	—
Other comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (15,876)	\$ (39,946)	\$ (45,580)	\$ 53,374	\$ 247	\$ 7

Other comprehensive income primarily represents the net unrealized gains and unrealized losses during the period on available-for-sale securities held at the end of each reporting period, adjusted for the reversal of unrealized gains and unrealized losses recognized in prior periods on available-for-sale securities sold during the period.

The majority of the Unrealized (loss) gain on available for sale securities for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 was due to the reclassification of unrealized gains from other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations that were recognized on the sales of certain investments and the decline in value of certain other securities.

The decrease for the year ended December 31, 2010 was due to the reclassification of unrealized gains that were recognized on the sales of certain investments as well as the reclassification of certain investments from available-for-sale securities to associated companies in 2010. These decreases were partially offset by a net increase in the value of other investments. The increase in 2009 is primarily related to unrealized gains during the period July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 on available-for-sale securities acquired as part of the Acquisition, which as a result of an improvement in overall market conditions and company performance, resulted in an increase in the estimated fair value of our investments. In particular, GenCorp was a major contributor to this net increase in unrealized gains among our other core companies. The balance of the increase is driven by unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities that the Company holds pending redeployment of the capital for strategic purposes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Holding Company

SPH, excluding its operating subsidiaries, the "Holding Company," is a global diversified holding company whose assets principally consist of the stock of its direct subsidiaries, cash and cash equivalents and other non-controlling investments in debt and equity securities. The Holding Company continuously evaluates the retention and disposition of its existing operations and investments and investigates possible acquisitions of new businesses in order to maximize unitholder value. Accordingly, further acquisitions, divestitures, investments and changes in capital structure are possible. Its principal potential sources of funds are available cash resources, investments, borrowings, public and private capital market transactions, repayment of subsidiary advances, distributions or dividends from subsidiaries, as well as dispositions of existing businesses and investments. The Holding Company's investments are subject to changes that may result in amounts realized from any future sales that are, at times significantly different from the value we are reporting at September 30, 2011. These investments, including those accounted for under the equity method, can be impacted by market conditions, changes in the specific business environments of our investees or by the underlying performance of these businesses.

In addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Holding Company considers investments at fair value included in its consolidated balance sheet as being generally available to meet its liquidity needs. Investments at fair value are not as liquid as cash and cash equivalents, but they are generally convertible into cash within a reasonable period of time. As of September 30, 2011, the Holding Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$7,420 and investments of \$60,015. The Holding Company had \$17,596 of restricted cash which serves as collateral with respect to foreign currency financial instruments. The Holding Company is not able to use these funds for other purposes, and the Holding Company does not consider this amount to be available to meet its liquidity needs.

The Holding Company generally does not have access to the cash flow generated by the Company's operating businesses for its needs, and the operating businesses generally do not rely on the Holding Company to support their operating activities. The Holding Company's available liquidity, and the investment income realized from the Holding Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities is used to meet the Holding Company's recurring cash requirements, which are principally the payment of its overhead expenses. The Holding Company's only long-term cash requirement is the payment of the Deferred Fee Liability which was valued at \$58,145 as of September 30, 2011, and 1.9% of which is due in 2012, 8.5% of which is due in 2013, 19.6% of which is due in 2014, 12.4% of which is due in 2015 and 57.6% of which is due in 2016 through 2018. Assuming no increase or decrease in value of the Deferred Fee Liability as of September 30, 2011, \$1,090 would be due in 2012, \$4,927 would be due in 2013, \$11,318 would be due in 2014, \$7,173 would be due in 2015 and \$33,324 would be due in 2016 through 2018, which would be payable in cash, unless WGL elects to have the amount paid through the issuance of common units. The Holding Company also provides a \$4,000 line of credit to WebBank, which was undrawn as of September 30, 2011.

The Holding Company and its operating businesses may use their available liquidity to make acquisitions of new businesses and other investments, but, the timing and cost of any future investments cannot be predicted. The Company may seek external debt or equity financing and will rely on its existing liquidity to fund corporate overhead expenses, the payment of the Deferred Fee Liability, and new acquisition opportunities. It may also dispose of existing businesses and investments. At September 30, 2011, the Holding Company and its consolidated subsidiaries had, in the aggregate, cash and cash equivalents of \$132,306 available for operations in the ordinary course of business and for the acquisition of interests in businesses. In addition, a portion of the Holding Company's investments at fair value, as may be determined from time to time not to be strategic, are also available to be sold and the proceeds of which may be used acquire interests in other businesses and finance operations in the ordinary course.

As of September 30, 2011, SPH's associated companies, without giving effect to SPH's ownership share of such companies, had, in the aggregate, \$392,045 of cash and marketable securities (including \$360,836 related to Steel Excel) available for operations in the ordinary course of business and potential acquisition of businesses. SPH does not have control of or access to this cash and marketable securities.

Diversified Industrial

HNH

As of September 30, 2011, HNH's current assets totaled \$183.0 million and its current liabilities totaled \$143.8 million. Therefore, its working capital was \$39.2 million, as compared to working capital of \$15.3 million as of December 31, 2010.

On September 12, 2011, HNH's principal subsidiary, H&H Group, entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the "Ableco Refinancing") with Ableco, L.L.C., one of its existing lenders, to increase the size of the total term loan thereunder from \$25.0 million to up to \$75.0 million (the "Ableco Facility") and to amend certain covenants. The Ableco Facility now provides for three separate term loans ("Second Lien Term Loans") at a maximum value of \$25.0 million per Second Lien Term Loan. The first and second Second Lien Term Loans bear interest at the U.S. base rate (the prime rate) plus 4.5% or LIBOR (or, if greater, 1.50%) plus 6.00%. The third Second Lien Term Loan bears interest at the U.S. base rate (the prime rate) plus 7.50% or LIBOR (or, if greater, 1.75%) plus 9.00%. In September, an additional \$50.0 million was borrowed under the Ableco Facility, making the outstanding total of the Second Lien Term Loans \$75.0 million. All amounts outstanding under the Ableco Facility are due and payable in full on July 1, 2013.

In connection with the Ableco Refinancing on September 12, 2011, H&H Group amended the Loan and Security Agreement (the "Wells Fargo Facility") dated October 15, 2010, as amended, by and between H&H Group, together with certain of its subsidiaries, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent for the lenders thereunder. The Wells Fargo Facility was amended to, among other things, permit the modification of the Ableco Facility, amend certain covenants and extend the maturity date of the Wells Fargo Facility to July 1, 2013.

On October 14, 2011, H&H Group redeemed \$25.0 million principal amount of its outstanding Subordinated Notes on a pro-rata basis among all holders thereof at a redemption price of 102.8% of the principal amount and accrued but unpaid payment-in-kind-interest thereof, plus accrued and unpaid cash interest. Until October 14, 2013, the Subordinated Notes are not detachable from Warrants to purchase HNH's common stock, exercisable beginning October 14, 2013, that were issued with the Subordinated Notes as units. Accordingly, a pro rata portion of Warrants were also redeemed on October 14, 2011. After giving effect to the redemption on October 14, 2011, the principal amount of the outstanding Subordinated Notes was approximately \$40.6 million."

For HNH, the parent company, sources of cash flow consist of its cash on-hand, distributions from its principal subsidiary, H&H Group, and other discrete transactions. H&H Group's credit facilities restrict H&H Group's ability to transfer any cash or other assets to HNH, subject to the following exceptions: (i) unsecured loans for required payments to the WHX Pension Plan, a defined benefit pension plan sponsored by HNH, (ii) payments by H&H Group to HNH for the payment of taxes by HNH that are attributable to H&H Group and its subsidiaries, and (iii) unsecured loans, dividends or other payments for other uses in the aggregate principal amount, together with the aggregate amount of all other such loans, dividends and payments, not to exceed \$60.0 million in the aggregate (a portion of which has been used). These exceptions are subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including the maintenance of minimum amounts of excess borrowing availability under the credit facilities. H&H Group's credit facilities are collateralized by first priority liens on substantially all of the assets of H&H Group and its subsidiaries.

The ability of H&H Group to draw on its revolving line of credit under the Wells Fargo Facility (the "First Lien Revolver") is limited by its borrowing base of accounts receivable and inventory. As of September 30, 2011, HNH's availability under the First Lien Revolver was \$85.0 million. This amount was relatively high due to the additional \$50.0 million of Second Lien Term Loans borrowed from Ableco in September 2011, which were used to pay down the First Lien Revolver, thereby increasing availability. HNH subsequently redeemed Subordinated Notes and associated Warrants in October 2011 for \$26.4 million. As of October 31, 2011, HNH's availability under the First Lien Revolver was approximately \$53.0 million. There can be no assurances that H&H Group will continue to have access to its lines of credit if financial performance of its subsidiaries do not satisfy the relevant borrowing base criteria and financial covenants set forth in the applicable financing agreements. If H&H Group does not meet certain of its financial covenants or satisfy the borrowing base criteria in its credit facilities, and if it is unable to secure necessary waivers or other amendments from the respective lenders on terms acceptable to management, its ability to access available lines of credit could be limited, its debt obligations could be accelerated by the respective lenders, and liquidity could be adversely affected.

HNH believes that it will be able to meet its cash requirements to fund its activities in the ordinary course of business for at least the next twelve months. However, that ability is dependent, in part, on HNH's continuing ability to materially meet its business plans. There can be no assurance that the funds available from operations and under HNH's credit facilities will be sufficient to fund its debt service costs, working capital demands, pension plan contributions, and environmental remediation costs. If HNH's planned cash flow projections are not met, management could consider the additional reduction of certain discretionary expenses and the sale of certain assets and/or businesses.

Furthermore, if HNH's cash needs are significantly greater than anticipated or HNH does not materially meet its business plans, HNH may be required to seek additional or alternative financing sources. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available or available on terms acceptable to HNH. HNH's inability to generate sufficient cash flows from its operations or through financing could impair its liquidity, and would likely have a material adverse effect on its businesses, financial condition and results of operations.

BNS

As of September 30, 2011, BNS current assets totaled \$16.8 million and its current liabilities totaled \$8.2 million, for a working capital of \$8.6 million, as compared to working capital of \$38.1 million at December 31, 2010. The decrease in working capital from December 31, 2010 to September 30, 2011 is due to the February 2, 2011 acquisition of SWH and its wholly owned subsidiary Sun Well. BNS funded the \$50.8 million acquisition using its cash, supplemented by a \$14.0 million loan from SPH, which was repaid in September 2011.

Sun Well entered into a credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association in June 2011 that included a \$20.0 million term loan and a revolving line of credit for up to \$5.0 million. The term loan is repayable in \$1.0 million quarterly installments from September 30, 2011 through June 30, 2015. The balance of the term loan at September 30, 2011 is \$19.0 million, of which \$4.0 million is shown as a current liability. There were no borrowings under the revolving line of credit during the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Sun Well uses capitalized lease obligations to fund a portion of its capital acquisitions. At September 30, 2011 capitalized lease obligations were \$1.9 million.

Sun Well paid a \$20.0 million dividend to BNS in July 2011 and BNS used a portion of the dividend proceeds to repay the \$14.0 million loan, plus accrued interest, to SPH in September 2011. BNS incurred a total of \$946 in interest on such loan for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

BNS source of cash flows are the cash flows generated by SWH and Sun Well. Sun Well uses its operating cash flows as well as the borrowings under its term loan and borrowings under capital leases to fund its operations and its debt obligations. The loan is secured by the assets of Sun Well and limits the amount of cash that it can distribute to BNS in the form of loans or dividends. The line of credit availability is limited based on Sun Well's borrowing base assets (primarily accounts receivable), and is only available if Sun Well is in compliance with the terms of its loan agreements and has sufficient borrowing base assets. There can be no assurances that Sun Well will continue to have access to its line of credit if its financial performance does not satisfy the relevant borrowing base criteria and financial covenants set forth in the applicable financing agreement. If Sun Well does not meet certain of its financial covenants or satisfy the borrowing base criteria in its credit facilities, and if it is unable to secure necessary waivers or other amendments from the respective lenders on terms acceptable to Sun Well, its ability to access available lines of credit could be limited, its debt obligations could be accelerated by the respective lenders, and liquidity could be adversely affected.

BNS expects that it will be able to fund its activities in the ordinary course of business over at least the next twelve months.

DGT

As noted above, DGT's most recent fiscal year ended on July 30, 2011. At July 30, 2011, DGT had \$23.6 million in cash and cash equivalents. DGT's sources of capital include, but are not limited to, cash flow from operations and short-term credit facilities. DGT believes that available short-term and long-term capital resources are sufficient to fund DGT's working capital requirements, scheduled debt payments, interest payments, capital expenditures and income tax obligations for the next 12 months.

During the year ended July 31, 2011, DGT completed a Rights Offering which provided \$14.3 million, net of expenses. DGT also received proceeds of \$2.5 million for a mortgage on its Bay Shore, NY facility. In addition, approximately \$2.4 million of long-term debt was repaid, including the approximately \$1.0 million for the purchase price of the manufacturing facility in Milan, Italy at the conclusion of its lease in April 2011.

On September 12, 2011, DGT entered into a share purchase agreement (the "Share Purchase Agreement") with VIV s.r.l., a limited liability company incorporated under Italian law ("VIV"), pursuant to which DGT agreed to sell all of the shares of its Italian subsidiary, Villa, its medical and dental imaging systems segment, to VIV, subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein. The sale was consummated on November 3, 2011. As a result, the operations of Villa are reflected as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements for the period from July 5, 2011. In conjunction with the sale, immediately prior to the sale, Villa paid a dividend to DGT in the amount of \$4,500. In consideration for the sale of the shares of Villa to VIV, DGT received \$21,800 in cash and an unsecured subordinated promissory note (the "Note") made by VIV in the amount of €500. The Note has a term of 5 years with interest accruing at a rate of 6% per annum beginning 18 months after issuance. The Note may be prepaid at any time and if prepayment in full occurs during the first 18 months following the date of issuance, the total principal amount will be reduced to €400. Payment of the Note will be subordinated to the repayment of the loan extended to VIV by Banca Intesa to provide financing for the Villa Sale.

Financial Services

WebBank manages its liquidity to provide adequate funds to meet anticipated financial obligations such as certificate of deposit maturities and to fund customer credit needs. WebBank had \$85,141 and \$51,756 in cash at the Federal Reserve Bank and in its Fed Funds account at its correspondent bank at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. WebBank had a \$3,000 line of credit from its correspondent bank and a \$4,000 line of credit from the Holding Company at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. Additionally, WebBank had \$2,809 and \$3,199 available from the Federal Reserve discount window at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. WebBank had a total of \$94,950 and \$61,959 in cash, lines of credit, and access to the Federal Reserve Bank discount window at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, which represents approximately 78% and 73%, respectively, of WebBank's total assets.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

Our consolidated contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010⁽¹⁾ are identified in the table below:

	Payments Due By Period						Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	
Debt Obligations (1)	\$ 37,776	\$ 4,452	\$ 89,152	\$ 252	\$ 252	\$ 37,472	\$ 169,356
Estimated interest expense (1)	11,248	10,187	7,509	4,010	4,188	7,360	44,502
Deposits (2)	29,102	20,189	12,501	-	-	-	61,792
Lease obligations	6,242	4,940	2,168	1,387	1,187	5,437	21,361
Deferred fee liability to related party	-	1,216	5,499	12,633	8,007	37,196	64,551
Common unit distribution payable	29,869	-	-	-	-	-	29,869
Pension and other postemployment benefit plans (1)	15,300	19,100	18,800	23,100	18,200	37,200	131,700
Total	\$ 129,537	\$ 60,084	\$ 135,629	\$ 41,382	\$ 31,834	\$ 124,665	\$ 523,131

- (1) All amounts in this table are as of December 31, 2010 except for debt obligations and interest, which give effect to the amended loan agreements and redemptions for HNH on September 12, 2011 and October 14, 2011 described above, and pension obligations for HNH, which are based on recent information received from HNH's actuaries.
- (2) Excludes interest. The weighted average interest rates on deposits are 1.32% in 2011, 2.06% in 2012 and 1.24% in 2013.

The interest rates for the estimated interest expense were based on interest rates at September 30, 2011. At September 30, 2011 the Deferred Fee Liability, as described above, is indexed to the net asset value of SPH; however, the amount ultimately payable in each year will depend upon the index selected and its performance in future periods which may result in the amount paid being materially different from the value as of September 30, 2011. The Deferred Fee liability can be paid in cash or, at the option of WGL, through the issuance of common units.

On August 5, 2011, HNH amended its debt facilities to among other things, extend the maturity dates of its First Lien Revolver, the First Lien Term Loan and Second Lien Term Loan to June 28, 2013.

Certain of BNS' and HNH's facilities are environmentally impaired. BNS' and HNH have estimated their liability to remediate these sites to be \$624 and \$5,500, respectively, at September 30, 2011. For further discussion regarding these commitments, among others, see Note 24, "Commitments and Contingencies," to the consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 included elsewhere in this Form 10.

As of July 30, 2011, DGT had contractual commitments of \$3,458, of which \$588 was due within one year, \$692 were due in two to three years, and \$2,378 were due in four to five years. Such commitments primarily relate to long-term debt obligations.

There were no other material changes in our contractual obligations or contingent liabilities reflected on our consolidated balance sheet during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 as compared to those reported above.

Deposits

Deposits at WebBank at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Current	\$ 38,612	\$ 29,102	\$ 14,111
Long-term	55,731	32,690	36,103
Total	\$ 94,343	\$ 61,792	\$ 50,214

The increase in deposits at September 30, 2011 compared with December 31, 2010 and 2009 is due to WebBank's strategic decision to build its liquidity in relation to contractual lending programs. The average original maturity for time deposits at September 30, 2011 was 33 months compared with 25 months and 22 months at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The following table details the maturity of time deposits as of September 30, 2011.

	Maturity				Total
	< 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	> 12 Months	
Certificate of Deposits less than \$100,000	\$ 6,080	\$ 2,720	\$ 10,979	\$ 51,851	\$ 71,630
Certificate of Deposits of \$100,000 or more	—	1,681	8,245	3,880	13,806
Total Certificate of Deposits	\$ 6,080	\$ 4,401	\$ 19,224	\$ 55,731	\$ 85,436

Off Balance Sheet Risk

It is not HNH's usual business practice to enter into off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantees on loans and financial commitments, indemnification arrangements, and retained interests in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity for securitization purposes. Certain customers and suppliers of HNH's Precious Metal segment choose to do business on a "pool" basis. Such customers or suppliers furnish precious metal to subsidiaries of H&H for return in fabricated form or for purchase from or return to the supplier. When the customer's precious metal is returned in fabricated form, the customer is charged a fabrication charge. The value of pooled precious metal is not included in HNH's balance sheet. As of September 30, 2011, H&H's customer metal consisted of 210,239 ounces of silver, 719 ounces of gold, and 1,391 ounces of palladium.

Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value represent obligations to deliver the specified security at the contracted price and, thereby, create a liability to repurchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance-sheet risk as SPH's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value may exceed the amount recognized in the statement of financial condition. At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, there were no outstanding securities sold, not yet purchased.

SPH uses the same credit policy in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

WebBank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. In the normal course of business, these financial instruments include commitments to extend credit in the form of loans. Those instruments involve to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized on the consolidated balance sheets. The contract amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement WebBank has in particular classes of financial instruments.

WebBank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments.

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, WebBank's undisbursed loan commitments totaled \$116,967 and \$57,488, respectively. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer provided there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since certain of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. WebBank evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained if deemed necessary by WebBank upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

Common Unit Option Liability

The total common unit options outstanding at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are 4,973,863 and 4,971,361, respectively. The Manager has been granted an option to purchase 4,965,690 common units which is equal to 15% of the sum of common units outstanding and the number of notional common units attributable to the Deferred Fee Liability, each as of July 14, 2009. The options are fully vested, currently exercisable and expire on December 31, 2011. The options had an initial per common unit exercise price of \$31.81, which is subject to adjustment for any cash distributions, any distributions-in-kind and the release of any reserves by SPII Onshore to its former limited partners. As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the exercise price declined to \$28.68 and \$29.86, respectively, because of the April 2011 and 2010 distributions to unitholders. Moreover, if any issuance of common units, options, convertible securities or any other right to acquire common units results in an increase in the number of common units outstanding on a fully diluted basis as compared to the number outstanding as of the date of the most recent issuance (or, in the case of the first issuance, since the initial option grant date), the Manager will be issued additional options to purchase a number of common units so that as of the grant date of the additional option, after taking into account the number of outstanding common units on a fully diluted basis and all options granted since the initial option grant date, the Manager holds outstanding options (in the aggregate) to acquire 15% of the sum of outstanding common units on a fully diluted basis and the number of notional common units attributable to the Deferred Fee Liability. Each additional option will be immediately exercisable on the grant date, will have an exercise price per common unit equal to the fair market value of a common unit on the grant date and will otherwise be subject to the same terms as the initial option, unless the Manager otherwise agrees. Under these anti-dilution provisions, effective March 21, 2011, pursuant to the Management Agreement, Company granted to the Manager (i) an option to purchase 5,671 common units at an exercise price of \$16.89, per common unit, as based on the net asset value of the common units as of June 30, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$15.71 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders, (ii) an option to purchase 1,291 common units at an exercise price of \$18.80, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of September 30, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$17.62 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders, and (iii) an option to purchase 1,211 common units at an exercise price of \$20.03, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of December 31, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$18.85 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

As discussed above, we rely on our available liquidity to meet our short-term and long-term needs, and to make acquisitions of new businesses and additional investments in existing businesses. Except as otherwise disclosed herein, our operating businesses do not generally require material funds from us to support their operating activities, and we do not depend on positive cash flow from our operating segments to meet our liquidity needs. The components of our consolidated businesses and investments may change frequently as a result of acquisitions or divestitures, the timing of which is impossible to predict, but which often have a material impact on our consolidated statements of cash flows in any one period. Further, the timing and amounts of distributions from certain of our investments accounted for under the equity method are generally outside our control. As a result, reported cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities do not generally follow any particular pattern or trend, and reported results in the most recent period should not be expected to recur in any subsequent period.

The Acquisition of SPII is accounted for as a transaction between entities under common control and as such, cash flows of Investment Operations, acquired from SPII, are included in the consolidated statement of cash flows for all periods presented on an investment company basis through July 15, 2009. The cash flows from the Pre-Exchange Operations (Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other operations) are presented on an operating company basis for all periods presented. From July 16, 2009 forward all cash flow activity is reported on an operating company basis. The consolidated statements of cash flows for 2009 are presented in two periods, January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, reflecting the cash flows and the applicable basis of accounting for the period in 2009 before and after the completion of the Exchange Transaction on July 15 2009, respectively. Under investment company accounting, net unrealized gains and losses on investments from changes in fair values are reported in the consolidated statement of operations when they occur; and are reported as an adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flow. Under investment company accounting, proceeds from sale of investments and purchases of investments are included in cash flows from operating activities; whereas under operating company accounting, these cash flows are investing activities.

Cash flow activity related to discontinued operations is combined and presented in separate captions on the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was \$7,071. Significant items that decreased cash flow from operations included \$53,724 relating to net increases in operating assets and liabilities (of which \$29,352 was from increases in accounts receivable and \$17,188 from decreases in accounts payable and accrued and other liabilities), \$6,708 relating to the decrease in the deferred fee liability to related party and \$4,079 relating to net cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations. The increase in accounts receivable relates primarily the increase in sales by HNH during the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$50,160. Significant items that increased cash flow from operations included \$29,514 relating to changes in operating assets and liabilities (of which \$27,400 was from reductions in accounts receivable), \$6,267 relating to the increase in the deferred fee liability to related party and \$7,127 relating to net cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations. The reduction in accounts receivable primarily relates to distributions received from the SPII Liquidating Trust and cash collected on receivables by HNH.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 was \$1,430. The net cash provided by operating activities was due primarily to a net loss of \$3,077 for the period adjusted for non-cash items included in net income and by changes in operating assets and liabilities. Significant items that increased cash flow from operations included \$3,001 from the provision for loan losses, \$6,992 for the increase in the deferred fee liability to related party, and \$6,980 from an increase in operating assets of discontinued operations as a result of the sale of Collins. These increases to cash flows from operations were offset by investment gains of \$9,568 arising from the sale of non-strategic investments and income from equity method investees of \$7,207 driven primarily by the increase in the fair value of our investment in Steel Excel.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$134,465 for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009. The amount provided was primarily due to a net loss of \$57,527, of which \$54,064 was attributed to Investment Operations' negative performance during the period, which is offset by the proceeds from net investment activity of Investment Operations (purchases, proceeds, gains and losses) of \$108,707 and a decrease in restricted cash related to a reduction in securities sold but not yet purchased and swaps held by Investment Operations. Investment Operations net investment activity of \$108,707 is driven by the net proceeds of the sale of investments less purchases of \$58,788 and related net realized losses of \$85,823 offset by \$35,904 change in unrealized gains.

Net cash provided by operating activities for 2008 was \$555,280 resulting primarily from a net loss of \$756,949, which is primarily comprised of a net loss of \$767,812 attributed to Investment Operations' negative performance during the year, which is offset by the proceeds from net investment activity of Investment Operations of \$1,043,771. Investment Operations net investment activity of \$1,043,771 is driven by the net proceeds of the sale of investments less purchases of \$216,190, related net realized losses of \$20,073 and an \$807,508 change in unrealized loss.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was \$61,542. Significant items included net purchases of investments of \$132,014, acquisitions, net of cash acquired of \$39,533 and investments in associated companies of \$14,690, offset in part by the release of restricted cash relating primarily to closing out foreign currency financial instruments of \$126,102 and proceeds from the sale of discontinued operations of \$26,499.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$114,726 as the net proceeds from the sale of investments of \$141,492 and proceeds from sale of discontinued operations of \$64,693 was offset in part primarily by cash paid for investments in associated companies of \$51,675, and the purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests of \$14,134.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 was \$34,201 as the net proceeds from the sale of investments of \$93,279 more than offset cash paid for investments in associated companies of \$51,573. For the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 net cash used in investing activities was \$12,119 due primarily to the purchase of associated companies' shares.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$2,162 in 2008, which was primarily due to \$16,313 in proceeds from the sale of investments, net of purchases, offset by a net \$16,423 primarily for increases in loans made by WebBank and \$1,895 for the purchase of SPH shares from noncontrolling interests.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was \$20,241. This was due primarily to higher bank deposits held by WebBank of \$32,626, and net proceeds from term loans net of debt repayments of \$15,983 offset by a common unit cash distribution of \$29,869.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$98,439. This was due primarily to a common unit cash distribution of \$49,102, net repayment of debt in excess of borrowings by HNH of \$36,415 and net repayment of debt relating to discontinued operations of \$22,772.

Net cash used in financing activities for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 was \$182,403. This was due primarily to the payments of redemptions from Redeemable Partners' Capital of \$204,403 in October 2009, which were determined as of July 15, 2009 and were related to the implementation of the Exchange Transaction and the SPII Fund Plan. Net cash provided by financing activities after adjusting for the capital redemptions was \$22,000, primarily resulting from the net increase in deposits of \$26,033 and cash proceeds of \$4,487 from the assumption of the Deferred Fee Liability offset by the financing activities of discontinued operations.

The net cash used in financing activities for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 of \$7,251 resulted from a decrease in deposits.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$410,799. The cash used in 2008 resulted primarily from cash redemptions from Redeemable Partners' Capital of \$438,549.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Use of Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP, which require the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and in the accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates. A summary of our accounting policies is set forth in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. In our view, the policies that involve the most subjective judgment and that have the potential to materially affect our financial statements are set forth below.

Investments

For the Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and other operations, we evaluate our investments as consolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, core companies, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, or trading securities. Held-to-maturity securities are those debt securities that the Company has the ability and intent to hold until maturity. Trading securities are purchased and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. All other securities not included in held-to-maturity, trading, associated companies or core companies are classified as available-for-sale.

Held-to-maturity securities are recorded at amortized cost, adjusted for the amortization or accretion of premiums or discounts. Available-for-sale and trading securities are recorded at fair value. Unrealized holding gains or losses on available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings and reported, until realized, in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of SPH partners' capital. Unrealized holding gains or losses on trading securities are recognized in the income statement. Associated companies and other investments - related party are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. In applying the equity method for the equity method investments where the fair value option has not been elected, SPH records the initial investment at cost and subsequently increases or decreases the investment by its proportionate share of the net income or loss of the investee. Dividends received from investees are recorded as reductions in the carrying value of the investment. For equity method investments which the Company has elected to measure at fair value, unrealized gains and losses are reported in the consolidated statement of operations as part of income (loss) from equity method investments and include income (loss) of certain associated companies and loss from other investments - related party.

Impairment of Investments

Investments including associated companies with an impairment in value considered to be other than temporary, are written down to estimated fair value. The write-downs are included in net securities gains in the consolidated operating statements. We evaluate our investments for impairment on a quarterly basis and disclose when appropriate if the potential for impairment exists. Our determination of whether a security is other than temporarily impaired incorporates both quantitative and qualitative information; GAAP requires the exercise of judgment in making this assessment, rather than the application of fixed mathematical criteria. We consider a number of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, the reason for the decline in fair value, changes in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date, the ability and intent to hold investments to maturity, and other factors specific to the individual investment. Our assessment involves a high degree of judgment and accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those estimates and judgments.

Use of Fair Value Estimates

Under GAAP, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Further, a fair value hierarchy prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques into three broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), the next priority to inputs that don't qualify as Level 1 inputs but are nonetheless observable, either directly or indirectly, for the particular asset or liability (Level 2), and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment. The Company employs various methods within the market approach, income approach and/or cost approach and have also considered whether there were observable inputs. Certain discounts and other judgment factors were applied to arrive at the investments' fair value. Accordingly, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company or holders of the instruments could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair values.

Note 6 – "Fair Value Measurements" of the notes to the consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2011 contains further information regarding the use of fair value estimates. The following table presents the amounts and percentages of financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value:

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Assets:							
Equity securities - U.S.	\$ 55,111		\$ 12,532		\$ 0		\$ 67,643
Investments in associated companies	142,619		-		-		142,619
Other investments - related party	-		-		46,542		46,542
Other investments	-		72		5,722		5,794
Total	\$ 197,730		\$ 12,604		\$ 52,264		\$ 262,598
Percentage to total assets	19.2	%	1.2	%	5.1	%	25.5
Liabilities:							
Financial instruments	-		\$ 17,596		\$ 0		\$ 17,596
Deferred fee liability to related party	-		-		58,145		58,145
Derivative features of subordinated notes	-		-		1,945		1,945
Common unit option liability	-		-		21		21
Total	\$ 0		\$ 17,596		\$ 60,111		\$ 77,707
Percentage to total liabilities	0.0	%	3.1	%	10.5	%	13.6

Changes in the local and national economy, the federal and state legislative and regulatory environments for financial institutions, the stock market, interest rates and other external factors (such as natural disasters or significant world events) may occur from time to time, often with great unpredictability. Such factors may materially impact the fair value of our assets and liabilities. Based on their respective balances as of September 30, 2011, we estimate that in the event of a 10% adverse change in the fair values of equity securities, investments in associated companies, other investments and liabilities at fair value would decrease by \$7 million, \$14 million, \$5 million and \$8 million, respectively.

Business Combinations, Intangible Assets and Goodwill

When we acquire a business, we allocate the purchase price to the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interests based on their fair values at the acquisition date. Significant judgment may be used to determine these fair values including the use of appraisals, discounted cash flow models, market value for similar purchases, or other methods applicable to the circumstances. Once we finalize the purchase price allocation, any subsequent changes to it are reported in the operating statement. The excess of any purchase price we pay over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as Goodwill, an asset that is not amortized but is subject to an impairment test at least annually and between annual testing dates if events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its net book value. If the fair value of the net assets exceeds the purchase price the excess is treated as a bargain purchase and recognized in income. At December 31, 2010, the book value of goodwill was \$16,212 and was not impaired when tested.

Subsequent to the finalization of the purchase price allocation, any adjustments to the recorded values of acquired assets and liabilities would be reflected in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Once final, the Company is not permitted to revise the allocation of the original purchase price, even if subsequent events or circumstances prove the Company's original judgments and estimates to be incorrect. In addition, long-lived assets recorded in a business combination like property and equipment, amortizable intangibles and goodwill may be deemed to be impaired in the future resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. The assumptions and judgments made by the Company when recording business combinations will have an impact on reported results of operations for many years into the future.

There were no impairments of intangible assets during 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Legal, Environmental and Other Contingencies

The outcomes of legal proceedings and claims brought against us are subject to significant uncertainty. An estimated loss from a loss contingency such as a legal proceeding or environmental remediation obligation or claim is accrued by a charge to income if it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Disclosure of a contingency is required if there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss has been incurred. In determining whether a loss should be accrued we evaluate, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss. Changes in these factors could materially impact our financial statements.

Income Taxes

We converted into a limited partnership effective December 31, 2008. As a limited partnership, we are generally not responsible for federal and state income taxes and our profits and losses are passed directly to our limited partners for inclusion in their respective income tax returns. Our subsidiaries that are corporate subsidiaries are subject to federal and state income taxes. For the years ended prior to December 31, 2008, WebFinancial was a corporation which filed consolidated tax returns. Our tax provisions for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 reflect our prior status as a corporation and the tax provision of BNS from the date it became a consolidated subsidiary on July 15, 2009 and WebBank from January 1, 2009. The table in Note 24 – “Income Taxes” to our consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2010 included elsewhere in this Form 10 reconciles a hypothetical calculation of federal income taxes based on the federal statutory rate of 34% applied to the (loss) / income from continuing operations before income taxes and associated companies. The tax effect of income passed through to common unitholders is subtracted from the hypothetical calculation.

Our subsidiaries that are subject to income taxes use the liability method of accounting for such taxes. Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax 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 deferred tax liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Our subsidiaries and associated companies evaluate the recoverability of deferred tax assets and establish a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet, along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

In this "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk" section, all dollar amounts are in thousands, except for per share amounts.

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices. Our significant market risks are primarily associated with interest rates, equity prices and derivatives. The following sections address the significant market risks associated with our business activities.

SPH's quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk include forward-looking statements with respect to management's opinion about the risk associated with the Company's financial instruments. These statements are based on certain assumptions with respect to market prices, interest rates and other industry-specific risk factors. To the extent these assumptions prove to be inaccurate, future outcomes may differ materially from those discussed herein.

Risks Relating to Investments

The Company's investments are primarily classified as available-for-sale and consequently are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in equity. The Company evaluates its investments for impairment on a quarterly basis.

Included in the Company's available-for-sale investments are equity securities, which are recorded in the balance sheet at an aggregate fair value of \$67,643 and which comprised 100% of the Company's total available-for-sale investments at September 30, 2011. These investments are subject to equity price risk.

In order to mitigate its equity price risk, the Company from time to time may engage in short sales. At September 30, 2011, SPH has \$0 of securities sold, not yet purchased. Short sales represent obligations to deliver the specified security at the contracted price and, thereby, create a liability to repurchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance-sheet risk as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value may exceed the amount recognized in the statement of financial condition.

The Company is also subject to price risk related to its investments in Steel Excel, SLI and API, for which it has elected the fair value option. At September 30, 2011, these investments are classified as investments in associated companies and carried at fair values of \$109,965, \$15,624 and \$17,030, respectively.

Risks Relating to Interest Rates

WebBank

The Company through its WebBank subsidiary derives a portion of its income from the excess of interest collected over interest paid. The rates of interest WebBank earns on assets and pays on liabilities generally are established contractually for a period of time. Market interest rates change over time. Accordingly, WebBank's results of operations, like those of most financial institutions, are impacted by changes in interest rates and the interest rate sensitivity of its assets and liabilities. The risk associated with changes in interest rates and the ability to adapt to these changes is known as interest rate risk.

WebBank monitors and measures its exposure to changes in interest rates in order to comply with applicable government regulations and risk policies established by WebBank's Board of Directors, and in order to preserve shareholder value. In monitoring interest rate risk, WebBank analyzes assets and liabilities based on characteristics including size, coupon rate, repricing frequency, maturity date, and likelihood of prepayment.

If WebBank's assets mature or reprice more rapidly or to a greater extent than its liabilities, then net portfolio value and net interest income would tend to increase during periods of rising rates and decrease during periods of falling interest rates. Conversely, if WebBank's assets mature or reprice more slowly or to a lesser extent than its liabilities, then net portfolio value and net interest income would tend to decrease during periods of rising interest rates and increase during periods of falling interest rates.

WebBank currently focuses lending efforts toward originating competitively priced adjustable-rate or fixed-rate loan products with short to intermediate terms to maturity, generally 5 years or less. This theoretically allows WebBank to maintain a portfolio of loans that will have relatively little sensitivity to changes in the level of interest rates, while providing a reasonable spread to the cost of liabilities used to fund the loans.

The principal objective of WebBank's asset/liability management is to manage the sensitivity of Market Value of Equity (MVE) to changing interest rates. Asset/liability management is governed by policies reviewed and approved annually by WebBank's Board of Directors. WebBank's Board of Directors has delegated the responsibility to oversee the administration of these policies to WebBank's asset/liability committee, or ALCO. The interest rate risk strategy currently deployed by ALCO is to primarily use "natural" balance sheet hedging (as opposed to derivative hedging). ALCO fine tunes the overall MVE sensitivity by recommending lending and deposit strategies. WebBank then executes the recommended strategy by increasing or decreasing the duration of the loan and deposit products, resulting in the appropriate level of market risk WebBank's Board of Directors wants to maintain.

WebBank measures interest rate sensitivity as the difference between amounts of interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities that mature or reprice within a given period of time. The difference provides an indication of the extent to which an institution's interest rate spread will be affected by changes in interest rates. If the amount of interest rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities, then the bank is considered to be asset sensitive. If the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive assets, then the bank is considered to be liability sensitive. In a rising interest rate environment, an institution that is asset sensitive would be in a better position than an institution that is liability sensitive because the yield on its assets would increase at a faster pace than the cost of its interest-bearing liabilities. During a period of falling interest rates, however, an institution that is asset sensitive would tend to have its assets reprice at a faster rate than its liabilities, which would tend to reduce the growth in its net interest income. The opposite is true if the institution is liability sensitive.

WebBank's Board of Directors and relevant government regulations establish limits on the level of acceptable interest rate risk at WebBank, to which management adheres. There can be no assurance, however, that, in the event of an adverse change in interest rates, WebBank's efforts to limit interest rate risk will be successful.

HNH

At HNH, fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, short-term borrowings and accounts payable approximate their carrying values and are relatively insensitive to changes in interest rates due to the short-term maturity of the instruments or the variable nature of underlying interest rates.

At September 30, 2011, HNH's portfolio of debt was comprised of variable rate and fixed rate instruments. An increase or decrease in interest expense from a 1% change in interest rates would be approximately \$300 on an annual basis. Accordingly, the fair value of such instruments may be relatively sensitive to effects of interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the fair value of such instruments is also affected by investors' assessments of the risks associated with industries in which HNH operates as well as its overall creditworthiness and ability to satisfy such obligations upon their maturity. HNH is subject to interest rate risk on its long-term fixed interest rate debt. Generally, the fair market value of debt securities with a fixed interest rate will increase as interest rates fall, and the fair market value will decrease as interest rates rise.

A reduction in long-term interest rates could materially increase HNH's cash funding obligations to the HNH Pension Plan.

Sun Well entered into a credit agreement with a bank on June 30, 2011. The agreement includes a term loan of \$20,000 and a revolving loan of up to \$5,000. The loans are secured by the assets of Sun Well and bear interest at the greater of (a) the bank's prime rate, (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 1.5%, or (c) the Daily One-Month LIBOR rate plus 1.50% for base rate loans, or Libor plus 3.5%. Sun Well is subject to interest rate risk on its debt.

Risks Relating to Commodity Prices

In the normal course of business, HNH and its subsidiaries are exposed to market risk or price fluctuations related to the purchase of natural gas, electricity, precious metal, steel products and certain non-ferrous metals used as raw material. HNH is also exposed to the effects of price fluctuations on the value of its commodity inventories, specifically, its precious metal inventories.

HNH's market risk strategy has generally been to obtain competitive prices for its products and services and allow operating results to reflect market price movements dictated by supply and demand.

HNH enters into commodity futures and forwards contracts in order to economically hedge the portion of its precious metal inventory that is not subject to fixed price contracts with customers against price fluctuations. Future and forward contracts to sell or buy precious metal are the derivatives used for this objective. As these derivatives are not designated as accounting hedges under ASC 815, they are accounted for as derivatives with no hedge designation. These derivatives are marked to market and both realized and unrealized gains and losses on these derivatives are recorded in current period earnings as other income (loss). The unrealized gain or loss (open trade equity) on the derivatives is included in other current assets or other current liabilities. As of September 30, 2011, HNH had outstanding forward and future contracts with settlement dates ranging from October 2011 to December 2011 for 15,000 ounces of silver and 1,700 ounces of gold.

Certain customers and suppliers of HNH's subsidiary, H&H choose to do business on a "pool" basis. Such customers or suppliers furnish precious metal to subsidiaries of H&H for return in fabricated form or for purchase from or return to the supplier. When the customer's precious metal is returned in fabricated form, the customer is charged a fabrication charge. The value of pooled precious metal is not included in HNH's balance sheet. As of September 30, 2011, H&H's customer metal consisted of 210,239 ounces of silver, 719 ounces of gold, and 1,391 ounces of palladium.

Risks Relating to Foreign Currency Exchange

The Company, primarily through its HNH subsidiary, manufactures and sells its products in a number of countries throughout the world and, as a result, is exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's major foreign currency exposures involve the markets in Asia, Europe, Canada and Mexico. The Company is subject to the risk of price fluctuations related to anticipated revenues and operating costs, firm commitments for capital expenditures and existing assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. The Company and HNH have not generally used derivative instruments to manage these specific risks. However, the Company from time to time enters into foreign currency financial instruments for broader risk management purposes including hedges of net investments in international operations. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company incurred losses from foreign currency financial instruments of \$4,924 and \$14,099, respectively. Included in these amounts were losses of \$4,292 and \$12,190 for these periods, respectively, from foreign currency financial instruments relating to hedging investment exposure that the Company has in Japan. Financial instruments include amounts payable in foreign currencies of \$17,596 at September 30, 2011 and \$137,823 at December 31, 2010, primarily relating to the Yen, which are subject to the risk of exchange rate changes. These financial instruments are collateralized by an equivalent amount included in restricted cash and have no maturity date.

Item 3. Properties

All dollars used in this discussion are in thousands.

HNH

As of September 30, 2011, HNH had 22 active operating plants in the United States, Canada, China, United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Mexico, with a total area of approximately 1,475,000 square feet, including warehouse and office space. HNH also owns or leases sales, service and warehouse facilities at 7 other locations in the United States which have a total area of approximately 195,000 square feet, and owns or leases 6 non-operating locations with a total area of approximately 336,000 square feet. Manufacturing facilities are located in: Camden and Bear, Delaware; Evansville, Indiana; Agawam, Massachusetts; Middlesex, New Jersey; Canfield, Ohio; Rancho Cucamonga, California; St. Louis, Missouri; Tulsa and Broken Arrow, Oklahoma; Cudahy, Wisconsin; Toronto and Montreal, Canada; Coahuila and Matamoros, Mexico; Gwent, Wales, United Kingdom; Pansdorf, Germany; Riberac, France; and Suzhou, People's Republic of China. All plants are owned except for the Middlesex, Rancho Cucamonga, Riberac, Montreal, Coahuila and two of the Suzhou plants, which are leased.

HNH considers its manufacturing plants and service facilities to be well maintained and efficiently equipped, and therefore suitable for the work being done. The productive capacity and extent of utilization of its facilities is dependent in some cases on general business conditions and in other cases on the seasonality of the utilization of its products. Capacity can be expanded at some locations.

BNS

As of September 30, 2011, Sun Well owned 15 and leased 2 well service rigs located in Montana and North Dakota. Sun Well also leases 3 facilities, comprising an aggregate of 20,630 square feet of leased space in North Dakota and owns a 15-acre parcel of land in Williams County, North Dakota. In May 2011, Sun Well signed a contract to commence construction of a new rig shop and headquarters building. The contract is for \$4,817 and the building is expected to be completed in February 2012. BNS has no other properties other than the Sun Well properties noted herein.

BNS believes that the above facilities are adequate for SunWell's current needs and that suitable additional space will be available as required.

DGT

DGT's Power Conversion Group owns 55,000 square feet of manufacturing and office space headquartered in Bay Shore, New York. On September 1, 2010, RFI entered into a mortgage on this property in favor of People's Bank in the amount of \$2,500 payable over 10 years at an annual rate of interest of 4.9%.

DGT believes that its current facilities are sufficient for its present and anticipated future requirements. DGT's manufacturing operations run on one shift and DGT has the ability to add a second shift, if needed.

WebBank

As of September 30, 2011, WebBank leases 8,000 square feet of office space headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah. The term of the lease expires in March 2017. WebBank also leases office space in New Jersey through March 2014. Its WCS subsidiary leases office space in Des Plaines, Illinois through 2013.

WebBank believes that the above facilities are adequate for its current needs and that suitable additional space will be available as required.

Item 4. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common units as of January 19, 2012 for (a) each director of the General Partner, (b) each executive officer of the General Partner, (c) each unitholder known to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of any class of our voting securities, and (d) all directors and executive officers of the General Partner as a group. Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act and does not necessarily bear on the economic incidents of ownership or the rights to transfer the common units described below. Unless otherwise indicated, (a) each unitholder has sole voting power and dispositive power with respect to the indicated common units and (b) the address of each unitholder who is a director or executive officer is c/o Steel Partners Holdings L.P., 590 Madison Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10022. The percentage of common units owned is based on 25,183,039 common units outstanding as of January 19, 2012.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Common Units Beneficially Owned ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Common Units Beneficially Owned ⁽¹⁾
5% Unitholders		
Entities affiliated with Benchmark Plus Institutional Partners, L.L.C.	2,501,624 ⁽²⁾	9.9%
Entities affiliated with Entrust Capital Diversified Fund Ltd	2,661,906 ⁽³⁾	10.6%
Directors and Executive Officers		
Warren G. Lichtenstein	1,783,586 ⁽⁴⁾	7.1%
Jack Howard	2,821,238 ⁽⁵⁾	11.2%
Anthony Bergamo	10,840	*
John P. McNiff	144,489 ⁽⁶⁾	*
Joseph L. Mullen	11,061	*
General Richard I. Neal	8,616	*
Allan R. Tessler	8,498	*
James F. McCabe, Jr.	-	*
Leonard J. McGill	-	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (8 persons)	4,788,328	19.0%

* Less than 1%.

(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC, based on factors including voting and investment power with respect to the common units.

(2) Consists of the following: (i) 1,453,211 common units beneficially owned by Benchmark Plus Institutional Partners, L.L.C., (ii) 492,894 common units beneficially owned by Benchmark Plus Long Short Select Partners, LP; (iii) 356,548 common units beneficially owned by Benchmark Plus Long Short Partners, LP; and (iv) 198,971 common units beneficially owned by Aviva Alternative Funds – Alpha Optimum. The address for the entities listed in (i) through (iii) above is 800 A Street, Suite 700, Tacoma, WA 98402. The address for Aviva Alternative Funds – Alpha Optimum is 5 Rue Plaetis, Luxembourg, L-2338.

(3) Consists of the following: (i) 1,936,033 common units beneficially owned by Entrust Capital Diversified Fund Ltd; (ii) 204,629 common units beneficially owned by Entrust Capital Diversified Fund LP; (iii) 127,992 common units beneficially owned by Entrust Capital Diversified Fund Ltd; (iv) 64,673 common units beneficially owned by Entrust Capital Diversified Fund II LP; (v) 59,168 common units beneficially owned by Entrust Diversified Select Equity Fund LP; (vi) 37,010 common units beneficially owned by Entrust Diversified Select Equity Fund Ltd; and (vii) 232,401 common units beneficially owned by Illinois State Board of Investment. The address for the entities listed in (i) through (iv) above is 1011 Centre Road, Suite 200, Wilmington, DE 19805. The address for Entrust Diversified Select Equity Fund LP is 375 Park Avenue, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10152. The address for Entrust Diversified Select Equity Fund Ltd is 90 Fort Street, Admiral Financial Center, 5th Floor, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, KY1-1208. The address for Illinois State Board of Investment is 180 North LaSalle Street, Suite 2015, Chicago, IL 60601. Absent banking regulatory approval, voting rights are forfeited with respect to all common units in excess of 9.9%, and such common units may not be voted on any matter and will not be considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders (unless otherwise required by law), calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes.

- (4) Consists of the following: (i) 1,565,169 common units held directly by Mr. Lichtenstein; (ii) 100,026 common units beneficially owned by WGL Capital Corp. (“WGL”); and (iii) 118,391 common units beneficially owned by Steel Partners, Ltd. (“SPL”). Mr. Lichtenstein is the majority shareholder and President of WGL and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of SPL. Mr. Lichtenstein may be deemed to have sole investment and voting power with respect to the common units held by WGL and SPL. Mr. Lichtenstein disclaims beneficial ownership of such common units beneficially owned by WGL and SPL, except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
- (5) Consists of the following: (i) 543,648 common units held directly by Mr. Howard; (ii) 1,519,552 common units beneficially owned by The II Trust; (iii) 747,938 common units beneficially owned by The III Trust; and (iv) 10,100 common units held by EMH Howard, LLC (“EMH”). Mr. Howard is the trustee for The II Trust and The III Trust and the managing member of EMH. Mr. Howard may be deemed to have investment and voting power with respect to the common units held by The II Trust, The III Trust and EMH. Mr. Howard disclaims beneficial ownership of such common units beneficially owned by The II Trust, The III Trust and EMH, except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein. Absent banking regulatory approval, voting rights are forfeited with respect to all common units in excess of 9.9%, and such common units may not be voted on any matter and will not be considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders (unless otherwise required by law), calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes.
- (6) Consists of the following: (i) 54,937 common units in an account jointly owned by Mr. McNiff and his wife, Evelyn McNiff; (ii) 73,351 common units beneficially owned by the Evelyn B Olin Irrevocable Trust, or the “Olin Trust”; and (iii) 16,201 common units beneficially owned by the JNS Charitable Lead Annuity Trust, or the “JNS Trust”. Mr. McNiff is the co-trustee of each of the Olin Trust and the JNS Trust. Mr. McNiff may be deemed to have shared investment and voting power with respect to the common units held by the Olin Trust and the JNS Trust. Mr. McNiff disclaims beneficial ownership of such common units beneficially owned by the Olin Trust and the JNS Trust, except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.

Item 5. Directors and Executive Officers

The names, offices held and ages of the members of the Board of Directors of the General Partner are set forth below. The Board of Directors consists of a majority of independent directors and the Manager has two representatives serving as directors (Warren G. Lichtenstein and Jack Howard) while the Management Agreement is in effect.

Name	Age	Position
Warren G. Lichtenstein	46	Chairman of the Board
Jack Howard	50	Director
Anthony Bergamo ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	65	Director
John P. McNiff ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	50	Director
Joseph L. Mullen ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	65	Director
General Richard I. Neal ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	69	Director
Allan R. Tessler ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	75	Director

- (1) Independent Director.
(2) Member of Audit Committee.
(3) Chairman of Audit Committee.
(4) Member of Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee.
(5) Chairman of Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee.
(6) Member of Compensation Committee.
(7) Chairman of Compensation Committee.

Warren G. Lichtenstein has served as our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer since July 15, 2009. He has served as Chairman of the Board of HNH since July 2005. Mr. Lichtenstein is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Manager and has been associated with the Manager and its affiliates since 1990. He is a Co-Founder of Steel Partners Japan Strategic Fund (Offshore), L.P., a private investment partnership investing in Japan, and Steel Partners China Access I LP, a private equity partnership investing in China. He also co-founded SPII, a private investment partnership that is now our wholly-owned subsidiary, in 1993. Mr. Lichtenstein has served as a director of GenCorp Inc. since March 2008. Mr. Lichtenstein also served as the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of SPAH, a company formed for the purpose of acquiring one or more businesses or assets, from February 2007 until October 2009. He has served as a director of SLI since March 2010. He previously served as a director (formerly Chairman of the Board) of SLI from January 2002 to May 2008 and served as Chief Executive Officer from February 2002 to August 2005. Mr. Lichtenstein has served as a director (currently Chairman of the Board) of Steel Excel, since October 2010. He served as a director of our predecessor, WebFinancial, a consumer and commercial lender, from 1996 to June 2005, as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from December 1997 to June 2005 and as President from December 1997 to December 2003. From May 2001 to November 2007, Mr. Lichtenstein served as a director (formerly Chairman of the Board) of United Industrial Corporation ("United Industrial"), a company principally focused on the design, production and support of defense systems, which was acquired by Textron Inc. He served as a director of KT&G Corporation, South Korea's largest tobacco company, from March 2006 to March 2008. Mr. Lichtenstein served as a director of Layne Christensen Company, a provider of products and services for the water, mineral, construction and energy markets, from January 2004 to October 2006. We believe Mr. Lichtenstein is qualified to serve as Chairman of the Board due to his expertise in corporate finance, record of success in managing private investment funds and his related service as a director of, and advisor to, a diverse group of public companies, including other companies having attributes similar to the Company.

Jack Howard has served as our President since July 15, 2009 and has been a member of our Board of Directors since October 18, 2011. He also served as our Assistant Secretary from July 15, 2009 until September 19, 2011, at which time he became our Secretary. He has been a registered principal of Mutual Securities, Inc., a FINRA registered broker-dealer, since 1989. Mr. Howard is the President of the Manager and has been associated with the Manager and its affiliates since 1993. Mr. Howard co-founded SPII in 1993. Mr. Howard has been a director of HNH since July 2005. He has been a director of Steel Excel since December 2007. Mr. Howard has also served as a director of DGT since September 2011. Mr. Howard served as Chairman of the Board of our predecessor, WebFinancial, from June 2005 to December 2008, as a director since 1996 and its Vice President since 1997. From 1997 to May 2000, he also served as Secretary, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of WebFinancial. Mr. Howard served as a director of SPAH from February 2007 until June 2007, and was Vice-Chairman from February 2007 until August 2007. He also served as Chief Operating Officer and Secretary of SPAH from June 2007 and February 2007, respectively, until October 2009. He currently holds the securities licenses of Series 7, Series 24, Series 55 and Series 63. We believe Mr. Howard is qualified to serve as a member of the Board due to his financial expertise and record of success as a director, chairman and top-level executive officer of numerous public companies.

Anthony Bergamo has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 15, 2009. Mr. Bergamo held various positions with MB Real Estate, a property development and management company based in New York City and Chicago, since April 1996, including the position of Vice Chairman since May 2003. Mr. Bergamo served as Managing Director with Milstein Hotel Group, a hotel operator, since April 1996. He has also served as the Chief Executive Officer of Niagara Falls Redevelopment, LLC, a real estate development company, since August 1998. Mr. Bergamo was a director of Lone Star Steakhouse & Saloon, Inc., an owner and operator of restaurants, from May 2002 until December 2006, at which time such company was sold to a private equity fund. At the time of such sale, Mr. Bergamo was the Chairman of the Audit Committee of Lone Star Steakhouse & Saloon, Inc. He has also been a director since 1995, a Trustee since 1986 and currently is Chairman of the Audit Committee and Compensation Committee of Dime Community Bancorp. Mr. Bergamo is also the Founder of the Federal Law Enforcement Foundation, a foundation that provides economic assistance to both federal and local law enforcement officers suffering from serious illness and to communities recovering from natural disasters, and has served as its Chairman since 1988. Mr. Bergamo serves on the New York State Commission for Sentencing Reform, is a Board Member of New York Offtrack Betting Corporation and serves on the New York State Judicial Screening Committee. Mr. Bergamo serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. He earned a B.S. in History from Temple University, and a J.D. from New York Law School. He is admitted to the New York, New Jersey and Federal Bars, the US Court of Appeals and the US Supreme Court. Mr. Bergamo's qualifications to sit on our Board of Directors include his broad experience as chief executive officer and operating officer of public and private companies and his more than fifteen years of service on boards of public companies and various public service organizations.

John P. McNiff has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 15, 2009. Mr. McNiff co-founded Mera Capital, an investment fund, in 2007. He has been chairman of Discovery Capital Management, LLC, a fund of funds, since 2004. Mr. McNiff has served as a director of ICM Insurance, a New York corporation, since 1999. In 1993, Mr. McNiff co-founded Longwood Investment Advisors, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation, and served as President from 1993 until 2005. In 1991, Mr. McNiff also co-founded Radnor Holdings Corporation, a diversified chemical manufacturer, and served as its Senior Vice President, from 1991 until 2004. From 1988 until 1991, Mr. McNiff served as Vice President of Corporate Development of Airgas, a publicly traded New York Stock Exchange company. From 1986 until 1988, Mr. McNiff was an associate at the law firm of Davis Polk & Wardwell. Mr. McNiff has served on the boards of Colonial Penn Insurance Company, Lincoln Mortgage Company, Chartwell Investment Partners, Radnor Holdings Corporation, Insurance Capital Management, Cooke & Bieler, and Alliance Healthcare. He holds a B.A. from Yale University and a J.D. from New York University School of Law. Mr. McNiff is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his extensive knowledge of securities law and financial management and his service on numerous boards.

Joseph L. Mullen has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 15, 2009. Mr. Mullen served as a director of our predecessor entity WebFinancial Corporation from 1995 until December 2008. Since January 1994, Mr. Mullen has served as Managing Partner of Li Moran International, Inc., a management consulting company, and has functioned as a senior officer overseeing the merchandise and marketing departments for such companies as Leewards Creative Crafts Inc. and Office Depot of Warsaw, Poland. Mr. Mullen's qualifications to sit on our board include his experience as a member of various audit committees, including membership on the audit committee of WebFinancial Corporation, as well as over 20 years experience working with various banks and retailers and as vice president of Hills Department Stores with line item responsibility.

General Richard I. Neal has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 15, 2009. General Neal became President of Sisvel US, Inc. in 2010 and is President of Audio MPEG since 2003; both companies license intellectual property. Additionally, General Neal was President of IP Global and Safer Display, both IP licensing companies. He was the Senior Mentor for the United States Marine Corps for five years and has been a Senior Fellow for the National Defense University since his retirement from the Marines Corps in 1998. General Neal currently serves as a director of Humanetics Corporation and is a Trustee for Norwich University and on the Board of Overseers for Northeastern University. He was recently selected to be a Senior Fellow for the Institute for Defense and Business. He was a director for United Industrial Corporation and for AgustaWestland Inc. Following graduation from Northeastern University in 1965, he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. For the next thirty-five years, General Neal commanded at every level within the Marine Corps; battery, battalion, brigade and as the Second Marine Division Commander. He served two tours in the Republic of Vietnam. During Operation Desert Storm, General Neal served as the Director of Operations for U.S. Central Command and was also responsible for briefing the international press on the war. Before his retirement in 1998, General Neal's last assignment was as the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. General Neal holds a B.S. in History and Education from Northeastern University, and a M.Ed. from Tulane University and is a graduate of the National War College. General Neal's unique experience in negotiating licensing agreements, developing financial settlements, and collecting and distributing royalties, along with his experience as Chairman of the 38-member Board of the Military Officers Association of America that represents a membership of 375,000 and is intimately involved in governance issues and policy development, make General Neal qualified to serve on our Board of Directors.

Allan R. Tessler has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 15, 2009. Mr. Tessler has served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of International Financial Group, Inc., an international merchant banking firm, since 1987. Mr. Tessler served as Chief Executive Officer of Epoch Holding Corporation, a publicly-held investment management company, from February 2000 until June 2004, and has served as Chairman of the Board since May 1994. Previously, he was Co-Chairman and Co-Chief Executive Officer of Interactive Data Corporation (formerly Data Broadcasting Corporation), a securities market data supplier, from June 1992 until February 2000. Mr. Tessler was co-founder and Chairman of the Board of Enhance Financial Services, Inc., a public insurance holding company, from 1986 until 2001, and was Chairman of the Board of Great Dane Holdings Inc., a private diversified holding company, from 1987 until 1996. He presently is lead director of Limited Brands, Inc. and director of TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation. He serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Institute and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. Mr. Tessler received his undergraduate degree from Cornell University and L.L.B. from Cornell University Law School. As a result of his broad business experience and financial expertise, together with his involvement in various public policy issues, we believe Mr. Tessler is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors.

The names, offices held and ages of the executive officers of the General Partner are set forth below.

Name	Age	Position
Warren G. Lichtenstein	46	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Jack Howard	50	President and Secretary
James F. McCabe, Jr.	48	Chief Financial Officer

Please see above for biographical information of Warren G. Lichtenstein and Jack Howard.

James F. McCabe, Jr. has been our Chief Financial Officer since October 18, 2011 and has been the Senior Vice President of each of HNH and H&H, since March 2007, and Chief Financial Officer of HNH, since August 2008. From July 2004 to February 2007, Mr. McCabe served as Vice President of Finance and Treasurer, Northeast Region, of American Water Works Company. From August 1991 to September 2003, he was with Teleflex Incorporated where he served in senior management positions including President of Teleflex Aerospace, President of Sermatech International, Chief Operating Officer of Sermatech International, President of Airfoil Technologies International and Chief Financial Officer of Teleflex Aerospace.

Leonard J. McGill joined Steel Partners LLC in November 2011, and was appointed Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary to SPH GP and Senior Vice President and Chief Legal Officer of HNH in January 2012. From May 2010 to October 2011 he was Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of Ameron International Corporation. Prior to joining Ameron, until April 2010, Mr. McGill was Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc. Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc. filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in May 2009.

Item 6. Executive Compensation

Since our Management Agreement provides that the Manager is responsible for managing our affairs, our executive officers who are employees of the Manager or one or more of its affiliates, do not receive cash compensation from us or any of our subsidiaries for serving as our executive officers. Accordingly, the Manager has informed us that it cannot identify the portion of the compensation awarded to our executive officers by the Manager that relates solely to their services to us, as the Manager does not compensate its employees specifically for such service.

Under the Management Agreement, the Manager receives a quarterly Management Fee at a rate of 1.5% of total partner's capital, payable on the first day of each quarter and subject to quarterly adjustment plus certain incentive compensation. Prior to January 1, 2012, the Manager received a monthly Management Fee at a rate of 1.5% per annum payable monthly. Warren G. Lichtenstein, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, is the Chief Executive Officer of the Manager. Jack L. Howard, our President and Secretary, is also President of the Manager.

Prior to January 1, 2012, the services of James F. McCabe, Jr. were provided to us pursuant to an arrangement with HNH as more fully described in "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions - HNH Accounting Services." HNH cannot identify the portion of compensation awarded to Mr. McCabe by HNH that relates solely to us, as HNH does not compensate its employees specifically for such services. Effective January 1, 2012, Mr. McCabe became an employee of SP Corporate.

The Management Agreement

Under the Management Agreement, subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, the Manager provides management services, including providing the services of the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of the General Partner, to the managed entities, which includes: (i) us, (ii) SPII, and (iii) certain entities that the Manager designates as a managed entity from time to time.

Duties of the Manager

Pursuant to the terms of the Management Agreement, the Manager is responsible for the day-to day operations of the managed entities including, but not limited to:

- acting as a consultant with respect to the periodic reviews of the managed entities' business;
- investigating, analyzing and implementing business opportunities for the managed entities;
- negotiating with any and all counterparties with respect to business opportunities for the managed entities;
- entering into agreements on behalf of the managed entities;
- engaging independent contractors on behalf of the managed entities, including accountants, legal counsel, administrators and custodians;
- providing executive and administrative personnel, office space and office services required to perform its obligations under the Management Agreement;
- communicating with equity or debt interest holders in the managed entities;
- counseling the managed entities in connection with policy decisions to be made by the Board of Directors or the relevant management team of the managed entities;
- monitoring and reporting to the Board of Directors on the performance of the managed entities;
- handling and resolving all claims, disputes or controversies (including all litigation, arbitration, settlement or other proceedings or negotiations) in which managed entities are involved arising out of the day-to-day operations of the managed entities;
- performing any other services in relation to the managed entities as the Board of Directors may from time to time reasonably request;
- appointing such other service providers, including any affiliates of the Manager, to provide services to the managed entities provided that if such services relate to services to be performed by the Manager under the Management Agreement and in respect of which Steel Partner receives the Management Fee, then the Manager must give prompt notice of such appointment to the independent directors of the Board of Directors;
- retaining, for and on behalf of, and at our sole cost and expense of, or the managed entities, such accountants, legal counsel, appraisers, insurers, brokers, transfer agents registrars, developers, investment banks, financial advisors, banks and other lenders as it deems necessary or advisable and we or the managed entities will reimburse the Manager or its affiliates performing such services for the cost and expenses thereof, provided that such costs and reimbursements to affiliates of the Manager are no greater than those which would be payable to outside professionals or consultants engaged to perform such services pursuant to agreements negotiated on an arm's-length basis; and

preparing or causing to be prepared such reports, financial or otherwise, with respect to us or the managed entities as may be reasonably required by the Board of Directors or required by law or regulation.

The Manager is not obligated to expend money in connection with the performance of its obligations in excess of any money available in any of our accounts or made available by the managed entities. Officers and other personnel of the Manager are entitled to serve as officers or personnel of the managed entities.

Devotion of Time and Additional Activities

The Manager must devote such time and personnel to the management of the managed entities as it reasonably deems necessary and appropriate from time to time. The Manager may provide services similar or identical to those it provides to us to other persons and entities including to those whose business is substantially similar to the managed entities.

The Manager and its members, officers, employees, agents and affiliates are not prevented from buying, selling or trading for its or their own account. The Manager and any person affiliated or associated with the Manager may contract and enter into transactions with the managed entities, and any unitholder, or any person the securities of which are held by or for the account of the managed entities, may be interested in any such transactions, except to the extent prohibited by applicable law.

Restrictions

The Manager may not, without the consent of the independent directors of the Board of Directors, consummate any transaction on behalf of the managed entities which would involve the purchase or sale by any of the managed entities of any interest or asset in which the Manager has a direct or indirect ownership interest or as would constitute an actual or potential conflict of interest for the Manager.

Term and Termination

The Management Agreement will continue until December 31, 2012 and will be automatically renewed thereafter for successive one-year terms unless otherwise determined at least 60 days prior to each renewal date by a majority of the independent directors.

We may terminate the Management Agreement effective upon 30 days' prior written notice of termination from us to the Manager if (i) the Manager materially breaches any provision of the Management Agreement and such breach continues for a period of more than 30 days after written notice thereof specifying such breach and requesting that the same be remedied in such 30-day period, (ii) the Manager engages in any act of fraud, misappropriation of funds, or embezzlement against any managed entity, (iii) there is an event of gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the Manager in the performance of its duties under the Management Agreement, (iv) there is a commencement of any proceeding relating to the Manager's bankruptcy or insolvency, (v) there is a dissolution of the Manager or (vi) there is a change of control of the Manager, not consented to by us pursuant to the Management Agreement.

The Manager may terminate the Management Agreement effective upon 60 days' prior written notice of termination to us in the event that the managed entities default in the performance or observance of any material term, condition or covenant contained in the Management Agreement and such default continues for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof specifying such default and requesting that the same be remedied in such 30-day period.

The Manager may terminate the Management Agreement in the event any of the managed entities becomes regulated as an "investment company" under the Investment Company Act, with such termination deemed to have occurred immediately prior to such event.

The Manager may terminate the Management Agreement at any time immediately effective upon written notice of termination to us in the event that the election of the majority of the members of the Board of Directors that were originally elected and approved by the Manager no longer constitute a majority of the members of the Board of Directors, unless their replacements or successors were approved by the Manager.

Management Fees and Incentive Compensation

We do not employ personnel and therefore rely on the resources and personnel of the Manager to conduct our operations. For performing services under the Management Agreement, the Manager receives a Management Fee and incentive compensation based on our performance. The Manager also receives reimbursements for certain expenses.

Management Fee

Effective January 1, 2012, the Manager receives a quarterly Management Fee at a rate of 1.5% of the total partner's capital, payable on the first day of each quarter and subject to quarterly adjustment. The Management Fee is calculated based on the total partners' capital as of the last day of the most recently completed fiscal quarter. Prior to January 1, 2012, the Management Fee was at a rate of 1.5% per annum payable monthly. Until such time as the common units were listed on a national securities exchange, the Management Fee was calculated based on the sum of the net asset value of the common units and any amounts in the deferred fee accounts as of the last day of the prior calendar month. Thereafter, the Management Fee was to be based on the sum of the market capitalization of SPH and any amounts in the deferred fee accounts as of the last day of the prior calendar month.

From July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, the Manager was paid a Management Fee of \$3,705 and \$7,531, respectively. No Management Fee was payable from January 1, 2009 through July 15, 2009. The Manager was to be reimbursed \$452 and \$2,209 for expenses incurred during the period of July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, respectively, as provided under the Management Agreement. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, the Manager earned a Management Fee of \$6,357 and \$5,507 respectively. The Manager incurred \$810 and \$429 of reimbursable expenses during the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively and \$2,413 and \$1,475 of reimbursable expenses during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively in connection with its provision of services under the Management Agreement.

The Manager will compute each installment of the Management Fee as of the last day of the immediately preceding quarter with respect to which the Management Fee is due. A copy of the computations made by the Manager to calculate such installment is to promptly be delivered to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors for informational purposes only. At the request of the Manager, we are to, from time to time, advance to the Manager or its designees the amount of any Management Fee for such quarter based on the Manager's good faith estimate of the Management Fee for the quarter pending the final determination of the Management Fee for such quarter. Upon such delivery of the final computation of the Management Fee for that quarter, after taking into account any advances to the Manager or its designees, the amount due (i) to the Manager or its designees by us or (ii) to us by the Manager or its designees is to be paid no later than the first day of the next fiscal quarter following the fiscal quarter in which the final Management Fee computation was delivered to us. Prior to January 1, 2012, each installment of the Management Fee was computed on a monthly basis.

Any services provided by an affiliate of the Manager or any officers or employees thereof (other than services specifically required to be provided by the Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement), to other than the managed entities will be provided under a separate agreement.

Reimbursement of Expenses

We or the managed entities will bear (or reimburse the Manager or its designees with respect to) all reasonable costs and expenses of the managed entities, the Manager, the General Partner or their affiliates, including but not limited to: legal, tax, accounting, auditing, consulting, administrative, compliance, investor relations costs related to being a public entity rendered for the managed entities or the General Partner as well as expenses incurred by the Manager and the General Partner which are reasonably necessary for the performance by the Manager of its duties and functions under the Management Agreement and certain other expenses incurred by managers, officers, employees and agents of the Manager or its affiliates on behalf of the managed entities.

The Manager will prepare and deliver from time to time a statement documenting the expenses of the managed entities and the expenses incurred by the Manager on behalf of the managed entities. The managed entities must reimburse expenses incurred by and payable to the Manager within 30 days following the date of delivery of such statement.

Incentive Compensation

Effective January 1, 2012, the Manager was granted incentive units which entitle the Manager to receive Class B common units of SPH, which Class B common units have the same rights as the common units, except that they may not be sold in the public market until the capital account allocable to such Class B common units is equal to the capital account allocable to the common units. The number of incentive units granted is equal to 100% of the sum of the common units outstanding and the number of notional units used to determine the deferred fee accounts in accordance with the Deferred Fee Agreement, each as of January 1, 2012. On the last day of each fiscal year SPH will issue to the Manager Class B common units, on a fully diluted basis. The Manager shall receive Class B common units, determined as of the last day of each fiscal year of SPH, representing 15% of the increase in equity value during the year. If equity value does not increase the Manager shall not receive Class B common units until there is an increase in equity value at the end of a fiscal year. Distributions made by SPH to its limited partners before the end of a fiscal year (and after the date of issuance in the case of the first year in which the incentive units are issued) that do not reduce the number of outstanding common units and any release to the former partners of the Onshore Fund of amounts previously held in reserve to satisfy certain potential contingent liabilities and unknown expenses of the Onshore Fund will be added to the measurement date equity value per common units for such year. SPH shall make any adjustment that it determines is equitably required by reason of the raising of new capital, including, without limitation, adding such new capital to the baseline equity value per common unit to the extent that the issue price of the new common units exceeds the baseline equity value per common unit.

If any issuance of common units, options, convertible securities or any other right to acquire common units by us results in an increase in the number of common units outstanding on a fully diluted basis as compared to the number outstanding as of the date of the most recent issuance (or, in the case of the first issuance, since the initial incentive unit grant date), the Manager will be issued additional incentive units so that as of the grant date of the additional incentive units, after taking into account the number of outstanding common units on a fully diluted basis and all incentive units granted since the initial incentive units grant date, the Manager holds outstanding incentive units (in the aggregate) equal to 100% of the sum of the common units outstanding and the number of notional units used to determine the deferred fee accounts in accordance with the Deferred Fee Agreement, on a fully diluted basis. Each additional incentive unit shall otherwise be subject to the same terms as the incentive units, unless the Manager otherwise agrees.

Prior to January 1, 2012, the Manager had been granted options to purchase an aggregate of 4,973,863 common units. The Manager was initially granted an option to purchase 4,965,690 common units, which is equal to 15% of the sum of the common units outstanding and the number of notional units used to determine the deferred fee accounts in accordance with that certain Second Amended and Restated Deferred Fee Agreement, effective as of July 15, 2009, between us and WGL, or the "Deferred Fee Agreement", each as of July 15, 2009, on a fully diluted basis. The options had an initial per common unit exercise price of \$31.81, which is subject to adjustment for any cash distributions, any distributions-in-kind and the release of any reserves by SPII Onshore to its former limited partners. The exercise price decreased by \$1.95 per unit to \$29.86 for the April 1, 2010 common unit distribution and further decreased by \$1.18 per unit to \$28.68 for the April 6, 2011 common unit distribution. On March 21, 2011, the Manager was granted an additional (i) option to purchase 5,671 common units at an exercise price of \$16.89, per common unit, as based on the net asset value of the common units as of June 30, 2010 and the exercise price decreased by \$1.18 per unit to \$15.71 for the April 6, 2011 common unit distribution, (ii) option to purchase 1,291 common units at an exercise price of \$18.80, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of September 30, 2010 and the exercise price decreased by \$1.18 per unit to \$17.62 for the April 6, 2011 common unit distribution, and (iii) option to purchase 1,211 common units at an exercise price of \$20.03, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of December 31, 2010 and the exercise price decreased by \$1.18 per unit to \$18.85 for the April 6, 2011 common unit distribution. Such options expired on December 31, 2011.

License Agreement for Use of Trademarks

Pursuant to the terms of a license agreement, dated as of January 1, 2009, by and between the Manager and us, the Manager granted us a royalty-free, non-exclusive non-assignable license during the term of the license agreement to use the trademarks, "Steel Partners" and "SPII." The term of the license agreement runs concurrently with the term of the Management Agreement and expires automatically upon expiration of the term of the Management Agreement or the termination of the Management Agreement, unless the license agreement is earlier terminated due to our breach of our material obligations thereunder.

Other

Certain employees of the Manager receive compensation in the form of directors' fees and incentive compensation for services rendered, as directors, or otherwise, to certain of our affiliates.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

The members of the Compensation Committee are Anthony Bergamo, Joseph L. Mullen and John P. McNiff. None of the members of the Compensation Committee is our current or former officer or employee. None of the members of the Compensation Committee had any relationship requiring disclosure by us under any paragraph of Item 404 of Regulation S-K.

None of our executive officers served as a director (including as a member of the compensation committee) of any entity that had one or more executive officers who served on our Board of Directors (including as a member of the Compensation Committee).

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Directors who are also executive officers are not separately compensated for their service as directors. Our non-management directors earned the following aggregate amounts of compensation for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Name	Total Fees Earned ⁽¹⁾
Anthony Bergamo	\$101,083
John P. McNiff	\$83,583
Joseph L. Mullen	\$91,083
General Richard I. Neal	\$84,583
Allan R. Tessler	\$77,083

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2011 each director earned: (i) annual cash compensation in the amount of \$75,000 and (ii) annual equity compensation in the amount of \$75,000 in the form of restricted common units of SPH, with one-third of such restricted common units vesting on November 28, 2012, one-third of such restricted common units vesting on November 28, 2013 and one-third of such restricted common units vesting on November 28, 2014. The per unit value of such restricted common units is \$13.80, determined based on the fair market value of SPH common units as of November 28, 2011.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, our non-management directors received cash fees of \$1,500 for each board committee meeting attended. The chairmen of the Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and Compensation Committee were paid an additional cash fee of \$15,000, \$5,000 and \$5,000 annually, respectively.

Item 7. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

All dollars used in this discussion are in thousands unless otherwise indicated.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

In this “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” section, all dollar amounts are in thousands, except for per share amounts.

Exchange Transaction

See “Business -- History” for a description of the Exchange Transaction.

Deferred Fee Agreement

We entered into an assignment and assumption agreement, as of July 15, 2009, with SPII Offshore and WGL, pursuant to which we assumed all of SPII Offshore’s liabilities and obligations under the Deferred Fee Agreement, pursuant to which WGL deferred certain fees due to it under its management agreement with SPII Offshore. WGL is an entity controlled by Warren G. Lichtenstein, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. In connection with the assignment and assumption agreement, SPII Offshore transferred to us assets, consisting of cash and our common units, equal in the aggregate in value to the assumed liabilities. Pursuant to the Deferred Fee Agreement, WGL has the option, but not the obligation, to elect to be paid in cash or common units, or a combination thereof. The number of our common units to be paid in lieu of the cash would be determined by applying a 15% discount to the market price or to the net asset value per common unit. The common units issued as payment will be subject to a six-month lock-up.

Management Agreement

See “Executive Compensation” for a description of the Management Agreement.

WGL Capital

Under an investor services agreement with WGL, an entity controlled by Warren G. Lichtenstein, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, WGL performs certain investor relations services on our behalf and we pay WGL a fee in an amount of \$50 per year (the “Investor Services Fee”). The Management Fee payable to the Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement is offset and reduced on each payment date by the amount of the fee payable to WGL under the investor services agreement. In addition, we bears (or reimburse WGL with respect to) all reasonable costs and expenses of ours, and WGL, or their affiliates relating to the investor relations services performed for us, including but not limited to all expenses actually incurred by WGL that are reasonably necessary for the performance by WGL of its duties and functions under the investor services agreement. From July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009, WGL earned an Investor Services Fee of \$23, for the year end December 31, 2010 WGL earned an Investor Services Fee of \$50, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, WGL earned an Investor Services Fee of \$38.

HNH Accounting Services

Commencing on July 16, 2009, HNH provides certain accounting services to SPH. HNH billed SPH \$91 and \$550 for services provided for the period July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and year ended December 31, 2010, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, SPH incurred \$921 for these accounting services.

SPII Liquidating Trust

The SPII Liquidating Trust, a Delaware statutory trust, was formed and commenced operations on July 15, 2009. The purpose of the SPII Liquidating Trust is to effect the orderly liquidation of certain assets previously held by SPII in connection with the withdrawal of the limited partners of SPII Onshore. SPIIGP is the liquidating trustee, and along with a Delaware trustee, has responsibilities that are generally limited to providing certain services in connection with the administration of the SPII Liquidating Trust. The Manager is the investment manager of the SPII Liquidating Trust.

On July 15, 2009, SPII contributed \$243,844 of non-cash assets and \$39,235 of cash to the SPII Liquidating Trust and became the initial beneficiary of each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust. In connection with the full withdrawal of the limited partners of SPII Onshore on July 15, 2009, 56.25% of the beneficial interests of each series were transferred to certain of the withdrawing limited partners, and SPII retained 43.75% of the beneficial interests of each series. SPII held certain assets of the SPII Liquidating Trust for the benefit of the SPII Liquidating Trust as its nominee until such assets could be assigned to the SPII Liquidating Trust. After December 31, 2009, SPII held no assets on behalf of the SPII Liquidating Trust.

We currently hold interests in the SPII Liquidating Trust. Our interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust was \$97,923, \$62,553 and \$46,542, at December 31, 2009, December 31, 2010 and September 30, 2011, respectively. The SPII Liquidating Trust has an investment in (i) SPJSF, (ii) SPCA, and (iii) SP Acquisition Holdings, Inc. ("SPAH"), a blank check company formed for the purpose of acquiring, through a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination, one or more businesses or assets controlled by an affiliate of the Manager. We, through the SPII Liquidating Trust, had an interest in a co-investment obligation to SPAH should a business combination involving SPAH have taken place by October 10, 2009. The SPII Liquidating Trust held sufficient cash to fund such obligation, but it was terminated because a business combination was not completed, rendering the investment held by the SPII Liquidating Trust in SPAH worthless. The capital commitment has been terminated and capital has been distributed to the investors in the SPAH, including the SPII Liquidating Trust. At December 31, 2009, our interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPJSF and SPCA was \$10,305 and \$11,872, respectively. At December 31, 2010, our interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPJSF and SPCA was \$7,826 and \$11,579, respectively. At September 30, 2011, SPH's interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPJSF and SPCA was \$2,755 and \$10,576, respectively. We have no obligation to make any capital contributions to the SPII Liquidating Trust.

SPCS Services Agreements

Effective as of July 1, 2007, we entered into a services agreement, or the "Services Agreement", with SPCS, an entity previously controlled by Warren G. Lichtenstein, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Pursuant to the Services Agreement, SPCS provided us with certain management, consulting and advisory services. The Services Agreement is automatically renewable on an annual basis unless terminated by either party on any anniversary date, upon at least 30 days written notice. In consideration of the services rendered, a fixed annual fee totaling \$310 was charged, adjustable annually upon agreement. Effective as of July 15, 2009, the Services Agreement was amended to provide for the provision of accounting, investor relations, compliance and other services related to our operation. The fee to be paid is agreed upon by SPCS and us from time to time. SPCS earned \$478 and \$1,768 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010, respectively, under the Services Agreement. SPCS earned \$856 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Effective January 1, 2012, SPCS became our wholly owned subsidiary.

On each of March 26, 2010, January 24, 2011 and March 10, 2011, a special committee of the Board of Directors of HNH, composed entirely of independent directors, approved a management and services fee to be paid to SPCS in the amount of \$950 and \$1,950 for services performed in 2009 and 2010, respectively, and of \$1,740 for services to be performed in 2011. In each of 2009, 2010 and 2011 this fee was paid as consideration for the services of Warren G. Lichtenstein, as Chairman of the Board, Glen M. Kassan, as Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman, John J. Quicke, as Vice President and, until December 2010, as director, and Jack L. Howard and John H. McNamara, Jr., both as directors, as well as other assistance from SPCS and its affiliates. The services provided included management and advisory services with respect to operations, strategic planning, finance and accounting, sale and acquisition activities and other aspects of the businesses of HNH. HNH does not have a written agreement with SPCS relating to the services described above.

Effective January 1, 2012, SPCS entered into a Management Services Agreement (the "Management Services Agreement") with HNH. Under the Management Services Agreement, SPCS will provide HNH with corporate and executive services including, without limitation, legal, tax, accounting, treasury, consulting, auditing, administration, compliance, environmental health and safety, human resources, marketing, investor relations and other similar services rendered for HNH and its subsidiaries. In addition, SPCS will provide HNH with the continued service of Glen Kassan, as HNH's Chief Executive Officer, Jim McCabe, as HNH's Chief Financial Officer, and certain other employees and corporate services. In connection with the Management Services Agreement, HNH transferred to SPCS approximately 37 employees, as well as certain other assets that had previously been used or held for use by HNH and its subsidiaries in providing the subject services which SPCS will now be providing to HNH.

On February 5, 2010, WebBank paid SPCS a fee of \$250 for the provision of executive services, including provision of a chairman of the board, for 2009. On March 9, 2010, WebBank and SPCS entered into a servicing agreement under which SPCS receives \$63 quarterly and provides certain services to WebBank. The agreement is effective January 1, 2010, continues for three years and automatically renews for successive one year terms unless terminated in accordance with the agreement. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, WebBank paid SPCS fees of \$188.

Effective as of July 1, 2007, SPCS entered into services agreements with each of BNS and CoSine. Pursuant to the terms of the services agreements, of which the services agreement with BNS was amended on May 12, 2010, SPCS initially provided each of BNS and CoSine with certain services and each of BNS and CoSine pays SPCS a monthly fee of \$42 and \$17, respectively, which fees are adjustable annually upon agreement by the parties or at other times upon amendment to the services agreements. In addition, each of BNS and CoSine are obligated to reimburse SPCS for certain expenses, including legal expenses, as well as all reasonable and necessary business expenses, incurred on behalf of each of BNS and CoSine. Services provided under the services agreements include the non-exclusive services of persons to perform accounting, tax, administrative, compliance and investor relations services. BNS incurred \$129 for the period from July 15, 2009 through October 31, 2009 (its fiscal year end), which is the period for which BNS is consolidated for the period from July 15, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and \$385 for the year ended October 31, 2010 (its fiscal year end), which is the period for which BNS is consolidated for the period from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Under the terms of an amended and restated services agreement effective as of May 12, 2010, SPCS receives a monthly fee of \$42 monthly from BNS. BNS incurred \$625 (includes \$500 for assistance provided to BNS related to a financing arrangement) and \$125 for the third quarter of 2011 and 2010, respectively. BNS incurred \$958 for the period from November 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011.

Effective as of September 1, 2009, SPCS entered into a management services agreement with DGT. Pursuant to the terms of the management services agreement, which was amended on October 1, 2011, SPCS provides DGT with certain services and DGT pay SPCS a monthly fee of \$48, which fee is adjustable annually upon agreement by the parties or at other times upon amendment to the management services agreement. In addition, DGT is obligated to reimburse SPCS for certain expenses, including legal expenses, as well as all reasonable and necessary business expenses, incurred on behalf of DGT. Services provided under the management services agreement include the non-exclusive services of persons, including a chief executive officer and chief financial officer, to perform certain management and leadership services.

Effective as of September 1, 2011, SPCS entered into a management services agreement with Steel Excel. Pursuant to the terms of the management services agreement, SPCS provides Steel Excel with certain services and Steel Excel pays SPCS a monthly fee of \$35, which fee is adjustable annually upon agreement by the parties and such additional amounts as are payable for the provision of certain accounting, finance, human resources, operational and other services upon agreement by the parties. In addition, Steel Excel is obligated to reimburse SPCS for certain expenses, including legal expenses, as well as all reasonable and necessary business expenses, incurred on behalf of Steel Excel. Services provided under the management services agreement include the non-exclusive services of a chief financial officer and a financial reporting manager.

Mutual Securities

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager is responsible for selecting executing brokers. Securities transactions for us are allocated to brokers on the basis of reliability and price and execution. The Manager has selected Mutual Securities as an introducing broker and may direct a substantial portion of the managed entities' trades to such firm among others. Jack L. Howard, our President and Secretary, is a registered principal of Mutual Securities. The commissions paid by us to Mutual Securities were approximately \$1,760 and \$1,006 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The commissions paid by us to Mutual Securities were approximately \$1,024 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

SPL Management Agreement

SPL, an entity of which Warren G. Lichtenstein, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, was a party to a management agreement with SLI from January 23, 2002 until the agreement was terminated on May 18, 2010, effective January 31, 2010, for a one-time payment of \$150. Pursuant to the terms of the management agreement, SPL provided SLI with certain services and SLI paid SPL an annual fee of \$475, payable monthly. In addition, SLI was obligated to reimburse SPL for certain expenses, including legal expenses, as well as all reasonable and necessary business expenses, incurred on behalf of SLI. Services provided to SLI under the management agreement included certain management, advisory and consulting services, including provision of a chairman of the board.

WebBank

In June 2010, a subsidiary of WebBank entered into an agreement with NOVTE, a subsidiary of an affiliate of the Manager, to participate in a factoring facility in the amount of up to \$2,000. As of December 31, 2010, the participation amount by NOVTE was \$2,000.

Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons

The Partnership Agreement generally provides that affiliated transactions and resolutions of conflicts of interest between the Manager or its affiliates, or any director of the Board of Directors, on the one hand, and us, on the other, must be approved by a majority of the disinterested directors of the Board of Directors or a conflicts committee established by the Board of Directors and must be on terms no less favorable to us than those generally provided to or available from unrelated third parties or "fair and reasonable" to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships between the parties involved.

In addition, we have a written Related Person Transaction Policy, which is administered by the Audit Committee. The Related Person Transaction Policy provides that the Audit Committee is to consider all relevant factors when determining whether the terms of a related person transaction are fair and reasonable to us and whether to approve or ratify a related person transaction; provided however that these requirements will be deemed satisfied and not a breach of any duty as to any transaction (i) approved by the Audit Committee; (ii) approved by the vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of outstanding voting units (excluding voting units owned by us, the General Partner and persons that we and the General Partner control); (iii) the terms of which are no less favorable to us than those generally being provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or (iv) that is fair and reasonable to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships between the parties involved (including other transactions that may be or have been particularly favorable or advantageous to us). Among other relevant factors, the Audit Committee will consider the size of the transaction and the amount payable to a related person, the nature of the interest of the applicable related person, whether the transaction may involve a conflict of interest and whether the transaction involves the provision of goods or services to us that are available from unaffiliated third parties.

Under the Related Person Transaction Policy, a related person means:

(1) any person who was, at any time since the beginning of our last fiscal year, a director, director nominee or executive officer of the General Partner, even if the person was not a director, director nominee or executive officer of the General Partner at the time of the transaction;

(2) any person who was, at any time since the beginning of our last fiscal year, an immediate family member of a director, director nominee or executive officer of the General Partner and any person (other than a tenant or employee) sharing the household of such director, director nominee or executive officer of the General Partner, even if the person was not an immediate family member of such director, director nominee or executive officer of the General Partner at the time of the transaction;

(3) any unitholder that was, at the time the transaction in question occurred or existed, a holder of 5% or more of our voting units;

(4) any person who was, at the time the transaction in question occurred or existed, an immediate family member of a holder of 5% or more of our voting units and any person (other than a tenant or employee) sharing the household of such unitholder;

(5) an entity in which any of the persons identified in (1) through (4) above acts as an officer or general partner of or otherwise controls such entity or in which such person, together with any other persons identified in clauses (1) through (4) above, holds an aggregate ownership interest of at least 10%.

Under the Related Person Transaction Policy, a related person transaction includes any transaction or currently proposed transaction that occurred since the beginning of our most recent fiscal year in which we were or are to be a participant, a related person had or will have a direct or indirect material interest and the amount involved exceeds or reasonably can be expected to exceed \$120,000. Under the Related Person Transaction Policy, a transaction includes, but is not limited to, any financial transaction, arrangement or relationship or any series of similar transactions, arrangements or relationships.

Director Independence

Although the common units are not yet listed on any national securities exchange, the Board has determined that Messrs. Bergamo, McNiff, Mullen and Tessler and General Neal are "independent" as defined in the currently applicable listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). The NYSE's listing standards require that all listed companies have a majority of independent directors. For a director to be "independent" under the NYSE listing standards, the board of directors of a listed company must affirmatively determine that the director has no material relationship with the company, or its subsidiaries or affiliates, either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company or its subsidiaries or affiliates. In accordance with the NYSE listing standards, the Board has affirmatively determined that each of Messrs. Bergamo, McNiff, Mullen and Tessler and General Neal have no material relationships with the Company, either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company.

Additionally, each of Messrs. Bergamo, McNiff, Mullen and Tessler and General Neal has been determined to be "independent" under the NYSE listing standards

- the director is, or has been within the last three years, an employee of the Company, or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer, of the Company;
- the director has received, or has an immediate family member who has received, during any twelve-month period within the last three years, more than \$120,000 in direct compensation from the Company, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service);
- (a) the director is a current partner or employee of a firm that is the Company's internal or external auditor; (b) the director has an immediate family member who is a current partner of such a firm; (c) the director has an immediate family member who is a current employee of such a firm and personally works on the Company's audit; or (d) the director or an immediate family member was within the last three years (but is no longer) a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time;

· the director or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, employed as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's present executive officers at the same time serves or served on that company's compensation committee; or

· the director is a current employee, or an immediate family member is a current executive officer, of a company that has made payments to or received payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of \$1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues.

Item 8. Legal Proceedings

Except as set forth below, there are presently no pending legal proceedings that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations and to which we or any of our subsidiaries is a party or as to which any of our property is subject, and no such proceedings are known to us to be threatened or contemplated against us.

HNH

Environmental Matters

H&H has been working with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection ("CTDEP"), with respect to its obligations under a 1989 consent order that applies to a property in Connecticut that H&H sold in 2003, or the "Sold Parcel", and an adjacent parcel, or the "Adjacent Parcel", that together with the Sold Parcel comprises the site of a former H&H manufacturing facility. On September 11, 2008, the CTDEP advised H&H that it had approved H&H's Soil Action Remediation Action Report, dated December 28, 2007 as amended by an addendum letter dated July 15, 2008, thereby concluding the active remediation of the Sold Parcel. Approximately \$29.0 million was expended through December 31, 2009, and the remaining remediation and monitoring costs for the Sold Parcel are expected to approximate \$0.3 million. H&H also has been conducting an environmental investigation of the Adjacent Parcel, and is continuing the process of evaluating various options for its remediation of the Adjacent Parcel. Since the total remediation costs for the Adjacent Parcel cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, there can be no assurance that the resolution of this matter will not be material to the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of H&H.

HHEM entered into an administrative consent order, or the "ACO", in 1986 with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, or the "NJDEP", with regard to certain property that it purchased in 1984 in New Jersey. The ACO involves investigation and remediation activities to be performed with regard to soil and groundwater contamination. HHEM and H&H settled a case brought by the local municipality in regard to this site in 1998 and also settled with certain of its insurance carriers. HHEM is actively remediating the property and continuing to investigate effective methods for achieving compliance with the ACO. HHEM anticipates entering into discussions with the NJDEP to address that agency's natural resource damage claims, the ultimate scope and cost of which cannot be estimated at this time. Pursuant to a settlement agreement with the former owner/operator of the site, the responsibility for site investigation and remediation costs, as well as any other costs, as defined in the settlement agreement, related to or arising from environmental contamination on the property are contractually allocated 75% to the former owner/operator (with separate guaranties by the two joint venture partners of the former owner/operator for 37.5% each) and 25% jointly to HHEM and H&H after the first \$1.0 million. The \$1.0 million was paid solely by the former owner/operator. As of September 30, 2011, over and above the \$1.0 million, total investigation and remediation costs of approximately \$1.8 million and \$0.6 million have been expended by the former owner/operator and HHEM, respectively, in accordance with the settlement agreement. Additionally, HHEM indirectly is currently being reimbursed through insurance coverage for a portion of the costs for which HHEM is responsible. HHEM believes that there is additional excess insurance coverage, which it intends to pursue as necessary. HHEM anticipates that there will be additional remediation expenses to be incurred once a remediation plan is agreed upon with the NJDEP, and there is no assurance that the former owner/operator or guarantors will continue to timely reimburse HHEM for expenditures and/or will be financially capable of fulfilling their obligations under the settlement agreement and the guaranties. The additional costs cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, and accordingly, there can be no assurance that the resolution of this matter will not be material to the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of HHEM.

H&H and Bairnco (and/or one or more of their respective subsidiaries) have been identified as potentially responsible parties (“PRPs”), under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), or similar state statutes at several sites and are parties to administrative consent orders in connection with certain other properties. Those subsidiaries may be subject to joint and several liabilities imposed by CERCLA on PRPs. Due to the technical and regulatory complexity of remedial activities and the difficulties attendant in identifying PRPs and allocating or determining liability among them, the subsidiaries are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate cost of compliance with such laws.

H&H received a notice letter from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), in August 2006 formally naming H&H as a PRP at a superfund site in Massachusetts, or the “Superfund site”. H&H is part of a group of thirteen (13) other PRPs, or the “PRP Group”, to work cooperatively regarding remediation of the Superfund site. H&H executed a participation agreement, consent decree and settlement trust on June 13, 2008 and all of the other PRPs have signed as well. In December 2008, the EPA lodged the consent decree with the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts and the consent decree was entered, after no comments were received during the thirty-day comment period on January 27, 2009. With the entry and filing of the consent decree, H&H was required to make two payments in 2009: one payment of \$182 relating to the “true-up” of monies previously expended for remediation and a payment of \$308 for H&H’s share of the early action items for the remediation project. In addition, on March 11, 2009, WHX executed a financial guaranty of H&H’s obligations in connection with the Superfund site. The PRP Group has both chemical and radiological PRPs. H&H is a chemical PRP; not a radiological PRP. The remediation of radiological contamination at the site, under the direction of the Department of Energy (“DOE”), is expected to be completed and approved by the EPA by April 2012. Additional financial contributions will be required by the PRP Group when it starts its work upon completion of the DOE’s radiological remediation work. H&H has recorded a significant liability in connection with this matter. There can be no assurance that the resolution of this matter will not be material to the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of H&H.

Handy & Harman Electronic Materials Corporation (“HHEM”), is continuing to comply with a 1987 consent order from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, or the “MADEP”, to investigate and remediate the soil and groundwater conditions at certain commercial/industrial property in Massachusetts, or the “MA Property”, that is the subject of litigation in Bristol Superior Court in Massachusetts. On January 20, 2009, HHEM filed with MADEP a partial Class A-3 Response Action Outcome Statement and an Activity & Use Limitation for the MA Property. By letter dated March 24, 2009, MADEP advised HHEM that the Response Action Outcome Statement did not require a comprehensive audit. By letter dated April 16, 2009, the MADEP advised HHEM that a MADEP Activity & Use Limitation Audit Inspection conducted on March 18, 2009 did not identify any violations of the requirements applicable to the Activity & Use Limitation. Together, the March 24 and April 16 MADEP letters, combined with HHEM’s Licensed Site Professional’s partial Response Action Outcome Statement opinion constitute confirmation of the adequacy of HHEM’s investigation of the MA Property as well as its remediation and post closure monitoring plans. The Massachusetts Attorney General executed a covenant not to sue (CNTS) to cover the MA Property on March 31, 2010. Following the execution of the CNTS, HHEM filed a Remedy Operation Status (ROS) on April 1, 2010. HHEM is now working towards filing a Class A-3 Response Action Outcome Statement to close the site once groundwater monitoring demonstrates that the remediation has controlled the conditions at the site. In addition, HHEM has concluded settlement discussions with abutters of the MA Property and entered into settlement agreements with each of them. Therefore, HHEM does not expect that any claims from any additional abutters will be asserted, but there can be no such assurances.

Certain subsidiaries of Handy & Harman Group Ltd. (“H&H Group”), have existing and contingent liabilities relating to environmental matters, including capital expenditures, costs of remediation and potential fines and penalties relating to possible violations of national and state environmental laws. Those subsidiaries have substantial remediation expenses on an ongoing basis, although such costs are continually being readjusted based upon the emergence of new techniques and alternative methods. HNH had approximately \$6 million accrued related to estimated environmental remediation costs as of September 30, 2011. In addition, HNH has insurance coverage available for several of these matters and believes that excess insurance coverage may be available as well.

Based upon information currently available, including prior capital expenditures, anticipated capital expenditures, and information available on pending judicial and administrative proceedings, the H&H Group subsidiaries do not expect their respective environmental costs, including the incurrence of additional fines and penalties, if any, relating to the operation of their respective facilities to have a material adverse effect on them, but there can be no such assurances that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on their financial positions, results of operations and cash flows. HNH anticipates that the H&H Group subsidiaries will pay such amounts out of their respective working capital, although there is no assurance that they will have sufficient funds to pay such amounts. In the event that the H&H Group subsidiaries are unable to fund their liabilities, claims could be made against their respective parent companies, including H&H Group and/or HNH, for payment of such liabilities.

Other Litigation

There are a number of product liability, exposure, accident, casualty and other claims against HNH or certain of its subsidiaries in connection with a variety of products sold by such subsidiaries over several years, as well as litigation related to employment matters, contract matters, sales and purchase transactions and general liability claims, many of which arise in the ordinary course of business. It is not possible to reasonably estimate HNH's exposure or share, if any, of the liability at this time in any of these matters.

There is insurance coverage available for many of the foregoing actions, which are being litigated in a variety of jurisdictions. To date, HNH and its subsidiaries have not incurred and do not believe they will incur any significant liability with respect to these claims, which they are contesting vigorously in most cases. However, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of such litigation and claims could have a material adverse effect on HNH's results of operations, financial position and cash flows when they are resolved in future periods.

Item 9. Market Price of and Dividends on the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Market Information

As of December 12, 2011, we had 25,183,039 common units issued and outstanding.

Our common units are quoted on the Pink Sheets under the symbol "SPNHU.PK." As of December 12, 2011, the price per share of our common units was 12.75.

As of December 12, 2011, we had outstanding options to purchase 4,973,863 common units.

Former investors of the entities that indirectly invested in SPH, Steel Partners II (Onshore) LP and Steel Partners II (Offshore) Ltd., should be permitted to tack the holding period of the common units of Steel Partners II Master Fund L.P. ("SPH Master"), which began on January 1, 2009, to their respective holding periods of the common units pursuant to Rule 144 as promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the "Securities Act". Former minority holders of WebFinancial are deemed to have held their SPH common units since the completion of the merger of WebFinancial with and into us on December 31, 2008. Accordingly, following a 90-day period after the effectiveness of this registration statement on Form 10, the common units should be freely transferable in the hands of the unitholders provided that such unitholders otherwise satisfy the conditions of Rule 144 to fall within the safe harbor provided thereunder.

Holders

As of December 12, 2011, there were approximately 411 unitholders of record.

Distributions

In connection with the Exchange Transaction, we agreed to distribute to the holders of our common units the Target Distribution, subject to certain limitations, during the period from July 16, 2009 to the Final Distribution Date. On April 1, 2010, we distributed to our unitholders of record as of March 26, 2010, approximately \$54.4 million, or \$1.95 per common unit. On April 6, 2011, we distributed to our unitholders of record as of March 25, 2011, approximately \$33.1 million, or \$1.18 per common unit, representing the final required distribution in full satisfaction of the Target Distribution.

We may, at our option, make further distributions to the unitholders although we currently have no plan to make any distributions in excess of the Target Distribution.

Item 10. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

In the Exchange Transaction, effective January 1, 2009, SPII Master contributed all of its interest in SPII in exchange for 59,186,007 of our common units, subject to a purchase price adjustment based on the audited net asset value of SPII and our audited book value, in each case, as of December 31, 2008, or the "Purchase Price Adjustment". The Purchase Price Adjustment resulted in SPII Master being entitled to receive an additional 6,108,812 of our common units as of January 1, 2009, resulting in a total of 65,294,819 of our common units being issued or to be issued in connection with the Exchange Transaction to SPII Master. In addition, 1,870,564 of our common units were issued to SPII Master on January 1, 2009 in exchange for an equal number of our common units that was held by SPII, which represented SPII Master's interest in us prior to the Exchange Transaction. As a result of the Exchange Transaction, SPII Master as of January 1, 2009 owned approximately 99.5% of our common units then issued and outstanding.

On June 29, 2009, SPII Master transferred all of the common units it held and was entitled to be issued to SPII Onshore and SPII Onshore assumed all of SPII Master's interests under the Exchange Agreement.

The Exchange Transaction was subject to being unwound, in whole or part, until July 15, 2009. Accordingly, 65,294,819 of our common units (issued and entitled to be issued to SPII Onshore) represented a redeemable interest in us until July 15, 2009. On July 15, 2009, in connection with the completion of the Exchange Transaction as part of the SPII Restructuring and the implementation of the partial unwind, (i) 39,533,232 of our common units (issued and entitled to be issued to SPII Onshore) that had been subject to redemption were redeemed for a portion of the net assets held by SPII, and (ii) 25,761,587 common units that had been subject to redemption became non-redeemable in exchange for us retaining the remaining net assets of SPII. As part of implementing the SPII Restructuring, effective as of July 15, 2009, SPII Onshore distributed 27,632,151 of our common units to its limited partners, including SPII Offshore, in full withdrawal of their respective interests in SPII Onshore, resulting in SPII Onshore no longer holding any of our common units. At July 15, 2009, the former minority stockholders of WebFinancial continued to hold the remaining common units of SPH, totaling 312,802 common units, or approximately 1%, of the common units then issued and outstanding.

The total number of our common units issued to SPII Master pursuant to the Exchange Agreement was to be based upon the audited net asset value of SPII and our audited net asset value as of December 31, 2008. More specifically, SPII Master was to receive common units relative to all common units issued and outstanding in the same proportion as the fraction (a) the numerator of which is the net asset value of SPII (less the value of SPII interests in us) and (b) the denominator of which is the sum of (i) the net asset value of SPII (less the value of SPII interests in us) and (ii) our net asset value. Under the Exchange Agreement, SPII Master was issued 59,186,007 common units based on the agreed exchange ratio, as applied to the net asset value of SPII and our net asset value as of November 30, 2008. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, the initial number of our common units issued to SPII Master was subject to adjustment (based on the application of the agreed exchange ratio to the audited net asset value of SPII and our net asset value as of December 31, 2008), by the issuance by us of additional common units to SPII Master or the cancellation by us of common units, in accordance with the agreed exchange ratio. In addition, under the Exchange Agreement, 1,870,564 of our common units were issued to SPII Master in exchange for an equal number of our common units that was held by SPII (and as a result became our treasury common units), which represented SPII Master's interest in us prior to the Exchange Transaction. On July 15, 2009, in order to implement the partial unwind, SPII Onshore surrendered, in exchange for a portion of the net assets of SPII, (i) 33,424,420 common units, which were subject to redemption, and (ii) its right to receive 6,108,812 common units to reflect the Purchase Price Adjustment, which would have become subject to redemption once issued. Effective July 15, 2009, in connection with the completion of the Exchange Transaction, we cancelled the 1,870,564 of our common units that were held by SPII.

Effective as of July 15, 2009, we granted to the Manager an option to purchase 4,965,690 common units, which is equal to 15% of the sum of the common units outstanding and the number of units booked to the deferred fee accounts, each as of July 15, 2009, as incentive based compensation for serving as our manager. The option has a per common unit exercise price of \$31.81 per common unit. Such exercise price declined to \$29.86 because of the April 1, 2010 distribution to unitholders and the exercise price declined to \$28.68 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders. Effective March 21, 2011, we granted to the Manager (i) an option to purchase 5,671 common units at an exercise price of \$16.89, per common unit, as based on the net asset value of the common units as of June 30, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$15.71 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders, (ii) an option to purchase 1,291 common units at an exercise price of \$18.80, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of September 30, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$17.62 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders, and (iii) an option to purchase 1,211 common units at an exercise price of \$20.03, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of December 31, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$18.85 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders. Such options are subject to adjustment for any cash distributions, and any distributions-in-kind, and any release to the former partners of SPH Onshore of amounts previously held in reserve to satisfy certain potential contingent liabilities and unknown expenses of SPH Onshore. Such options expired on December 31, 2011.

Effective as of July 10, 2010, SPH issued an aggregate of 32,134 common units to its independent directors at a per unit value of \$16.89, which was determined based on the net asset value of SPH common units as of June 30, 2010. Effective as of March 21, 2011, SPH issued to its independent directors an aggregate of 7,315 common units at a per unit value of \$18.80, which was determined based on the net asset value of SPH common units as of September 30, 2010 and an aggregate of 6,865 common units at a per unit value of \$20.03, which was determined based on the net asset value of SPH common units as of December 31, 2010. Each independent director may elect to be paid his compensation in cash or have all or a portion paid in that number of common units having a value equal to two times the amount of compensation earned. For the period July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2010 each independent director has elected to receive this compensation in common units.

Effective as of November 28, 2011, SPH issued an aggregate of 27,175 common units to its independent directors at a per unit value of \$13.80, which was determined based on the fair market value of SPH common units as of November 28, 2011.

With respect to the sales of our common stock and the option grant described above, we relied on the exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act as transactions by an issuer not involving a public offering.

Item 11. Description of Registrant's Securities to be Registered

Description of Common Units

Common Units

The common units represent limited partner interests in SPH. The holders of common units are entitled to participate in our distributions and exercise the rights or privileges available to unitholders under the Partnership Agreement. For a description of the rights and privileges of limited partners under our Partnership Agreement, including voting rights, see "Material Provisions of Steel Partners Holdings L.P. Partnership Agreement".

Transfer of Partnership Interests

Except as provided below, no transfer of any partnership interests shall be made if such transfer would (i) violate the then applicable U.S. federal or state securities laws or rules and regulations of the SEC, any state securities commission, or any other governmental authority with jurisdiction over such transfer, (ii) terminate the existence or qualification of us under the laws of the jurisdiction of its formation, (iii) cause us to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise to be taxed as an entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes (to the extent not already so treated or taxed) or (iv) cause us to be subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act.

The Board of Directors may impose restrictions on the transfer of partnership interests if it receives an opinion of counsel that such restrictions are necessary to avoid a significant risk of (i) us becoming taxable as a corporation or otherwise becoming taxable as an entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes or (ii) us being subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act. The Board of Directors may impose such restrictions by amending the Partnership Agreement; provided however, that any amendment that would result in the delisting or suspension of trading of any class of limited partner interests on the principal national securities exchange on which such class of limited partner interests is then traded must be approved, prior to such amendment being effected, by the approval by the vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of outstanding voting units (excluding voting units owned by us, the General Partner and persons we control).

Nothing contained in the Partnership Agreement precludes the settlement of any transactions involving partnership interests entered into through the facilities of any national securities exchange on which such partnership interests are listed for trading.

The Partnership Agreement contains specific provisions that are intended to comply with regulatory limitations on the ownership of our securities as a result of our ownership of WebBank. If, absent regulatory approval, at any time any person or group, other than (i) the General Partner, the Manager and their respective affiliates, and (ii) a person or group that acquires 10% or more of any common units with the prior approval of the Board of Directors, acquires, in the aggregate, beneficial ownership of 10% or more of any class of common units then outstanding, that person or group will lose voting rights with respect to all of its common units in excess of 9.9%, and such common units may not be voted on any matter and will not be considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders (unless otherwise required by law), calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes. Limited partnership interests owned by us or our subsidiaries will not be considered to be outstanding.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company LLC served as registrar and transfer agent for our common units. You may contact the registrar and transfer agent at the following address: 59 Maiden Lane, Plaza Level, New York, New York 10038, Telephone: (800) 937-5449.

Material Provisions of Steel Partners Holdings L.P. Partnership Agreement

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the Partnership Agreement. We summarize the provisions of the Partnership Agreement regarding the transfer of common units above. See "Description of Common Units—Transfer of Partnership Interests".

Issuance of Additional Securities

We may, with the approval of the Board of Directors, issue additional securities. Such securities may be issued in one or more classes, or one or more series of any such classes. The issuance of additional securities will be subject to the rules of any exchange upon which our securities may be listed.

Allocations

Each item of our income, gain, loss and deduction is determined on an annual basis and prorated on a monthly basis and is allocated to the General Partner and the unitholders, or together, the "Partners", as of the opening of the national securities exchange on which the common units are listed or admitted to trading on the first business day of each month; provided, however, that gain or loss on a sale or other disposition of any of our assets or any other extraordinary item of income or loss realized and recognized other than in the ordinary course of business, as determined by the Board of Directors, is allocated to the unitholders as of the opening of the national securities exchange on which the common units are listed or admitted to trading on the first business day of the month in which such income, gain, deduction or loss is recognized for federal income tax purposes. The Board of Directors may revise, alter or otherwise modify such methods of allocation to the extent permitted or required by Section 706 of the Code, and the regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder.

Distributions

The Board of Directors has the right to authorize distributions, in its sole discretion, which may be made in cash or in kind to the Partners pro rata according to their respective percentage interests in us. We currently have no plan to make any distributions in excess of the Target Distribution.

General Partner

The General Partner, through the Board of Directors, manages certain of our operations, activities and assets, and has delegated certain management duties to the Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement. The Board of Directors is authorized in general to perform all acts that it determines to be necessary or appropriate to carry out our purposes and to conduct our business.

The Partnership Agreement provides that, whenever the Board of Directors is permitted or required to make a decision in its sole discretion or that it deems necessary or appropriate in managing our operations and activities, except as otherwise provided in the Partnership Agreement, it will make such decisions in its sole discretion and will be entitled to consider only such interests and factors as it desires, will have no duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of or factors affecting us or any of our unitholders, and will not be subject to any different standards imposed by the Partnership Agreement, the Delaware Limited Partnership Act or under any other law, rule or regulation or in equity.

The General Partner has a Board of Directors that is elected annually by the unitholders, as provided in the Partnership Agreement and described below. The unitholders have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business and therefore have limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our business. The voting rights of the unitholders are limited as set forth in the Partnership Agreement and in the Delaware Limited Partnership Act.

Power of Attorney

Each unitholder, and each person who acquires a limited partner interest in accordance with the Partnership Agreement, granted to the General Partner and, if appointed, a liquidator, a power of attorney to, among other things, execute and file documents required for our qualification, continuance, dissolution or termination. The power of attorney also granted the General Partner the authority to amend, and to make consents and waivers under, the Partnership Agreement and certificate of limited partnership, in each case in accordance with the Partnership Agreement.

Board of Directors

The number of directors that constitutes the whole Board of Directors is seven and the Board of Directors must consist of not less than five and not more than nine directors. The Board of Directors must consist of at least a majority of independent directors and the Manager has two representatives serving as directors (Warren G. Lichtenstein and Jack Howard). Subject to these requirements, the number of directors will be fixed from time to time exclusively pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, provided that no decrease in the number of directors constituting the Board of Directors will shorten the term of any incumbent director. The Board of Directors has an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, each composed solely of independent directors. The Board of Directors may designate such other committees as it deems appropriate or as may be required by any national securities exchange on which the common units are listed for trading, to serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

Each director will hold office for a one-year term and until such director's successor has been duly elected and qualified, or until such director's earlier death, resignation or removal. Any vacancy on the Board of Directors (including, without limitation, any vacancy caused by an increase in the number of directors on the Board of Directors) other than a vacancy created by the removal of a director by the unitholders, as provided below, may be filled only by a majority of the directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director. A director may be removed, at any time, but only for cause, upon the affirmative vote of the unitholders holding a majority of the voting power of the outstanding limited partner interests and any vacancy on the Board of Directors created by such removal is to be filled by a vote of the unitholders at a meeting of the unitholders or by written consent in accordance with the Partnership Agreement.

Except as provided in the Partnership Agreement or otherwise required by the Delaware Limited Partnership Act, each director has the same fiduciary duties and obligations to us and the unitholders as a director of a Delaware corporation has to such corporation and its stockholders, as if such directors were directors of a Delaware corporation.

Meetings; Voting

The Partnership Agreement provides that an annual meeting of the unitholders for the election of directors to the Board of Directors will be held each year at such date and time as determined by the Board of Directors. Notice of the annual meeting must be given not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days prior to the date of such meeting.

The unitholders will vote together as a single class for the election of directors. The unitholders entitled to vote will elect by a plurality of the votes cast at such meeting persons to serve as directors on the Board of Directors who are nominated in accordance with the provisions of the Partnership Agreement. The exercise by a unitholder of the right to elect the directors and any other rights afforded to such unitholder under the Partnership Agreement will be in such unitholder's capacity as a unitholder of SPH and are not intended to cause a unitholder to be deemed to be taking part in the management and control of our business and affairs.

Each record holder of a common unit is entitled to one vote per common unit. However, the Partnership Agreement contains specific provisions that are intended to comply with regulatory limitations on the ownership of our securities as a result of our ownership of WebBank. If, absent regulatory approval, at any time any person or group, other than (i) the General Partner, the Manager and their respective affiliates, and (ii) a person or group that acquires 10% or more of any common units with the prior approval of the Board of Directors, acquires, in the aggregate, beneficial ownership of 10% or more of any class of common units then outstanding, that person or group will lose voting rights with respect to all of its common units in excess of 9.9%, and such common units may not be voted on any matter and will not be considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders (unless otherwise required by law), calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes. Limited partnership interests owned by us or our subsidiaries will not be considered to be outstanding.

Any common units held for its own account by a unitholder that is a bank holding company or a financial holding company, as defined in the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, or the "BHCA", or a non-bank subsidiary of such holding company and that received its common units as a distribution by SPII Master or any of its affiliates following the Exchange Transaction, or a "BHC Partner", that is determined at the time of admission of such BHC Partner to be in excess of 4.99% (or such lesser or greater percentage as may be permitted under Section 4(c)(6) of the BHCA or other applicable law) of the total common units, excluding, for purposes of calculating this percentage, portions of any other common units that are deemed to be non-voting interests, shall be non-voting interests (whether or not subsequently transferred in whole or in part to any other person except if such common units are (i) sold to the public in an offering registered under the Securities Act; (ii) in a transaction pursuant to Rule 144 or Rule 144A under the Securities Act in which no person acquires more than 2% of SPH's total common units; or (iii) in a single transaction to a third party who acquires at least a majority of SPH's total common units without regard to the transfer of any non-voting interests. Upon the admission of any additional unitholder to the partnership or any reduction of the total outstanding common units (whether as a result of repurchases common units by us or otherwise), recalculation of the common units held by all BHC Partners shall be made, and only that portion of the total common units held by each BHC Partner (which shall include, solely for the purpose of calculating the total common units of such BHC Partner, any common units other than a non-voting interest previously transferred by such BHC Partner to a person who was a unitholder at the time of transfer) that is determined as of the date of such admission or reduction to be in excess of 4.99% (or such lesser or greater percentage as may be permitted under Section 4(c)(6) of the BHCA or other applicable law) of the total outstanding common units, excluding non-voting interests as of such date, shall be a non-voting interest. Non-voting interests are not entitled to be voted on any matter and are not considered to be outstanding when, among other things, sending notices of a meeting of unitholders to vote on any matter (unless otherwise required by law), calculating required votes, or for determining the presence of a quorum.

The Partnership Agreement provides that any action that may be taken at a meeting of the unitholders may be taken without a meeting if an approval in writing describing the action so taken is signed by holders of the number of units that would be necessary to authorize or take that action at a meeting at which all the unitholders were present and voted. The Board of Directors or unitholders holding 50.1% or more of the outstanding common units will be entitled to call special meetings of the unitholders. Unitholders will be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy at meetings. The unitholders holding a majority of the voting power of the outstanding limited partner interests of the class or classes for which a meeting was called (including outstanding limited partner interests deemed owned by the General Partner), represented in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum unless any action by the unitholders requires approval by holders of a greater percentage of the voting power of such limited partner interests, in which case the quorum will be the greater percentage.

Nomination of Directors and Proposals of Other Business

The Partnership Agreement provides that nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors and the proposal of other business to be considered by the unitholders may be made at an annual meeting of the unitholders only (i) pursuant to the Board of Directors' notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto), (ii) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors or any committee thereof or (iii) by any unitholder who (a) was a record holder at the time the notice provided for in the Partnership Agreement is delivered to the Board of Directors, (b) is entitled to vote at the meeting and (iii) complies with the notice procedures set forth in the Partnership Agreement.

For any nominations or other business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a unitholder, the unitholder must give timely notice thereof in writing to the Board of Directors. The notice must contain certain information as specified in the Partnership Agreement. To be timely, a unitholder's notice will have to be delivered to the Board of Directors not later than the close of business on the 90th day, nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day, prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting (provided, however, that in the event that the date of the annual meeting is more than 30 days before or more than 70 days after such anniversary date, notice by the unitholder must be so delivered not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the tenth day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made by us or the Board of Directors). The public announcement of an adjournment or postponement of an annual meeting will not commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of a unitholder's notice as described above.

In the event that the number of directors to be elected to the Board of Directors is increased effective at the annual meeting and there is no public announcement by us or the Board of Directors naming the nominees for the additional directorships at least 100 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, a unitholder's notice will also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for the additional directorships, if it is delivered to the Board of Directors not later than the close of business on the tenth day following the day on which such public announcement is first made by us or the Board of Directors.

The Partnership Agreement provides that nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors may also be made at a special meeting of unitholders at which directors are to be elected in accordance with the provisions of the Partnership Agreement.

Only such persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Partnership Agreement will be eligible to be elected at an annual or special meeting of unitholders to serve as directors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless otherwise required by law, if the unitholder (or a qualified representative of the unitholder) does not appear at the annual or special meeting of unitholders to present a nomination, such nomination will be disregarded notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such vote may have been received by the Board of Directors or us.

The Partnership Agreement provides that in addition to the provisions described in the Partnership Agreement, a unitholder must also comply with all applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder; provided, however, that any references in the Partnership Agreement to the Exchange Act or the rules promulgated thereunder are not intended to and will not limit any requirements applicable to nominations pursuant to the Partnership Agreement, and compliance with the Partnership Agreement will be the exclusive means for a unitholder to make nominations.

Poison Pill and Staggered Board

The Board of Directors may not adopt a "poison pill" or unitholder or other similar rights plan with respect to us or provide for a classified board of directors without both the approval of the majority of independent directors of the Board of Directors and the approval by the vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of outstanding voting units (excluding voting units owned by us, the General Partner and persons they control).

Limitations on Voting Rights

The Partnership Agreement contains specific provisions that are intended to comply with regulatory limitations on the ownership of our securities as a result of our ownership of WebBank. If, absent regulatory approval, at any time any person or group, other than (i) the General Partner, the Manager and their respective affiliates, and (ii) a person or group that acquires 10% or more of any common units with the prior approval of the Board of Directors, acquires, in the aggregate, beneficial ownership of 10% or more of any class of common units then outstanding, that person or group will lose voting rights with respect to all of its common units in excess of 9.9%, and such common units may not be voted on any matter and will not be considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders (unless otherwise required by law), calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes. Limited partnership interests owned by us or our subsidiaries will not be considered to be outstanding.

Amendment of the Partnership Agreement

General

Amendments to the Partnership Agreement may not be proposed except by or with the consent of the Board of Directors. To adopt a proposed amendment (other than an amendment that does not require unitholder approval, as discussed below), the Board of Directors must seek the written approval of unitholders holding a majority of the voting power of the outstanding voting units (including voting units held by the General Partner and its affiliates), unless a greater or different percentage is required under the Partnership Agreement or Delaware law, or call a meeting of the unitholders to consider and vote upon the proposed amendment.

Prohibited Amendments

The Partnership Agreement provides that no amendment may be made that would:

- (1) enlarge the obligations of any unitholder without its consent, except an amendment (other than an amendment that is permitted to be adopted solely by the Board of Directors or an amendment involving certain business combinations) that would have a material adverse effect on the rights or preferences of any class of partnership interests in relation to other classes of partnership interests that is approved by the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding partnership interests of the type or class of partnership interests so affected (including partnership interests held by the General Partner and its affiliates);
- (2) enlarge the obligations of, restrict in any way any action by or rights of, or reduce in any way the amounts distributable, reimbursable or otherwise payable by us to the General Partner or any of its affiliates without the consent of the Board of Directors, which consent may be given or withheld in its sole discretion; or

(3) result in us, or the General Partner or its directors, officers, trustees or agents having a material risk of being in any manner subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act, the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or “plan asset” regulations adopted under the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), regardless of whether such are substantially similar to plan asset regulations currently applied or proposed by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Except pursuant to an amendment that is permitted to be adopted solely by the Board of Directors, the provision of the Partnership Agreement containing the foregoing prohibitions may be amended only upon the approval of the unitholders holding at least 90% of the voting power of the outstanding voting units (including voting units held by the General Partner and its affiliates).

No Unitholder Approval

The Board of Directors has the right generally to make amendments to the Partnership Agreement or certificate of limited partnership without the approval of any unitholder to reflect:

- (1) a change in the name of SPH, the location of our principal place of business, our registered agent or its registered office;
- (2) the admission, substitution, withdrawal or removal of Partners in accordance with the Partnership Agreement;
- (3) a change that the Board of Directors determines in its sole discretion is necessary or appropriate for us to qualify or to continue our qualification as a limited partnership or a partnership in which the unitholders have limited liability under the laws of any state or other jurisdiction or to ensure that we will not be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxed as an entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- (4) a change that the Board of Directors determines in its sole discretion to be necessary or appropriate to address changes in U.S. federal income tax regulations, legislation or interpretation;
- (5) an amendment that is necessary, in a written opinion of counsel that is acceptable to a majority of the independent directors of the Board of Directors, to prevent the partnership or the General Partner or its directors, officers, agents or trustees, from having a material risk of being in any manner subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act, the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or “plan asset” regulations adopted under ERISA, whether or not substantially similar to plan asset regulations currently applied or proposed by the U.S. Department of Labor;
- (6) an amendment that the Board of Directors determines is necessary for the Board of Directors to elect to treat us as an association or as a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal (and applicable state) income tax purposes, if the Board of Directors determines in its sole discretion that it is no longer in our best interests to continue as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- (7) an amendment that the Board of Directors determines in its sole discretion to be necessary or appropriate for the creation, authorization or issuance of any class or series of partnership securities or options, rights, warrants or appreciation rights relating to partnership securities;
- (8) an amendment expressly permitted in the Partnership Agreement to be made by the Board of Directors acting alone;
- (9) an amendment effected, necessitated or contemplated by an agreement of merger, consolidation or other business combination that has been approved under the terms of the Partnership Agreement;
- (10) an amendment that in the sole discretion of the Board of Directors is necessary or appropriate to reflect and account for the formation by SPH of, or its investment in, any corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or other entity, in connection with the conduct by us of activities permitted by the Partnership Agreement;

(11) a change in our fiscal year or taxable year and related changes;

(12) a merger with or conversion or conveyance to another limited liability entity that is newly formed and has no assets, liabilities or operations at the time of the merger, conversion or conveyance other than those it receives by way of the merger, conversion or conveyance, subject to certain conditions; or

(13) any other amendments substantially similar to any of the matters described in (1) through (12) above or (1) through (5) below.

In addition, the Partnership Agreement provides that the Board of Directors may make amendments to the Partnership Agreement without the approval of any unitholder if those amendments, in the discretion of the Board of Directors:

(1) do not adversely affect the unitholders considered as a whole (including any particular class of partnership interests as compared to other classes of partnership interests) in any material respect;

(2) are necessary or appropriate to satisfy any requirements, conditions or guidelines contained in any opinion, directive, order, ruling or regulation of any federal or state or non-U.S. agency or judicial authority or contained in any federal or state or non-U.S. statute (including the Delaware Limited Partnership Act);

(3) are necessary or appropriate to facilitate the trading of limited partner interests or to comply with any rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of any securities exchange on which the limited partner interests are or will be listed for trading;

(4) are necessary or appropriate for any action taken by the Board of Directors relating to splits or combinations of units under the provisions of the Partnership Agreement; or

(5) are required to effect the intent of the provisions of the Partnership Agreement or are otherwise contemplated by the Partnership Agreement.

Opinion of Counsel and Unitholder Approval

The Board of Directors will not be required to obtain an opinion of counsel that an amendment will not result in a loss of limited liability to the unitholders for amendments described above under "No Unitholder Approval." No other amendments to the Partnership Agreement (other than an amendment pursuant to a merger, sale or other disposition of assets effected in accordance with the provisions described under "Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets") will become effective without the approval of the unitholders holding at least 90% of the voting power of the outstanding voting units (including voting units held by the General Partner and its affiliates), unless we obtain an opinion of counsel that is acceptable to a majority of the independent directors of the Board of Directors to the effect that the amendment will not affect the limited liability of any of the unitholders under the Delaware Limited Partnership Act.

In addition to the above restrictions, any amendment (other than an amendment that may be adopted solely by the Board of Directors or an amendment involving certain business combinations) that would have a material adverse effect on the rights or preferences of any class of partnership interests in relation to other classes of partnership interests will also require the approval of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding partnership interests of the class so affected (including partnership interests held by the General Partner and its affiliates).

In addition, any amendment that reduces the voting percentage required to take any action under the Partnership Agreement will require approval by the affirmative vote of unitholders or holders of outstanding voting units (including voting units held by the General Partner and its affiliates) whose aggregate outstanding voting units constitute not less than the voting percentage sought to be reduced.

Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets

The Partnership Agreement generally prohibits the Board of Directors, without the prior approval by the vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of outstanding voting units (excluding voting units owned by us, the General Partner and persons they control), from causing us to directly or indirectly (through any other entity or person, by derivative, lease, license, joint venture or otherwise) to, among other things, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or any substantial part of our assets in a single transaction or a series of related transactions, including by way of merger, consolidation or other business combination. However, the Board of Directors may mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or grant a security interest in all or substantially all of our assets (including for the benefit of persons other than us or our subsidiaries) without that approval. The Board of Directors may also sell all or substantially all of our assets under any forced sale of any or all of our assets pursuant to the foreclosure or other realization upon those encumbrances without that approval.

The Board of Directors may, without unitholder approval, convert or merge SPH or any of our subsidiaries into, or convey all of our assets to, a newly formed limited liability entity that has no assets, liabilities or operations at the time of the merger, conversion or conveyance other than those it receives by way of the merger, conversion or conveyance if (i) the Board of Directors receives an opinion of counsel acceptable to a majority of the independent directors that the merger or conveyance, as the case may be, would not result in the loss of the limited liability of any unitholder, (ii) the sole purpose of the conversion, merger or conveyance is to effect a mere change in our legal form into another limited liability entity, to effect a change in the jurisdiction of organization of us into a new jurisdiction of organization, including any foreign jurisdiction, or to cause us to be taxable as a corporation. The holders of the units will not be entitled to dissenters' rights of appraisal under the Partnership Agreement or the Delaware Limited Partnership Act in the event of a merger or consolidation, a sale of substantially all of our assets or any other transaction or event.

Election to be Treated as a Corporation

If the Board of Directors determines in its sole discretion that it is no longer in our best interests to continue as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Board of Directors will be entitled to elect to treat us as an association or as a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal (and applicable state) income tax purposes or to cause us to transfer our assets, subject to our liabilities, to a corporation in exchange for stock of the corporation and to transition such stock to our Partners pursuant to the liquidation of SPH.

Dissolution

We will dissolve upon:

- (1) the election of the Board of Directors to dissolve us, if approved by a majority of the Board of Directors after December 31, 2011 or such earlier date with the consent of the Manager;
- (2) the election of the Board of Directors to dissolve us, if approved by the unitholders holding at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the voting power of our outstanding voting units (including voting units held by the General Partner and its affiliates); provided, however that such action will not take effect until after December 31, 2011;
- (3) there being no unitholders, unless we are continued without dissolution in accordance with the Delaware Limited Partnership Act;
- (4) the entry of a decree of judicial dissolution of SPH pursuant to the Delaware Limited Partnership Act; or
- (5) the withdrawal or removal of the General Partner or any other event that results in its ceasing to be the General Partner other than by reason of a transfer of its general partner interests or withdrawal or removal of the General Partner following approval and admission of a successor, in each case in accordance with the Partnership Agreement.

Upon a dissolution under clause (5) above, the holders of a majority of the voting power of our outstanding voting units will have the right to elect, within specific time limitations, to continue our business without dissolution on the same terms and conditions described in the Partnership Agreement by appointing as a successor general partner an individual or entity approved by the unitholders holding a majority of the voting power of the outstanding voting units, subject to our receipt of an opinion of counsel to the effect that:

- (1) the action would not result in the loss of limited liability of any unitholder; and
- (2) neither us nor any successor limited partnership would be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise be taxable as an entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the exercise of that right to continue.

Liquidation and Distribution of Proceeds

Upon our dissolution, unless we are continued as a new limited partnership, the liquidator authorized to wind up our affairs will, subject to the Partnership Agreement and the Delaware Limited Partnership Act, liquidate our assets and apply the proceeds of the liquidation first to discharge our liabilities as provided in the Partnership Agreement and by law and thereafter to the Partners pro rata according to the percentages of their respective partnership interests as of a record date selected by the liquidator. The liquidator may defer liquidation or distribution of our assets for a reasonable period of time if it determines that an immediate sale or distribution of all or some of such assets would be impractical or would cause undue loss to the Partners. The liquidator may also distribute assets in kind, in whole or in part, if it determines that a sale would be impractical or would cause undue loss to the Partners.

Special Provisions Regarding Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties

The Partnership Agreement generally provides that resolutions of conflicts of interest between the Manager or any of its affiliates, on the one hand, and us on the other, not approved by the majority of disinterested directors of the Board of Directors or by a conflicts committee established by the Board of Directors or not approved by the vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the outstanding voting units (excluding voting units owned by us, the General Partner and persons they control), must be:

- on terms no less favorable to us than those generally provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or
- “fair and reasonable” to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships between the parties involved (including other transactions that may be particularly favorable or advantageous to us).

Fiduciary duties owed to us and unitholders by the General Partner are prescribed by Delaware law and the Partnership Agreement. The Delaware Limited Partnership Act provides that Delaware limited partnerships may in their partnership agreements expand, restrict or eliminate the duties (including fiduciary duties) otherwise owed by a general partner to limited partners and the partnership.

The Partnership Agreement contains various provisions modifying, restricting and eliminating the duties (including fiduciary duties) that might otherwise be owed by the General Partner. The Partnership Agreement contains provisions that waive or consent to conduct by the General Partner and its affiliates that might otherwise raise issues about compliance with fiduciary duties or applicable law. For example, the Partnership Agreement provides that when the General Partner, in its capacity as the general partner, is permitted to or required to make a decision in its “sole discretion” or “discretion” or that it deems “necessary or appropriate” or “necessary or advisable” or under a grant of similar authority or latitude, except as otherwise provided in the Partnership Agreement, then the General Partner will be entitled to make such decision in its sole discretion, and to consider only such interests and factors as it desires, and will have no duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of or factors affecting us or the Partners, and will not be subject to any other or different standards imposed by us or the Partners, and will not be subject to any other or different standards imposed by the Partnership Agreement, any other agreement, contemplated thereby, under the Delaware Limited Partnership Act, or under any other law, rule or regulation or in equity.

Corporate Opportunities

The approval by the majority of disinterested directors of the Board of Directors or by a conflicts committee established by the Board of Directors is required for any pursuit by any director, the General Partner, the Manager or any of their respective affiliates, of any corporate opportunity of SPH.

Withdrawal or Removal of the General Partner

The General Partner's voluntary withdrawal will not constitute a violation of the Partnership Agreement, if (i) the General Partner gives at least 90 days' advance notice to the unitholders of its intention to withdraw and the withdrawal is approved by the vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the outstanding voting units (excluding voting units owned by us, the General Partner and persons they control) and furnishes an opinion of counsel acceptable to a majority of the independent directors regarding tax and limited liability matters, or (ii) at any time that the General Partner ceases to be the General Partner due to a transfer of all of its general partner interest, or removal, each in accordance with the Partnership Agreement.

If the General Partner gives notice of voluntary withdrawal, the unitholders holding a majority of the voting power of our outstanding voting units will be entitled to select a successor to that withdrawing General Partner. If, prior to the effective date of the General Partner's voluntary withdrawal, a successor is not elected, or is elected but we do not receive an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters, we will be dissolved, wound up and liquidated, unless within 90 days after that withdrawal, the unitholders holding a majority of the voting power of our outstanding voting units elect to continue our business on the same terms and conditions set forth in the Partnership Agreement by appointing a successor general partner; provided that the right of the unitholders holding a majority of the voting power of outstanding voting units to approve a successor general partner and to continue our business does not exist and may not be exercised unless we have received an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters. See "Dissolution" above.

The Partnership Agreement provides that the General Partner may be removed if such removal is approved by the vote of the unitholders holding at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the voting power of the outstanding voting units (including voting units held by the General Partner and its affiliates) and we receive an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters; provided, however that such action will not take effect until after December 31, 2011. Any removal of the General Partner will be subject to the approval of a successor general partner by the vote of the unitholders holding a majority of the voting power of our outstanding voting units (including voting units held by the General Partner and its affiliates).

In the event of removal of the General Partner under circumstances where cause exists, or withdrawal of the General Partner where that withdrawal violates the Partnership Agreement, a successor general partner will have the option to purchase the general partner interest of the departing general partner for a cash payment equal to its then fair market value. Under all other circumstances where a general partner withdraws or is removed by the unitholders, the departing general partner will have the option to require the successor general partner to purchase the general partner interest of the departing general partner for a cash payment equal to its then fair market value. In each case, this fair market value will be determined by agreement between the departing general partner and the successor general partner. If no agreement is reached within 30 days of the general partner's departure, an independent investment banking firm or other independent expert selected by the departing general partner and the successor general partner will determine the fair market value. If the departing general partner and the successor general partner cannot agree upon an expert within 45 days of the general partner's departure, then an expert chosen by agreement of the experts selected by each of them will determine the fair market value.

If the option described above is not exercised by either the departing general partner or the successor general partner, the departing general partner's general partner interest will automatically convert into common units pursuant to a valuation of those interests as determined by an investment banking firm or other independent expert selected in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

In addition, we will be required to reimburse the departing general partner for all amounts due the departing general partner, including without limitation all employee-related liabilities, including severance liabilities, incurred for the termination of any employees employed by the departing general partner or its affiliates for our benefit.

Transfer of General Partner Interests

Subject to certain conditions, we may not transfer all or any part of our interests in the General Partner, and the General Partner may not transfer all or any part of its general partner interest to a person (other than us or our subsidiary) unless such transfer (i) has been approved by the prior written consent or vote of unitholders holding at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the voting power of the outstanding voting units, or (ii) is of all, but not less than all, of its general partner interest to (a) an affiliate of the General Partner (other than an individual) or (b) subject to approval by a majority of the independent directors, another person (other than an individual) in connection with the merger or consolidation of the General Partner with or into another person (other than an individual) or the transfer by the General Partner of all, but not less than all, of its general partner interest to another person (other than an individual), or (iii) is the transfer by SPIIGP of the general partner interest to the General Partner pursuant to the terms of the Exchange Agreement. As a condition of the transfer by the General Partner of all or any part of its general partner interest to another person, the transferee must assume the rights and duties of the General Partner under the Partnership Agreement and agree to be bound by the provisions of the Partnership Agreement, and we must receive an opinion of counsel acceptable to the majority of independent directors regarding limited liability matters.

Redemption of Partnership Interests of Certain Unitholders

If at any time the Board of Directors obtains an opinion of counsel acceptable to the majority of independent directors to the effect that the ownership by a unitholder of a limited partner interest would cause us or the Board of Directors to be in violation of, or to the effect that such unitholder is in violation of, the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act, the U.S. Money Laundering Act of 1986, the U.S. International Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act of 2001, the USA Patriot Act, or any other law or regulation to which we, the Board of Directors, or such unitholder's investment in us may be subject from time to time, or, if at any time the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, determines that the ownership by a unitholder that is an ERISA unitholder (as such term is defined in the Partnership Agreement) would create a substantial likelihood that our assets would be deemed to be "plan assets" for purposes of ERISA or the Code, or, if at any time the General Partner, in its sole discretion, determines that the ownership by a unitholder would create a substantial likelihood that we would become subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act or if at any time a unitholder fails to furnish information requested within the 30-day period of such request, the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, may cause us to redeem the limited partner interest of such unitholder in accordance with the terms set forth in the Partnership Agreement.

Call Right

If at any time less than 10% of the then issued and outstanding limited partner interests of any class is held by persons other than the General Partner and its affiliates, the General Partner will have the right, which it may assign and transfer in whole or in part to any of its affiliates or to us, exercisable in its sole discretion, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the remaining limited partner interests of the class held by unaffiliated persons as of a record date to be selected by the General Partner, on at least 10 but not more than 60 days notice. The purchase price in the event of this purchase will be the greater of:

- (1) the current market price as of the date three days before the date the notice is mailed; and
- (2) the highest cash price paid by the General Partner or any of its affiliates for any limited partner interests of the class purchased within the 90 days preceding the date on which the General Partner first mails notice of its election to purchase those limited partner interests.

If the General Partner, any affiliate of the General Partner or we elect to exercise the right to purchase limited partner interests as set forth above, the holders of such limited partner interests will be entitled to appraisal rights.

Status as Unitholder

By transfer of common units in accordance with the Partnership Agreement, each transferee of common units will be admitted as a unitholder with respect to the common units transferred when such transfer and admission is reflected in our books and records.

Indemnification

Under the Partnership Agreement, in most circumstances we will indemnify the following persons, to the fullest extent permitted by law, from and against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, joint or several, expenses (including legal fees and expenses), judgments, fines, penalties, interest, settlements or other amounts:

- the General Partner;
- any departing general partner;
- the Manager;
- any person who is or was an affiliate of the General Partner, any departing general partner or the Manager;
- any person who is or was a member, partner, tax matters partner, officer, director, employee, agent, fiduciary or trustee of SPH or its subsidiaries, the General Partner, any departing general partner or the Manager or any affiliate of SPH or its subsidiaries, the General Partner, any departing general partner or the Manager;
- any person who is or was serving at the request of the General Partner, any departing general partner or the Manager or any affiliate of the General Partner, any departing general partner or the Manager, as an officer, director, employee, member, partner, tax matters partner, agent, fiduciary or trustee of another person; or
- any person designated by the General Partner in connection with activities of such person on behalf of us, WebFinancial or our subsidiaries, including but not limited to individuals who served as directors of WebFinancial.

We will provide this indemnification unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction determining that these persons acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud, willful misconduct or gross negligence. We will also provide this indemnification for criminal proceedings. Any indemnification under these provisions will only be made out of our assets. Unless it otherwise agrees, the General Partner will not be personally liable for, or have any obligation to contribute or loan funds or assets to us to enable it to effectuate, indemnification. We will be entitled to purchase insurance against liabilities asserted against and expenses incurred by persons for our activities, regardless of whether we would have the power to indemnify the person against liabilities under the Partnership Agreement.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, expenses (including legal fees and expenses) incurred by an indemnitee in appearing at, participating in or defending any claim, demand, action, suit or proceeding will, from time to time, be advanced by us prior to a final and non-appealable determination that such indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified upon receipt by us of an undertaking by or on behalf of the indemnitee to repay such amount if it ultimately shall be determined that the indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified.

Reimbursement of Expenses; Management Fees; Incentive Compensation

The Partnership Agreement requires us to reimburse the General Partner for all direct and indirect expenses of SPH and all direct and indirect expenses of the General Partner, including, without limitation, all director fees and expenses, all accounting and administrative expenses, all insurance costs and all indemnification obligations.

The Partnership Agreement also requires us to pay in a timely manner, all fees payable by it to the Manager in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions of the Management Agreement, and we must reimburse the Manager for all costs and expenses provided for in the Management Agreement.

The Manager is entitled to incentive compensation under the Management Agreement.

Books and Reports

The Board of Directors will be required to keep appropriate books and records with respect to our business at our principal offices or any other place designated by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion. The books and records will be maintained for both tax and financial reporting purposes on an accrual basis. For tax and financial reporting purposes, our year will end on December 31 each year.

We will make available to record holders of common units, within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, an annual report containing audited financial statements and a report on those financial statements by our independent public accountants. Except for our fourth quarter, we will also make available summary financial information within 90 days after the close of each quarter. Under the Partnership Agreement, we will be deemed to have made such annual reports and quarterly financial information available to each record holder of common units if we have either (i) filed the report or information with the SEC via its Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval system and such report or information is publicly available on such system or (ii) made such report or information available on any publicly available website maintained by us.

As soon as reasonably practicable after the end of each fiscal year, we will furnish to each Partner tax information (including IRS Schedule K-1), which describes on a U.S. dollar basis such Partner's share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our preceding taxable year.

Right to Inspect Books and Records

The Partnership Agreement provides that a unitholder may, not later than five days following the demand at such unitholder's expense, have furnished to it:

- promptly after becoming available, a copy of our U.S. federal, state and local income tax returns for each year; and
- copies of the Partnership Agreement, the certificate of limited partnership of SPH, related amendments and executed powers of attorney under which they have been executed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no unitholder is entitled to obtain a list of the names or addresses of the unitholders; provided, however, that if a unitholder has made or intends to make or is considering making a proxy solicitation in connection with a meeting of the unitholders or action by written consent, or otherwise desires to communicate with unitholders, then upon the written request by any unitholder or record holder of common units entitled to vote at the meeting or to execute a written consent and the execution of a customary confidentiality agreement and for the limited purpose set forth therein, the Board of Directors is to either (i) provide the requesting unitholder or record holder with a list of the names and addresses of the unitholders or (ii) mail the requesting unitholder's or record holder's materials to the unitholders in connection with such meeting of the unitholders or action by written consent.

The Board of Directors will have the right to keep confidential from the unitholders any information that the Board of Directors reasonably believes to be in the nature of trade secrets or other information the disclosure of which the Board of Directors believes is not in our best interests, could damage us or our business, or which we are required by law or by agreements with third parties to keep confidential (other than agreements with affiliates of SPH the primary purpose of which is to circumvent the obligations set forth above).

Item 12. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Section 17-108 of the Delaware Limited Partnership Act empowers a Delaware limited partnership to indemnify and hold harmless any partner or other person from and against all claims and demands whatsoever. See "Material Provisions of Steel Partners Holdings L.P. Partnership Agreement—Indemnification" for information regarding our agreement to indemnify the General Partner, officers, directors and affiliates of the General Partner and certain other specified persons.

As permitted by Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, the bylaws of the General Partner provide that the directors, managers, officers, employees or agents of the General Partner or of any direct or indirect member, partner or shareholder of the General Partner, shall not be personally liable for any losses, claims, damages, liabilities expenses, judgments, fines, settlements, and other amounts arising from any claims, demands, actions, suits or proceedings that relate to the operations of the General Partner, if they acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the General Partner and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful.

Under the Management Agreement, our Manager, its members, officers, employees, affiliates, agents and legal representatives are not liable for, and we have agreed to indemnify and hold harmless each such indemnified person from and against any loss or expense suffered by such indemnified person, including without limitations, any judgment, settlement, reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses incurred in connection with the defense of any actual or threatened action or proceeding, other than losses resulting from willful misconduct or gross negligence in the performance of such indemnified person's obligations and duties or by reason of such indemnified person's reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the Management Agreement.

Item 13. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The information required by this item is contained under the section "Financial Statements and Exhibits" of this Form 10 and is incorporated herein by reference. Financial Statements of Handy & Harman Ltd., our consolidated subsidiary, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 (audited) and related notes are filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Form 10 and are incorporated herein by reference. Financial Statements of Steel Excel Inc., our associated company, for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and for the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 and related notes are filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Form 10 and are incorporated herein by reference. Financial Statements of SL Industries, Inc., our associated company, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 (audited) and related notes are filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this Form 10 and are incorporated herein by reference. Financial Statements of Steel Partners II Liquidating Series Trust, for the years ended December 31, 2010, and 2009 (audited) and related notes are filed as Exhibit 99.4 to this Form 10 and are incorporated herein by reference. Financial Statements of SWH, Inc., our consolidated subsidiary, for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 (audited) and related notes are filed as Exhibit 99.5 to this Form 10 and are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

On October 28, 2009, our Board of Directors approved the appointment of Grant Thornton LLP to serve as our independent registered public accounting firm, and on January 22, 2010, Grant Thornton LLP was engaged to audit our 2009, 2008, and 2007 consolidated financial statements that reflect the accounting for the Exchange Transaction. Previously, Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell, P.C., was the independent registered public accounting firm of WebFinancial prior to the Exchange Transaction, and continues to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm of our wholly-owned subsidiary, WebBank.

In connection with the Exchange Transaction, SPII became our wholly-owned subsidiary effective as of January 1, 2009 and is reflected in the consolidated financial statements for all historical periods presented. Grant Thornton LLP has served as the auditor of SPII since 1998.

Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell, P.C.'s reports on WebFinancial's financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, or qualification or modification as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles. In addition, during the two most recent fiscal years and any subsequent interim period through January 22, 2010, there were no (i) disagreements with Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell, P.C. on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreement(s), if not resolved to the satisfaction of Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell, P.C., would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement(s) in connection with its report or (ii) reportable events of the type described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

During our two most recent fiscal years prior to engaging Grant Thornton LLP, we consulted with Grant Thornton LLP with respect to the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction: the accounting treatment to be applied to the Exchange Transaction and the related form of financial statements. We also consulted with Grant Thornton LLP in connection with our submissions to the SEC Staff regarding such matters. Grant Thornton LLP orally indicated that the transaction appeared to be a common control transaction, but given the complexity and uniqueness of the fact pattern and types of entities and different bases of accounting involved, recommended that we submit a pre-filing request to the SEC Staff to discuss our proposed accounting treatment. Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell, P.C. was not consulted regarding the accounting treatment to be applied to the Exchange Transaction and the related form of financial statements, nor our submissions to the SEC Staff.

During our two most recent fiscal years prior to its engagement, we did not consult with Grant Thornton LLP in regards to (i) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K), (ii) a reportable event of the type described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K or (iii) the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements.

We have provided Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell, P.C. with a copy of the foregoing disclosures and requested that Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell, P.C. furnish a letter addressed to the SEC stating whether it agreed with the above statements made by us. A copy of such letter, dated December 9, 2011, is filed as Exhibit 16.1 to this Registration Statement on Form 10, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Grant Thornton LP informed us that one of Grant Thornton International Ltd's member firms in the United Kingdom provided nominated advisor services to one of Steel Partners Holdings L.P.'s equity method investees during the period from September 1, 2010 through December 24, 2010, which is inconsistent with the auditor independence rules of Regulation S-X. Our Audit Committee and Grant Thornton LLP individually considered the impact that these non-audit services may have had on Grant Thornton LLP's independence with respect to us. Both our Audit Committee and Grant Thornton LLP concluded that these non-audit services would not impair Grant Thornton LLP's ability to exercise objective and impartial judgment on issues encompassed within the audit of our financial statements.

Item 15. Financial Statements and Exhibits

- (a) List of Financial Statements and Schedules.

See the index to consolidated financial statements set forth on page F-1.

- (b) Exhibits.

The following documents are filed as exhibits hereto:

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Certificate of Limited Partnership.*
3.2	Amendment to the Certificate of Limited Partnership, dated April 2, 2009.*
3.3	Amendment to the Certificate of Limited Partnership, dated January 20, 2010.*
3.4	Amendment to the Certificate of Limited Partnership, dated October 15, 2010.*
3.5	Third Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Steel Partners Holdings L.P., dated as of July 14, 2009.*
10.1	Second Amended and Restated Management Agreement by and between Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and Steel Partners LLC, dated July 14, 2009.*
10.2	Third Amended and Restated Management Agreement by and between Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and Steel Partners LLC, dated January 1, 2012.*
10.3	License Agreement by and between Steel Partners LLC and Steel Partners Holdings L.P., dated January 1, 2009.*
10.4	Assignment and Assumption Agreement by and among Steel Partners II (Offshore) Ltd., WGL Capital Corp. and Steel Partners Holdings L.P., dated July 15, 2009.*
10.5	Second Amended and Restated Deferred Fee Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2002, as amended and restated as of January 1, 2005, and as further amended and restated as of July 15, 2009, by and between Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and WGL Capital Corp.*
10.6	Investor Services Agreement by and among Steel Partners Holdings L.P., Steel Partners LLC and WGL Capital Corp., dated July 15, 2009.*

10.7	Advance Agreement by and between Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and Steel Partners II Master Fund L.P., dated June 28, 2009.*
10.8	Amended and Restated Services Agreement by and between Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and SP Corporate Services, LLC, effective as of dated July 15, 2009.*
10.9	Letter Agreement by and between Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and Steel Partners II GP LLC, dated July 15, 2009.*
10.10	Management Services Agreement by and between SP Corporate Services LLC and Handy & Harman Ltd. and Handy & Harman Group Ltd., dated as of January 1, 2012.*
16.1	Letter, dated December 9, 2011, from Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell, P.C.*
21	Subsidiaries of Steel Partners Holdings L.P.*
99.1	Financial Statements of Handy & Harman Ltd.*
99.2	Financial Statements of Steel Excel Inc.*
99.3	Financial Statements of SL Industries, Inc.*
99.4	Financial Statements of Steel Partners II Liquidating Series Trust.*
99.5	Financial Statements of SWH, Inc.*

* Previously filed.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
Steel Partners Holdings L.P.	
Reports of Independent Certified Public Accountants	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009	F-5
Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, and periods July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2010, and periods July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008	F-9
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital and Comprehensive Income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2010, and periods July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008	F-12
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-14
Reports of Independent Certified Public Accountants	F-110
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010	F-114
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010	F-116
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010	F-117
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital and Comprehensive Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2011	F-119
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	F-120
Pro Forma Financial Information for Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and subsidiaries	
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements	F-167
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations for the nine months Ended September 30, 2011	F-168
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2010	F-169
Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information	F-170

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Partners of
Steel Partners Holdings L.P.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and subsidiaries (the "Company") (a Delaware limited partnership) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the periods July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and January 1, 2009 through July 15, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the consolidated financial statements of WebFinancial Holding Corporation and Subsidiaries, which statements reflect total assets of 8.1 percent as of December 31, 2010, and total revenues of 2.6 percent for the year ended December 31, 2010, of the related consolidated totals. We did not audit the consolidated financial statements of WebBank and Subsidiary (a consolidated subsidiary), which statements reflect total assets of 8.9 percent as of December 31, 2009, and total revenues of 20.8 percent, and 4.7 percent and 0.9 percent for the period July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009, for the period January 1, 2009 through July 15, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively, of the related consolidated totals. Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for WebFinancial Holding Corporation and Subsidiaries and WebBank and Subsidiary, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the reports of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the periods July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and January 1, 2009 through July 15, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, effective July 16, 2009, the Company entered into a transaction that resulted in the retrospective combination of entities under common control.

Also as discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's previously issued consolidated financial statements have been restated.



New York, New York
December 2, 2011

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
WebFinancial Holding Corporation and subsidiaries

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of WebFinancial Holding Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, equity and cash flows for the year then ended. WebFinancial Holding Corporation's management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of WebFinancial Holding Corporation as of December 31, 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ HANSEN, BARNETT & MAXWELL, P.C.

Salt Lake City, Utah
April 27, 2011



Registered with the Public Company
Accounting Oversight Board

5 Triad Center, Suite 750, Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1128
TEL 801-532-2200 FAX 801-532-7944 www.hbmcpcas.com

ADDING VALUE | NOT COMPLEXITY

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
WebBank and subsidiary

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of WebBank and subsidiary as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of WebBank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of WebBank as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ HANSEN, BARNETT & MAXWELL, P.C.

Salt Lake City, Utah
June 8, 2010



Registered with the Public Company
Accounting Oversight Board

5 Triad Center, Suite 750, Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1128
TEL 801-532-2200 FAX 801-532-7944 www.hbmcps.com

ADDING VALUE | NOT COMPLEXITY

Steel Partners Holdings L.P.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands)

	December 31,	
	2010 (as Restated)	2009 (as Restated)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 180,684	\$ 114,247
Restricted cash	143,698	481
Investments at fair value	71,872	200,015
Financial instruments	13,772	-
Trade and other receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,198 in 2010)	67,747	16,286
Receivable from related party	1,463	1,463
Loans receivable, net	16,408	16,963
Inventories	50,822	-
Deferred income taxes	4,700	1,256
Prepaid and other current assets	10,087	8,460
Assets of discontinued operations	33,306	129,133
Total current assets	594,559	488,304
Long-term loans receivable	11,919	16,261
Goodwill	16,212	81
Other intangibles	125,271	-
Other non-current assets (\$7,668 and \$8,080 measured at fair value in 2010 and 2009)	26,456	8,080
Property, plant and equipment, net	91,625	106
Investments in associated companies (\$127,613 and \$97,442 measured at fair value in 2010 and 2009)	163,270	121,148
Other investments at fair value - related party	62,553	97,923
Total Assets	\$ 1,091,865	\$ 731,903

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Steel Partners Holdings L.P.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands except common units)
(continued)

	December 31,	
	2010 (as Restated)	2009 (as Restated)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 37,959	\$ 2,883
Accrued liabilities	37,527	-
Current portion of distribution payable	29,869	49,102
Financial instruments	143,917	-
Dividends and interest payable	-	319
Deposits	29,102	14,111
Payable to related parties	6,330	5,908
Current portion of pension liability	14,900	-
Short-term debt	42,890	-
Current portion of long-term debt	4,452	-
Other current liabilities	5,721	3,637
Liabilities of discontinued operations	9,997	100,544
Total current liabilities	362,664	176,504
Long-term deposits	32,690	36,103
Deferred fee liability to related party	64,854	58,586
Long-term portion of distribution payable	-	29,869
Long-term debt (includes \$580 to a related party)	91,984	-
Accrued pension liability	98,104	-
Deferred income taxes	3,333	-
Other liabilities	7,924	-
Total Liabilities	661,553	301,062
Commitments and Contingencies	-	-
Capital:		
Partners' capital (common units: 25,251,554 in 2010 and 25,219,420 in 2009 issued and outstanding, after deducting 2,726,030 held in treasury, at cost of \$47,107)	397,970	363,571
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,762	53,342
Total	405,732	416,913
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	24,580	13,928
Total Capital	430,312	430,841
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$ 1,091,865	\$ 731,903

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Steel Partners Holdings L.P.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands except units and per unit data)

	2010 (as Restated)	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (as Restated)	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Revenue				
Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other:				
Diversified industrial net sales	\$ 385,805	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Financial services revenue	10,803	2,997	2,326	6,533
Investment and other income (loss)	4,007	1,859	(78)	12,891
Net investment gains (losses)	24,050	9,568	(23)	4,021
	<u>424,665</u>	<u>14,424</u>	<u>2,225</u>	<u>23,445</u>
Investment Operations (see Notes 2 and 23):				
Dividends, net of foreign dividend taxes withheld of \$185 in 2009 and \$3,325 in 2008:				
Non-affiliate investments	-	-	191	5,337
Affiliate investments	-	-	1,329	8,442
Control investments	-	-	2,443	3,807
Interest:				
Non-affiliate investments	-	-	-	384
Affiliate investments	-	-	1,128	400
Control investments	-	-	6,790	21,108
Other	-	-	133	6,618
Other income-Non-affiliate investments:				
Control investments	-	-	-	1,065
Other	-	-	-	(836)
Net realized gains (losses):				
Non-affiliate investments	-	-	40,177	119,838
Affiliate investments	-	-	(117,690)	(139,911)
Control investments	-	-	(8,310)	-
Other	-	-	26,788	7,810
Change in unrealized gains (losses), investments	-	-	35,904	(807,508)
Change in unrealized gains (losses), other	-	-	(40,564)	36,699
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(51,681)</u>	<u>(736,747)</u>
Total revenue	<u>424,665</u>	<u>14,424</u>	<u>(49,456)</u>	<u>(713,302)</u>
Costs and expenses				
Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other:				
Diversified industrial cost of goods sold	289,839	-	-	-
Selling, general and administrative	88,250	7,915	2,661	7,989
Finance interest expense	2,022	1,255	314	1,089
Provision for loan losses (gains)	(420)	3,001	3,644	2,877
Interest expense	12,123	-	-	-
Realized and unrealized loss on derivatives	5,164	-	-	-
Management fees - related party	7,531	3,705	-	-
Increase in deferred fee liability to related party	6,268	6,992	-	-
	<u>410,777</u>	<u>22,868</u>	<u>6,619</u>	<u>11,955</u>
Investment Operations (see Notes 2 and 23):				
Interest	-	-	710	22,726
Dividends	-	-	782	4,942
Other professional fees	-	-	891	3,397
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,383</u>	<u>31,065</u>
Total costs and expenses	<u>410,777</u>	<u>22,868</u>	<u>9,002</u>	<u>43,020</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Steel Partners Holdings L.P.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands except units and per unit data)
(continued)

	2010 (as Restated)	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (as Restated)	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity method income (loss)	\$ 13,888	\$ (8,444)	\$ (58,458)	\$ (756,322)
Income tax (provision) benefit	(2,657)	(57)	868	(637)
Income (loss) from equity method investments:				
Income of associated companies, net of taxes	10,305	7,207	63	10
Loss from other investments - related party	(3,220)	(2,960)	-	-
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	<u>18,316</u>	<u>(4,254)</u>	<u>(57,527)</u>	<u>(756,949)</u>
Discontinued operations:				
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(3,162)	1,177	-	-
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of taxes	31,292	-	-	-
Income from discontinued operations	28,130	1,177	-	-
Net income (loss)	<u>46,446</u>	<u>(3,077)</u>	<u>(57,527)</u>	<u>(756,949)</u>
Net income attributable to redeemable partners' capital	-	-	54,064	767,812
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities:				
Continuing operations	(997)	114	-	100
Discontinued operations	(13,702)	(556)	-	-
	<u>(14,699)</u>	<u>(442)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 31,747</u>	<u>\$ (3,519)</u>	<u>\$ (3,463)</u>	<u>\$ 10,963</u>
Net income (loss) per common unit - basic				
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.69	\$ (0.16)	\$ (1.59)	\$ 5.02
Net income from discontinued operations	0.57	0.02	-	-
	<u>1.26</u>	<u>(0.14)</u>	<u>(1.59)</u>	<u>5.02</u>
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 1.26</u>	<u>\$ (0.14)</u>	<u>\$ (1.59)</u>	<u>\$ 5.02</u>
Net income (loss) per common unit - diluted				
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.63	\$ (0.16)	\$ (1.59)	\$ 5.02
Net income from discontinued operations	0.53	0.02	-	-
	<u>1.16</u>	<u>(0.14)</u>	<u>(1.59)</u>	<u>5.02</u>
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 1.16</u>	<u>\$ (0.14)</u>	<u>\$ (1.59)</u>	<u>\$ 5.02</u>
Weighted average number of common units outstanding - basic	25,234,827	25,219,420	2,183,366	2,183,366
Weighted average number of common units outstanding - diluted	27,482,804	25,219,420	2,183,366	2,183,366

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Steel Partners Holdings L.P.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2010 (as Restated)	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (as Restated)	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 46,446	\$ (3,077)	\$ (57,527)	\$ (756,949)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Investment (gains) losses and other than temporary impairment losses	(24,050)	(9,568)	23	(4,021)
Provision for loan losses	(420)	3,001	3,644	2,877
Income of associated companies	(10,305)	(7,207)	(63)	(10)
Loss from other investments - related party	3,220	2,960	-	-
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	(31,292)	-	-	-
Long-term interest on related party debt	4,275	-	-	-
Deferred income tax (benefit) provision	(9)	156	(868)	(440)
Non-cash interest and dividend income	(1,876)	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	14,029	75	79	128
Loss on extinguishment of debt	1,210	-	-	-
Gain on sale of loans	-	-	(22)	(1,004)
Accretion of loan origination fees, net	-	(64)	(11)	110
Reclassification of net cash settlements on derivative instruments	5,124	-	-	-
Investment operations:				
Change in unrealized gains - investments	-	-	(35,904)	807,508
Gain on sale of investments	-	-	85,823	20,073
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	-	438,080	5,496,385
Purchases of investments	-	-	(379,292)	(5,280,195)
Other	900	-	-	-
Net change in operating assets and liabilities:				
Receivables	27,400	(2,076)	(24,529)	-
Receivable from related party	-	(1,463)	-	-
Inventories	8,577	-	-	-
Dividends and interest receivable	1,379	254	8,011	10,946
Prepaid and other assets	(1,350)	(6,488)	88	1,599
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	(6,779)	5,026	(1,373)	(4,043)
Payable to related parties	606	5,908	(342)	-
Dividends and interest payable	(319)	21	(84)	(6,374)
Increase in deferred fee liability to related party	6,267	6,992	-	-
Unrealized gain on total return swap	-	-	3,553	740
Unrealized gain (loss) on forward contracts	-	-	11,270	(11,270)
Amount due on total return swaps	-	-	(22,519)	22,519
Restricted cash	-	-	106,428	181,701
Receivable from redemption of investments	-	-	-	75,000
Net cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations	7,127	6,980	-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	50,160	1,430	134,465	555,280
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchases of investments	(359,575)	(239,862)	(3,362)	(1,307)
Proceeds from sale of investments	501,067	333,141	129	17,620
Proceeds from sale of loans	2,054	-	895	15,138
Net decrease (increase) in loans receivable	117	(9,595)	4,575	(31,561)
Purchases of property and equipment	(7,296)	(13)	(4)	(157)
Reclassification of restricted cash	(19,493)	1,774	-	-

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Steel Partners Holdings L.P.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)
(continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2010 (as Restated)	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (as Restated)	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Net cash settlements on derivative instruments	(5,124)	-	-	-
Proceeds from sales of assets	457	-	-	-
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	2,115	-	(3,715)	-
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	(14,134)	(111)	-	-
Investments in associated companies	(51,675)	(51,573)	(10,637)	-
Purchase of SPH shares from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	(1,895)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	64,693	-	-	-
Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations	1,520	440	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>114,726</u>	<u>34,201</u>	<u>(12,119)</u>	<u>(2,162)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Contributions to redeemable partners' capital	-	-	-	10,288
Redemptions from redeemable partners' capital	-	(204,403)	-	(438,549)
Proceeds related to assumption of deferred fee liability to related party	-	4,487	-	-
Common unit cash distribution	(49,102)	-	-	-
Proceeds from term loans - domestic	46,000	-	-	-
Net revolver borrowings	11,136	-	-	-
Repayments of term loans - foreign	(1,970)	-	-	-
Repayments of term loans - domestic	(86,018)	-	-	-
Repayments of term loans - related party	(5,563)	-	-	-
Deferred finance charges	(3,842)	-	-	-
Net change in overdrafts	2,088	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	11,604	26,033	(7,251)	17,462
Repayment of debt of discontinued operations	(22,772)	-	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities of discontinued operations	-	(8,520)	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(98,439)</u>	<u>(182,403)</u>	<u>(7,251)</u>	<u>(410,799)</u>
Net change for the period	66,447	(146,772)	115,095	142,319
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(10)	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period/year	114,247	261,019	145,924	3,605
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period/year *	<u>\$ 180,684</u>	<u>\$ 114,247</u>	<u>\$ 261,019</u>	<u>\$ 145,924</u>
* Cash and cash equivalents at end of period/year comprised of the following:				
Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other	\$ 180,684	\$ 114,247	\$ 261,019	\$ 30,072
Investment Operations	-	-	-	115,852
	<u>\$ 180,684</u>	<u>\$ 114,247</u>	<u>\$ 261,019</u>	<u>\$ 145,924</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Steel Partners Holdings L.P.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)
(continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Cash paid during the year for:				
Interest	\$ 17,067	\$ 334	\$ 1,302	\$ 28,209
Taxes	\$ 4,026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,302
Non-cash investing activities:				
Investments acquired in Exchange Transaction on July 15, 2009	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 404,982	\$ -
Reclassification of investment in associated company to cost of an acquisition	\$ 26,084	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sale of property for mortgage note receivable	\$ 630	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Purchase of available-for-sale securities with funds on deposit	\$ 5,932	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net increase in restricted cash from foreign currency financial instruments	\$ (137,823)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net transfers between loans and other assets	\$ 1,157	\$ -	\$ 247	\$ 946
Reclassification from loans to other non-current assets	\$ 2,729	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Offset of securities sold, not yet purchased with investments in available-for-sale securities	\$ -	\$ 33,332	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash financing activities:				
Common units issued for directors compensation	\$ 543	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Acquisition of 2,725,533 treasury units in assumption of deferred fee liability	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (47,107)	\$ -
Common unit distribution payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (78,971)	\$ -
Capital redemptions:				
Distribution of assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (521,150)	\$ -
Payable to related parties	-	-	(204,403)	-
Reduction of receivable from affiliated entities	-	-	(24,846)	-
Total capital redemption	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (750,399)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Steel Partners Holdings L.P.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(in thousands except common units)

	Common Units	Redeemable Common Units	Comprehensive Income (loss)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Treasury Units		Partners' Capital	Total	Non- controlling Interest	Total Capital	Redeemable Partners' Capital
					Units	Dollars					
Balance at December 31, 2007	2,183,366	-		\$ (286)	-	\$ -	\$ 31,406	\$ 31,120	\$ -	\$ 31,120	\$ 2,138,143
Comprehensive income:											
Net income (loss)			\$ 10,963				10,963	10,963	-	10,963	(767,812)
Unrealized gain on available-for sale investments			7	7				7	-	7	
Comprehensive income			<u>\$ 10,970</u>								
Purchase of SPH shares from noncontrolling interests											(1,895)
Contributions											10,288
Redemptions											(119,999)
Balance at December 31, 2008	2,183,366			(279)		-	42,369	42,090	-	42,090	<u>1,258,725</u>
Units issued to SPHGP on January 1, 2009	497				(497)	-		-		-	
Units issued for net assets in connection with exchange transaction on January 1, 2009	1,870,564	65,294,819									\$ 1,258,725
Comprehensive (loss):											
Net loss			\$ (3,463)				(3,463)	(3,463)		(3,463)	(54,064)
Unrealized gain on available-for sale investments			247	247				247		247	
Comprehensive loss			<u>\$ (3,216)</u>								
BNS Holding, Inc. acquisition									13,581	13,581	
Redemptions in connection with exchange transaction on July 15, 2009		(39,533,232)									(750,399)
Acquisition of treasury units for assumption of deferred fee liability to related party					(2,725,533)	(47,107)	(47,107)	(47,107)		(47,107)	
Units cancelled in connection with exchange transaction on July 15, 2009	(1,870,564)										
Net assets acquired in exchange transaction on July 15, 2009	25,761,587	(25,761,587)					454,262	454,262		454,262	(454,262)
Common unit distribution	-	-					(78,971)	(78,971)		(78,971)	
Balance at July 15, 2009	<u>27,945,450</u>	<u>-</u>		(32)	(2,726,030)	(47,107)	<u>367,090</u>	<u>367,058</u>	<u>13,581</u>	<u>380,639</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Steel Partners Holdings L.P.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(in thousands except common units)
(continued)

	Common Units	Redeemable Common Units	Comprehensive Income (loss)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Treasury Units		Partners' Capital	Total	Non- controlling Interest	Total Capital
					Units	Dollars				
Comprehensive income:										
Net (loss) income (as restated)			\$ (3,519)				(3,519)	(3,519)	442	(3,077)
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale investments (as restated)			57,989	57,989				57,989		57,989
Currency translation adjustment			1,194	1,194				1,194		1,194
Change in net pension liability			(5,809)	(5,809)				(5,809)		(5,809)
Comprehensive income (as restated)			<u>\$ 49,855</u>							
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests										
									(111)	(111)
Issuance of subsidiary shares from non- controlling interests										
									16	16
Balance at December 31, 2009 (as restated)	<u>27,945,450</u>			<u>\$ 53,342</u>	<u>(2,726,030)</u>	<u>\$ (47,107)</u>	<u>\$ 363,571</u>	<u>\$ 416,913</u>	<u>\$ 13,928</u>	<u>\$ 430,841</u>
Units issued	32,134						543	543	-	543
Comprehensive income:										
Net income (as restated)			\$ 31,747				31,747	31,747	14,699	46,446
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments (as restated)			(37,436)	(37,436)				(37,436)	-	(37,436)
Currency translation adjustment			658	658				658	(101)	557
Change in net pension and other benefit obligations			(8,802)	(8,802)				(8,802)	(6,805)	(15,607)
Comprehensive loss (as restated)			<u>\$ (13,833)</u>							
Acquisition										
									26,035	26,035
Sale of discontinued operations										
									(8,099)	(8,099)
Interests acquired										
							1,261	1,261	(15,395)	(14,134)
Other, net										
							848	848	318	1,166
Balance at December 31, 2010 (as restated)	<u>27,977,584</u>			<u>\$ 7,762</u>	<u>(2,726,030)</u>	<u>\$ (47,107)</u>	<u>\$ 397,970</u>	<u>\$ 405,732</u>	<u>\$ 24,580</u>	<u>\$ 430,312</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**1. NATURE OF THE BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION***Nature of the Business*

Steel Partners Holdings L.P. ("SPH" or the "Company") is a global diversified holding company that engages in multiple businesses through consolidated subsidiaries, associated companies and other interests. The Company seeks to work with its companies to increase corporate value over the long term for all stakeholders and shareholders by implementing Steel Partners Operational Excellence programs, the Steel Partners Purchasing Council, Steel Partners Corporate Services, balance sheet improvements, capital allocation policies and growth initiatives.

The Company operates through consolidated subsidiaries and associated companies, which represent significant equity interests in operating businesses. SPH also owns interests directly and indirectly in other companies.

SPH's diversified industrial operations are conducted through its consolidated subsidiary Handy & Harman Ltd. ("HNH"), a holding company that owns a variety of manufacturing operations encompassing precious metals, tubing, engineered materials, electronic materials and cutting replacement products and services businesses. HNH became a consolidated, majority-owned subsidiary on May 7, 2010, when SPH's ownership exceeded 50%; prior to that date HNH was an associated company accounted for under the equity method of accounting at fair value. SPH also conducted diversified industrial operations through Collins Industries, Inc. ("Collins"), a manufacturer of small school, activity and shuttle buses, ambulances, and terminal trucks/road construction equipment, until it was sold on February 18, 2010 (see Note 6 - "Discontinued Operations"). Collins was 80% owned through SPH's consolidated subsidiary, BNS Holding, Inc. ("BNS"). The operations of Collins are accounted for as discontinued operations; and, as a result, their financial positions, results of operations and cash flows have been segregated from ongoing operations in the accompanying financial statements. BNS, subsequent to the sale of Collins, was in the business of seeking to acquire one or more new business operations until its acquisition of Sun Well Services, Inc. ("Sun Well Services") on February 2, 2011 (see Note 31 - "Subsequent Events"). Operations are also conducted by the following associated companies accounted for using the equity method: API Group PLC ("API"), a leading manufacturer of specialized materials for packaging, DGT Holdings Corp. ("DGT") which develops, manufactures and markets medical and dental imaging systems and power conversion subsystems worldwide, JPS Industries, Inc. ("JPS"), a manufacturer of extruded urethanes, polypropylenes and mechanically formed glass substrates and SL Industries, Inc. ("SLI") which designs, manufactures and markets power electronics, motion control, power protection and specialized communication equipment. Other company interests include GenCorp Inc. ("GenCorp"), a manufacturer of aerospace and defense systems that also has a real estate business, the activities of which include the entitlement, sale and leasing of its excess real estate assets.

SPH's financial services are conducted through a consolidated, wholly-owned subsidiary, WebBank, a Utah- chartered industrial bank ("WebBank"), which provides small business commercial and consumer loans and services. WebBank's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), and it is examined and regulated by the FDIC and the State of Utah Department of Financial Institutions ("UDFI"). SPH also has a direct and indirect interest in Barbican Group Holdings Limited ("Barbican"); a Guernsey based privately-held company which underwrites property and casualty insurance and reinsurance through its subsidiaries and its Lloyds of London syndicate.

Other direct and indirect interests include Fox & Hound Restaurant Group ("Fox & Hound"), an owner and operator of a chain of casual dining and entertainment based restaurants in 25 states; and Steel Excel Inc., formerly known as ADPT Corporation ("Steel Excel") and CoSine Communications, Inc. ("CoSine"), which are in the business of seeking to acquire one or more new business operations. Steel Excel and CoSine are associated companies that SPH accounts for under the equity method of accounting with Steel Excel reported at its fair value.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

SPH acquired Steel Partners II, L.P. ("SPII"), a Delaware limited partnership, which pursuant to an exchange transaction became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SPH without further condition on July 15, 2009 (the "Exchange Transaction") (see Note 23 - "Exchange Transaction"). The Company presents the operations of SPII, which was an investment partnership and consisted of a portfolio of investments, in its consolidated financial statements as Investment Operations and is reported as a segment through July 15, 2009. From July 16, 2009 forward, upon the completion of the Exchange Transaction, SPH ceased reporting the results of SPII as a separate Investment Operations segment when SPII's net assets were acquired by SPH. See Note 2 - "Basis of Presentation".

Organization

SPH, a Delaware limited partnership, formerly known as WebFinancial L.P., was formed on December 16, 2008 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of WebFinancial Corporation ("WebFinancial"), a Delaware corporation, which was a publicly traded financial holding company. SPH is the successor through a merger on December 31, 2008 with WebFinancial. The purpose of the merger was to convert the legal entity form of the business of WebFinancial from a corporation into a limited partnership. Steel Partners Holdings GP Inc. (f/k/a Steel Partners Holdings GP LLC) ("SPH GP"), a Delaware corporation, is the general partner of SPH and is wholly-owned by SPH. Steel Partners LLC is the manager of SPH (the "Manager"). The unitholders of SPH have limited liability with respect to their interest in the Company.

Other

The Company may in the future determine to file a registration statement with respect to its common units with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements include the consolidated financial results of SPH and WebFinancial (which was merged with and into SPH on December 31, 2008) and their subsidiaries for all periods presented. Acquired companies BNS and HNH are presented from their dates of acquisition.

Basis of Accounting

The Company entered into the Exchange Transaction pursuant to which SPII became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SPH without further condition on July 15, 2009 (see Note 23 - "Exchange Transaction"). The Exchange Transaction was accounted for as a transaction between entities under common control and as such SPII's accounts are consolidated with SPH for all periods presented.

SPH's operations, those that existed prior to July 16, 2009 and continued thereafter ("Pre-Exchange Operations"), together with the operations related to the assets acquired as a result of the acquisition of SPII as of July 15, 2009 (see Note 5 - "Acquisitions") are accounted for and presented on an operating company basis of accounting, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). These operations are presented in the consolidated financial statements as "Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other".

The Company accounts for the consolidation of SPII in the consolidated financial statements as "Investment Operations" on the basis of the specialized GAAP prescribed in the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 946, "Financial Services - Investment Companies" for all periods presented through July 15, 2009. After July 15, 2009, the date which SPII became a subsidiary of SPH without further condition, SPH accounts for the assets it acquired as part of the Exchange Transaction in accordance with its accounting policies as an operating company, and therefore it does not report Investment Operations in its consolidated financial statements after July 15, 2009.

The Exchange Transaction which initially occurred on January 1, 2009 was subject to being unwound, in whole or part, until July 15, 2009. Accordingly, the net assets of SPII until July 15, 2009 represented a redeemable interest of SPH, and are therefore presented as "Redeemable Partners' Capital" in the consolidated financial statements for all periods presented until July 15, 2009. Redeemable Partners' Capital accordingly only participated in 100% of the economic results of SPII and did not participate in the economic results of the Pre-Exchange Operations. At July 15, 2009, (i) certain assets of SPII were distributed in redemption of a portion of the Redeemable Partners' Capital of equal value, (ii) the remaining net assets of SPII were then acquired by SPH in the Exchange Transaction as of July 15, 2009, and (iii) the unredeemed portion of the Redeemable Partners' Capital (of equal value to the net assets of SPII then acquired) became nonredeemable and thereafter participates in an undivided interest in SPH and its economic results. (See Note 5 - "Acquisitions" and Note 23 - "Exchange Transaction").

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The SPII assets acquired by SPH in the Exchange Transaction as of July 15, 2009 were valued at fair value determined in accordance with ASC 946. The fair values of SPII assets acquired on July 15, 2009 established the initial carrying values from which operating company accounting principles began to be applied to such assets, including those applicable to accounting for investments and business combinations.

The primary difference between the operating company accounting policies of Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other operations and the investment company accounting policies of Investment Operations relate to accounting for investments:

- SPH evaluates its Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other investments and determines the appropriate classification as a consolidated subsidiary, an equity method investment, an available-for-sale security, or a held-to-maturity security, each with a different financial reporting treatment. For investments that are accounted for under the equity method at fair value unrealized gains and losses are presented the consolidated statement of operations. Unrealized changes in the fair value of available for sale securities are presented in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) and not in the consolidated statement of operations.
- For Investment Operations, investments are accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value of all investments reported in the revenue section of the consolidated statements of operations as "change in unrealized gains (losses), investments" when they occur. Under investment company accounting, Investment Operations does not consolidate investments and it does not apply the equity method of accounting.
- For Investment Operations, proceeds from sale of investments and purchases of investments are included in cash flows from operating activities. For Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other, proceeds from sale of investments and purchases of investments are cash flows from investing activities.

Presentation of Financial Statements

With respect to Investment Operations assets that were acquired by the Company as of July 15, 2009 pursuant to the Exchange Transaction, the change in the basis of accounting and financial statement presentation from investment company accounting to operating company accounting has been accounted for prospectively from July 15, 2009, the date the SPII net assets were acquired in the Exchange Transaction and were no longer subject to redemption. Operating company accounting as described above, is in certain important aspects different in substance from investment company accounting. The consolidated financial statements have been presented in a manner to reflect the different basis of accounting for the Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other operations for all periods presented and the Investment Operations for the period January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008, specifically as follows:

- The consolidated balance sheets only presents Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other, as Investment Operations ceased on July 15, 2009 upon the completion of the Exchange Transaction and the net assets of SPII as of that date became part of the Company's Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other operations beginning July 16, 2009.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

- From July 16, 2009 forward, the investments acquired as part of the Exchange Transaction (previously carried at fair value under investment company accounting) are included in Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other and are accounted for under the equity method and as available-for-sale securities. Operating company accounting was applied to the net assets acquired as part of the Exchange Transaction held by SPII using the fair values of the assets and liabilities on July 15, 2009 as the initial carrying values. See "Exchange Transaction" in Note 5 - "Acquisitions" for the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.
- The consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) for 2009 are presented in two periods, January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, reflecting the financial results and the applicable basis of accounting for the period in 2009 before and after the completion of the Exchange Transaction on July 15, 2009, respectively.
- For the periods presented prior to July 16, 2009, revenue and costs and expenses in the consolidated statements of operations are presented in two sections. The Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other section represents the Pre-Exchange Operations presented on an operating company basis and the Investment Operations section represents SPII's investment operations presented on an investment company basis.
- For the year ended December 31, 2010, both periods in 2009 (all of 2009), January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, and for the year ended December 31, 2008, Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other are presented on an operating company basis.
- Investment Operations, representing SPII's operations, for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009, and for the year ended December 31, 2008 are presented on an investment company basis.
- From July 16, 2009 forward one basis of accounting, the operating company basis, is used for all operations and is presented as Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other.

Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

SPH has restated its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for the retroactive accounting of HNH's Euro Kasco unit as a discontinued operation. The effect of reporting Euro Kasco as a discontinued operation was to reduce Diversified Industrial net sales by \$8,355 and increase net income from continuing operations by \$76. Non-current assets and liabilities of discontinued operations were reclassified to current assets and current liabilities of discontinued operations. In addition, certain immaterial errors were corrected for the year ended December 31, 2010 and for the period July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009. The effect of the errors on net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders is \$340 in 2010 and (\$293) for the period from July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009. The financial statements and footnotes have been restated accordingly and additional disclosure has been added to Note 30 - "Related Party Transactions" to describe the receivable from related party.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The following tables reflect the effect of the restatement:

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated	As Previously Reported	As Restated
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 180,684	\$ 180,684	\$ 114,247	\$ 114,247
Restricted cash	143,698	143,698	481	481
Investments at fair value	71,872	71,872	200,015	200,015
Financial instruments	13,772	13,772	-	-
Trade and other receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,198 in 2010)	69,895	67,747	16,526	16,286
Receivable from related party	-	1,463	-	1,463
Loans receivable, net	16,408	16,408	16,963	16,963
Inventories	52,467	50,822	-	-
Deferred income taxes	4,700	4,700	1,256	1,256
Prepaid and other current assets	10,176	10,087	8,460	8,460
Assets of discontinued operations	23,162	33,306	56,026	129,133
Total current assets	586,834	594,559	413,974	488,304
Long-term loans receivable	11,919	11,919	16,261	16,261
Goodwill	16,212	16,212	81	81
Other intangibles	125,271	125,271	-	-
Other non-current assets \$(7,668 and \$8,080 measured at fair value in 2010 and 2009)	26,168	26,456	8,080	8,080
Plant, property and equipment, net	91,706	91,625	106	106
Investments in associated companies \$(127,613 and \$97,442 measured at fair value in 2010 and 2009)	163,270	163,270	121,148	121,148
Other investments at fair value - related party	62,553	62,553	97,923	97,923
Noncurrent assets of discontinued operations	5,947	-	73,107	-
Total Assets	\$ 1,089,880	\$ 1,091,865	\$ 730,680	\$ 731,903

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	As Previously	As Restated	As Previously	As Restated
	Reported		Reported	
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 39,278	\$ 37,959	\$ 2,883	\$ 2,883
Accrued liabilities	39,090	37,527	-	-
Current portion of distribution payable	29,869	29,869	49,102	49,102
Financial instruments	143,917	143,917	-	-
Dividends and interest payable	-	-	319	319
Accrued interest - related parties	307	-	-	-
Deposits	29,102	29,102	14,111	14,111
Payable to related parties	6,330	6,330	5,492	5,908
Current portion of pension liability	14,900	14,900	-	-
Deferred income taxes	355	-	-	-
Short-term debt	42,890	42,890	-	-
Current portion of long-term debt	4,452	4,452	-	-
Other current liabilities	3,511	5,721	2,356	3,637
Liabilities of discontinued operations	6,435	9,997	33,000	100,544
Total current liabilities	360,436	362,664	107,263	176,504
Long-term deposits	32,690	32,690	36,103	36,103
Deferred fee liability to related party	64,854	64,854	58,248	58,586
Long-term portion of distribution payable	-	-	29,869	29,869
Long-term debt (includes \$580 to a related party)	91,998	91,984	-	-
Accrued pension liability	98,445	98,104	-	-
Deferred income taxes	3,333	3,333	-	-
Other liabilities	7,924	7,924	-	-
Long-term liabilities of discontinued operations	301	-	67,544	-
Total Liabilities	659,981	661,553	299,027	301,062
Capital:				
Partners' capital	397,923	397,970	363,864	363,571
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,762	7,762	53,861	53,342
Total	405,685	405,732	417,725	416,913
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	24,214	24,580	13,928	13,928
Total Capital	429,899	430,312	431,653	430,841
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$ 1,089,880	\$ 1,091,865	\$ 730,680	\$ 731,903

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Consolidated Statement of Operations

	2010		July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated	As Previously Reported	As Restated
Revenue				
Diversified industrial net sales	\$ 394,160	\$ 385,805	\$ -	\$ -
Financial services revenue	10,803	10,803	2,997	2,997
Investment and other income	4,163	4,007	1,917	1,859
Net investment gains	24,050	24,050	9,568	9,568
	<u>433,176</u>	<u>424,665</u>	<u>14,482</u>	<u>14,424</u>
Costs and expenses:				
Diversified industrial cost of goods sold	295,669	289,839	-	-
Selling, general and administrative	90,513	88,250	7,499	7,915
Finance interest expense	2,022	2,022	1,255	1,255
Provision for loan losses (gains)	(420)	(420)	3,001	3,001
Interest expense	13,504	12,123	-	-
Realized and unrealized loss on derivatives	5,164	5,164	-	-
Management fees - related party	7,531	7,531	3,705	3,705
Increase in deferred fee liability to related party	6,606	6,268	6,654	6,992
Total costs and expenses	<u>420,589</u>	<u>410,777</u>	<u>22,114</u>	<u>22,868</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes and equity method	12,587	13,888	(7,632)	(8,444)
Income tax provision	(2,657)	(2,657)	(57)	(57)
Income (loss) from equity method investments:				
Income of associated companies, net of taxes	10,824	10,305	6,688	7,207
Loss from other investments - related party	(3,220)	(3,220)	(2,960)	(2,960)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	17,534	18,316	(3,961)	(4,254)
Discontinued operations:				
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(3,086)	(3,162)	1,177	1,177
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of taxes	31,292	31,292	-	-
Income from discontinued operations	28,206	28,130	1,177	1,177
Net income (loss)	45,740	46,446	(2,784)	(3,077)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities:				
Continuing operations	(594)	(997)	114	114
Discontinued operations	(13,739)	(13,702)	(556)	(556)
	<u>(14,333)</u>	<u>(14,699)</u>	<u>(442)</u>	<u>(442)</u>
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 31,407</u>	<u>\$ 31,747</u>	<u>\$ (3,226)</u>	<u>\$ (3,519)</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Consolidated Statement of Operations

	2010		July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated	As Previously Reported	As Restated
	Net income (loss) per common unit - basic			
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.69	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.16)
Net income from discontinued operations	0.57	0.57	0.02	0.02
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 1.24</u>	<u>\$ 1.26</u>	<u>\$ (0.13)</u>	<u>\$ (0.14)</u>
Net income (loss) per common unit - diluted				
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.63	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.16)
Net income from discontinued operations	0.52	0.53	0.02	0.02
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 1.14</u>	<u>\$ 1.16</u>	<u>\$ (0.13)</u>	<u>\$ (0.14)</u>
Weighted average number of common units outstanding - basic	25,234,827	25,234,827	25,219,420	25,219,420
Weighted average number of common units outstanding - diluted	27,482,804	27,482,804	25,219,420	25,219,420

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	2010		July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated	As Previously Reported	As Restated
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 45,740	\$ 46,446	\$ (2,784)	\$ (3,077)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Investment gains and other than temporary impairment losses	(24,050)	(24,050)	(9,568)	(9,568)
Provision for loan losses	(420)	(420)	3,001	3,001
Income of associated companies	(10,824)	(10,305)	(6,688)	(7,207)
Loss from other investments - related party	3,220	3,220	2,960	2,960
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	(31,292)	(31,292)	-	-
Long-term interest on related party debt	4,275	4,275	-	-
Deferred income tax (benefit) provision	(9)	(9)	156	156
Non-cash interest and dividend income	(1,876)	(1,876)	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	14,054	14,029	75	75
Loss on extinguishment of debt	1,210	1,210	-	-
Gain on sale of loans	-	-	(64)	(64)
Reclassification of net cash settlements on derivative instruments	5,124	5,124	-	-
Other	1,422	900	-	-
Net change in operating assets and liabilities:				
Receivables	27,028	27,400	(2,076)	(2,076)
Receivable from related party	-	-	-	(1,463)
Inventories	8,891	8,577	-	-
Dividends and interest receivable	1,619	1,379	14	254
Prepaid and other assets	(1,255)	(1,350)	(6,488)	(6,488)
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	(6,871)	(6,779)	3,745	5,026
Payable to related parties	1,022	606	5,492	5,908
Dividends and interest payable	(319)	(319)	21	21
Increase in deferred fee liability to related party	6,605	6,267	6,654	6,992
Net cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations	6,866	7,127	6,980	6,980
Net cash provided by operating activities	50,160	50,160	1,430	1,430
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchases of investments	(359,575)	(359,575)	(239,862)	(239,862)
Proceeds from sale of investments	501,067	501,067	333,141	333,141
Proceeds from sale of loans	2,054	2,054	-	-
Net decrease (increase) in loans receivable	117	117	(9,595)	(9,595)
Purchases of property and equipment	(7,296)	(7,296)	(13)	(13)
Reclassification of restricted cash	(19,493)	(19,493)	1,774	1,774
Net cash settlements on derivative instruments	(5,124)	(5,124)	-	-
Proceeds from sales of assets	457	457	-	-
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	2,115	2,115	-	-
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	(14,134)	(14,134)	(111)	(111)
Investments in associated companies	(51,675)	(51,675)	(51,573)	(51,573)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	64,693	64,693	-	-

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	2010		July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated	As Previously Reported	As Restated
Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations	1,520	1,520	440	440
Net cash provided by investing activities	114,726	114,726	34,201	34,201
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Redemptions from redeemable partners' capital	-	-	(204,403)	(204,403)
Proceeds related to assumption of deferred fee liability to related party	-	-	4,487	4,487
Common unit cash distribution	(49,102)	(49,102)	-	-
Proceeds from term loans - domestic	46,000	46,000	-	-
Net revolver borrowings	11,136	11,136	-	-
Net repayments of term loans - foreign	(1,975)	(1,970)	-	-
Repayments of term loans - domestic	(86,018)	(86,018)	-	-
Repayments of term loans - related party	(5,563)	(5,563)	-	-
Deferred finance charges	(3,842)	(3,842)	-	-
Net change in overdrafts	2,088	2,088	-	-
Net increase in deposits	11,604	11,604	26,033	26,033
Repayment of debt of discontinued operations	(22,767)	(22,772)	(8,520)	(8,520)
Net cash used in financing activities	(98,439)	(98,439)	(182,403)	(182,403)
Net change for the period	66,447	66,447	(146,772)	(146,772)
Effect of exchange rate changes cash and cash equivalents	(10)	(10)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period/year	114,247	114,247	261,019	261,019
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period/year	\$ 180,684	\$ 180,684	\$ 114,247	\$ 114,247

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Capital and Comprehensive Income

	As Previously Reported	As Restated
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):		
Balance at July 15, 2009	\$ (32)	\$ (32)
Net loss	(3,226)	(3,519)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	58,508	57,989
Currency translation adjustment	1,194	1,194
Change in net pension liability	(5,809)	(5,809)
Comprehensive income	<u>50,667</u>	<u>49,855</u>
Balance at December 31, 2009	53,861	53,342
Net income	31,407	31,747
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	(37,955)	(37,436)
Currency translation adjustment	658	658
Change in net pension liability	(8,802)	(8,802)
Comprehensive loss	<u>(14,692)</u>	<u>(13,833)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 7,762</u>	<u>\$ 7,762</u>
Total Partners' Capital:		
Balance at July 15, 2009	\$ 367,058	\$ 367,058
Net loss	(3,226)	(3,519)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	58,508	57,989
Currency translation adjustment	1,194	1,194
Change in net pension liability	(5,809)	(5,809)
Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>417,725</u>	<u>416,913</u>
Units issued	543	543
Net income	31,407	31,747
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	(37,955)	(37,436)
Currency translation adjustment	658	658
Change in net pension liability	(8,802)	(8,802)
Interests acquired	1,261	1,261
Other	848	848
Balance at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 405,685</u>	<u>\$ 405,732</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

	As Previously Reported	As Restated
Noncontrolling Interest:		
Balance at July 15, 2009	\$ 13,581	\$ 13,581
Net income	442	442
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	(111)	(111)
Issuance of subsidiary shares from non-controlling interests	16	16
Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>13,928</u>	<u>13,928</u>
Net income	14,333	14,699
Currency translation adjustment	(101)	(101)
Change in net pension liability	(6,805)	(6,805)
Acquisition	26,035	26,035
Sale of discontinued operation	(8,099)	(8,099)
Interests acquired	(15,395)	(15,395)
Other, net	318	318
Balance at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 24,214</u>	<u>\$ 24,580</u>
Total Capital:		
Balance at July 15, 2009	\$ 380,639	\$ 380,639
Net loss	(2,784)	(3,077)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	58,508	57,989
Currency translation adjustment	1,194	1,194
Change in net pension liability	(5,809)	(5,809)
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	(111)	(111)
Issuance of subsidiary shares from non-controlling interests	16	16
Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>431,653</u>	<u>430,841</u>
Units issued	543	543
Net income	45,740	46,446
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	(37,955)	(37,436)
Currency translation adjustment	557	557
Change in net pension liability	(15,607)	(15,607)
Acquisition	26,035	26,035
Sale of discontinued operation	(8,099)	(8,099)
Interests acquired	(14,134)	(14,134)
Other, net	1,166	1,166
Balance at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 429,899</u>	<u>\$ 430,312</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of SPH consolidated with the accounts of its subsidiaries, including BNS from its acquisition date on July 14, 2009, in which SPH has a controlling financial interest as of the financial statement date. BNS, a controlled subsidiary, has an October 31 fiscal year end and the SPH consolidated accounts include BNS on a 61 day lag. Significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. As discussed above and in Note 5 - "Acquisitions", SPH acquired a controlling interest in HNH on May 7, 2010 and began consolidating the accounts of HNH from that date. Prior to May 7, 2010 the investment in HNH was accounted for under the equity method of accounting using the fair value option.

With respect to Investment Operations for periods presented prior to July 15, 2009, the Company applied investment company accounting and did not consolidate its 50% or more owned investments.

Variable Interest Entities

For each Variable Interest Entity ("VIE") in which it holds a variable interest, the Company initially determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of the VIE by performing a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the Company's obligation to absorb expected losses and its right to receive expected residual benefits of the VIE and evaluating the VIE's capital structure, the contractual terms affecting the management and operation of the VIE, related party relationships of SPH, and which interests create and absorb variability. The determination of whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of each variable interest entity is reviewed upon the occurrence of certain reconsideration events.

Discontinued Operations

The consolidated financial statements include the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Collins, which was acquired through the July 14, 2009 acquisition of BNS and sold on February 18, 2010, and is classified as a discontinued operation on a retrospective basis from the date of the BNS acquisition.

In 2010, HNH exited the business of manufacturing adhesive films, specialty graphic films and engineered coated products known as Arlon CM. The consolidated financial statements include the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Arlon CM, which was acquired through the May 7, 2010 acquisition of HNH and is classified as a discontinued operation on a retrospective basis from the date of the HNH acquisition.

Current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, and non-current liabilities of Collins and Arlon CM are combined into separate captions on the consolidated balance sheet. Income from Collins and Arlon CM operations are combined into one line on the consolidated statement of operations. Cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from financing activities of Collins and Arlon CM are combined into separate captions on the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)*Use of Estimates in Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, unrealized gains and losses during the reporting period. In particular, estimates and assumptions used in the determination of fair value of certain securities, such as whether declines in value of securities are other than temporary, estimates of loan losses, and estimates necessary to determine whether goodwill, investments in associated companies, other intangible assets and long-lived assets have been impaired require considerable judgment by management. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the consolidated financial statements; and, due to substantial holdings in and/or restrictions on certain investments, the value that may be realized could differ from the estimated fair value.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized when the title and risk of loss has passed to the customer. This condition is normally met when product has been shipped or the service performed. An allowance is provided for estimated returns and discounts based on experience. Cash received from customers prior to shipment of goods, or otherwise not yet earned, is recorded as deferred revenue. Rental revenues are derived from the rental of certain equipment to the food industry where customers prepay for the rental period - usually 3 to 6 month periods. For prepaid rental contracts, sales revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Service revenues consist of repair and maintenance work performed on equipment used at mass merchants, supermarkets and restaurants.

HNH experiences a certain degree of sales returns that varies over time, but is able to make a reasonable estimation of expected sales returns based upon history. HNH records all shipping and handling fees billed to customers as revenue, and related costs are charged principally to cost of sales, when incurred. In limited circumstances, HNH is required to collect and remit sales tax on certain of its sales. HNH accounts for sales on a net basis, and as such sales taxes are not included in diversified industrial sales - net on the consolidated statements of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and deposits in depository institutions, financial institutions and banks. Cash at December 31, 2010 and 2009 also includes \$3,797 and \$1,804, respectively of WebBank Federal Funds sold. The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates market. There is a significant concentration of cash that, during the periods presented, exceeded the federally insured limit and exposed the Company to credit risk. Substantially all cash is uninsured as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The cash is held such that it is not subject to federal deposit insurance and where applicable exceeds the protection provided by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. SPH does not anticipate any losses due to this concentration of cash at December 31, 2010. Restricted cash consists of collateral held against financial instruments including amounts payable in foreign currencies. Restricted cash is reported separately as a current asset in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)***Investments*

SPH determines the appropriate classifications of Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other investments in debt and equity securities at the acquisition date and re-evaluates the classifications at each balance sheet date. SPH classifies its investments as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading. Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost. Trading investments, which are bought and held principally for the purpose of resale in the near future, are carried at estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in results of operations. All other securities are classified as available-for-sale, which are recorded at estimated fair value with unrealized holding gains or losses excluded from earnings and reported, until realized, in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of partners' capital. If the Company believes a decline in the market value of any available-for-sale or held-to-maturity security below cost is other than temporary, a loss is charged to earnings which establish a new lower cost basis for the security. The impairment losses are included in net investment gains (losses) in the consolidated statements of operations. SPH's determination of whether a security is other than temporarily impaired incorporates both quantitative and qualitative information; GAAP requires the exercise of judgment in making this assessment, rather than the application of fixed mathematical criteria. The Company considers a number of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, the reason for the decline in fair value, changes in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date, the ability and intent to hold investments to maturity, and other factors specific to the individual investment. SPH's assessment involves a high degree of judgment and accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those estimates and judgments. Dividend and interest income are recognized when earned. Realized gains and losses for investments classified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity are included in earnings and are derived using the specific-identification method. Unrealized and realized gains or losses on securities sold, not yet purchased are included in earnings. Commission expense on purchases is included in the cost of investments in the consolidated balance sheets. Commission expense is recorded as a reduction of sales proceeds on investment transactions and is included in net investment gains in the consolidated statements of operations.

SPH uses the equity method of accounting with respect to Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other investments when it has the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the operating and financial policies of the investee. Significant influence is generally presumed to exist if the Company has an ownership interest in the voting stock of the investee between 20% and 50%, although other factors, such as representation on the investee's board of directors, are considered in determining whether the equity method of accounting is appropriate. For the equity method investments where the fair value option has not been elected, SPH records the investment at cost and subsequently increases or decreases the investment by its proportionate share of the net income or losses and other comprehensive income of the investee. Dividends received from investees are recorded as reductions in the carrying value of the investment. For equity method investments which the Company has elected to measure at fair value, unrealized gains and losses are reported in the consolidated statement of operations as part of income (loss) from equity method investments and include income (loss) of certain associated companies and loss from other investments - related party. In applying the equity method with respect to investments previously accounted for as available-for-sale at fair value, the carrying value of the investment is adjusted as if the equity method had been applied from the time the investment was first acquired.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Prior to July 16, 2009, Investment Operations investments were accounted for at estimated fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on securities and on securities sold not yet purchased using the specific identification method are reported as revenue in the consolidated statements of operations. Dividend and interest income are recognized when earned. Commission expense on purchases is included in the cost of investments in the consolidated balance sheets. Commission expense is recorded as a reduction of sales proceeds on investment transactions and is included in net investment gains in the consolidated statements of operations.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

HNH extends credit to customers based on its evaluation of the customer's financial condition. HNH does not require that any collateral be provided by its customers. HNH has established an allowance for accounts that may become uncollectible in the future. This estimated allowance is based primarily on management's evaluation of the financial condition of the customer and historical experience. HNH monitors its accounts receivable and charges to expense an amount equal to its estimate of potential credit losses. Accounts that are outstanding longer than contractual payment terms are considered past due. HNH considers a number of factors in determining its estimates, including the length of time its trade accounts receivable are past due, HNH's previous loss history and the customer's current ability to pay its obligation. Accounts receivable balances are charged off against the allowance when it is determined that the receivable will not be recovered, and payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to recovery of accounts written off. HNH does not charge interest on past due receivables.

The Company believes that the credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable is limited due to HNH's credit evaluation process, the allowance for doubtful accounts that has been established, and the diversified nature of its customer base.

Concentration of Revenue

For the period from May 7, 2010 (the date HNH was acquired) to December 31, 2010, the 15 largest customers accounted for approximately 31% of diversified industrial net sales and no customer accounted for more than 5% of revenue.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, two contractual lending programs accounted for 54% of the financial services revenue.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method for precious metal inventories. Non precious metal inventories are stated at the lower of cost (principally FIFO or average cost) or market. For precious metal inventories, no segregation among raw materials, work in process and finished goods is practicable.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Non-precious metal inventory is evaluated for estimated excess and obsolescence based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions and is adjusted accordingly. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected, write-downs may be required.

Derivatives and Risks

Precious Metal Risk

HNH enters into commodity futures and forwards contracts on precious metals that are subject to market fluctuations in order to economically hedge its precious metal inventory against price fluctuations. Future and forward contracts to sell or buy precious metal are the derivatives used for this objective. The forward contracts entered into by HNH are with a counter party rated "A" by Standard & Poor's, and the future contracts are exchange traded contracts through a third party broker. Accordingly, HNH has determined that there is minimal credit risk of default. HNH estimates the fair value of its derivative contracts through use of market quotes or broker valuations when market information is not available.

As these derivatives are not designated as accounting hedges under GAAP, they are accounted for as derivatives with no hedge designation. These derivatives are marked to market and both realized and unrealized gains and losses on these derivatives are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations. The unrealized gain or loss (open trade equity) on the derivatives is included in other current assets or other current liabilities, respectively. HNH's hedging strategy is designed to protect it against normal volatility; therefore abnormal price increases in these commodity markets could negatively impact results of operations.

Financial Instruments

SPH invested in buying calls and selling puts in place of holding stock in two companies to create similar risk/reward characteristics of a direct investment in these companies. The option contracts are exchange traded in active markets and SPH estimates the fair value of the options through use of quoted prices obtained on internationally recognized exchanges. These derivative financial instruments are reported at fair value as financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheet and changes in fair value are reported in the consolidated statement of operations.

SPH common unit options issued to the Manager (see Note 19 - "Common Unit Option Liability") are accounted for as a derivative financial instrument. The common unit option liability is recorded at fair value and reported in other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. Changes in fair value of the common unit option liability are reported in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations.

Financial instruments include amounts payable denominated in foreign currency and are valued at fair value. Changes in fair value of the financial instruments are reported in net investment gains (losses) in the consolidated statements of operations.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Financial instruments include amounts payable in foreign currencies which are subject to the risk of exchange rate changes. These financial instruments resulted from transactions entered into for risk management purposes, are collateralized by an equivalent amount included in restricted cash and have no maturity date.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)***Loans Receivable*

WebBank grants commercial and consumer loans to customers. Loans that WebBank has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off generally are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances adjusted for charge-offs, the allowance for loan losses, and any deferred fees or costs on originated loans. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the related loan yield. The accrual of interest on loans is generally discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

WebBank has originated government guaranteed loans to customers under a United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") program and Small Business Administration ("SBA") program. The USDA program guarantees 70.0% to 90.0% of each loan and the SBA loans provide guarantees of 75.0% to 85.0% of each loan. Generally, WebBank sells the guaranteed portion of each loan to a third party and retains the unguaranteed portion in its own portfolio. Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or estimated market value in the aggregate. WebBank is required to retain a minimum of 5.0% of each USDA loan sold and 15.0% of each SBA loan sold and to service the loan for the investor. Based on the specific loan sale agreement that WebBank enters into with the investor, the difference between the yield on the loan and the yield paid to the buyer is the servicing fee. Fees earned for servicing loans for others are reported as income when the related loan payments are collected, less amortization of the servicing asset. Loan servicing costs are charged to expense as incurred. Servicing assets represent the allocated value of retained servicing rights on loans sold.

Loan Impairment and Allowance for Loan Losses

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that WebBank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by WebBank in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. WebBank determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is secured by collateral. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses and is charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when WebBank believes the uncollectibility of a loan or receivable balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by WebBank and is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

Servicing Assets

The servicing assets of WebBank represent the allocated value of retained servicing rights on loans sold. Servicing assets are expensed in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing revenues. Impairment is evaluated based on stratifying the underlying financial assets by date of origination and term. Fair value is based upon discounted cash flows using market-based assumptions. Any impairment, if temporary, of a grouping is reported as a valuation allowance, to the extent that fair value is less than the capitalized amount for the grouping. The Bank has one class of servicing assets; the sold guaranteed portion of USDA and SBA loans. Servicing fees are included in other noninterest income. When loans are charged off, the related servicing asset is also removed as a charge to operations.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is provided principally on the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range as follows: machinery & equipment 3 to 15 years and buildings and improvements 10 to 30 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the terms of the related leases or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, between three and five years. Interest cost is capitalized for qualifying assets during the assets' acquisition period. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense and renewals and betterments are capitalized. Profit or loss on dispositions is credited or charged to other expenses.

Goodwill, Intangibles and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment in accordance with GAAP. The Company uses judgment in assessing whether assets may have become impaired between annual impairment tests. Circumstances that could trigger an interim impairment test include but are not limited to: the occurrence of a significant change in circumstances, such as continuing adverse business conditions or legal factors; an adverse action or assessment by a regulator; unanticipated competition; loss of key personnel; the likelihood that a reporting unit or significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed; or results of testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

The testing of goodwill for impairment is performed at a level referred to as a reporting unit. Goodwill is allocated to each reporting unit based on actual goodwill valued in connection with each business combination consummated within each reporting unit. Reporting units of the Company have goodwill assigned to them.

Goodwill impairment testing consists of a two-step process. Step 1 of the impairment test involves comparing the fair values of the applicable reporting units with their carrying values, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test is performed to determine the amount of impairment loss. Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of the affected reporting unit's goodwill against the carrying value of that goodwill. In performing the first step of the impairment test, the Company also reconciles the aggregate estimated fair value of its reporting units to its enterprise value (which includes a control premium).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

To estimate the fair value of reporting units, the Company uses an income approach and a market approach. The income approach is based on a discounted cash flow analysis ("DCF") and calculates the fair value by estimating the after-tax cash flows attributable to a reporting unit and then discounting the after-tax cash flows to a present value using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Assumptions used in the DCF require the exercise of significant judgment, including judgment about appropriate discount rates and terminal values, growth rates, and the amount and timing of expected future cash flows. The forecasted cash flows are based on current plans and for years beyond that plan, the estimates are based on assumed growth rates. The Company believes the assumptions are consistent with the plans and estimates used to manage the underlying businesses. The discount rates, which are intended to reflect the risks inherent in future cash flow projections, used in the DCF are based on estimates of the weighted-average cost of capital ("WACC") of a market participant. Such estimates are derived from an analysis of peer companies and considered the industry weighted average return on debt and equity from a market participant perspective. The Company believes the assumptions used to determine the fair value of reporting units are reasonable. If different assumptions were used, particularly with respect to forecasted cash flows or WACCs, different estimates of fair value may result and there could be the potential that an impairment charge could result. Actual operating results and the related cash flows of the reporting units could differ from the estimated operating results and related cash flows. The recoverability of goodwill may be impacted if estimated future operating cash flows are not achieved.

A market approach values a business by considering the prices at which shares of capital stock of reasonably comparable companies are trading in the public market, or the transaction price at which similar companies have been acquired.

Relative weights are then given to the results of each of these approaches, based on the facts and circumstances of the business being valued. The use of multiple approaches (the income and market approaches) is considered preferable to a single method. Significant weight is given to the income approach because it generally provides a reliable estimate of value for an ongoing business which has a reliable forecast of operations. The income approach closely parallels investors' consideration of the future benefits derived from ownership of an asset.

For other intangible assets with indefinite lives, impairment occurs when the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its fair value. A charge is recorded for the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value. The Company's estimates of fair value are based primarily on a discounted cash flow approach that requires significant management judgment with respect to future revenue and expense growth rates, changes in working capital use, inflation and the selection of an appropriate discount rate.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives. The Company also estimates the depreciable lives of property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are reviewed for impairment if events, or changes in circumstances, indicate that we may not recover the carrying amount of an asset. Long-lived assets consisting of land and buildings used in previously operating businesses are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, and are included in other non-current assets in the consolidated balance sheets. A reduction in the carrying value of such long-lived assets used in previously operating businesses is recorded as an asset impairment charge in the consolidated statement of operations.

Comprehensive Income

Accounting principles generally require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale, are reported as a separate component of the capital section of the consolidated balance sheets. Such items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income (loss).

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

As defined under GAAP, fair value is the price received or paid between independent participants acting voluntarily in the principal or most advantageous markets for the assets or liabilities traded. A disclosure framework prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring investments at fair value (see Note 28 — "Fair Value Measurements"). Considerable judgment may be required in estimating fair value. Estimates of fair value are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current or future transaction.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)***Environmental Liabilities*

The Company accrues for losses associated with environmental remediation obligations when such losses are probable and reasonably estimable. Accruals for estimated losses from environmental remediation obligations generally are recognized no later than completion of the remedial feasibility study.

Such accruals are adjusted as further information develops or circumstances change. Costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation obligations are not discounted to their present value. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from other parties are recorded as assets when their receipt is deemed probable.

Legal Contingencies

The Company provides for legal contingencies when the liability is probable and the amount of the associated costs is reasonably determinable. The Company regularly monitors the progress of legal contingencies and revises the amounts recorded in the period in which a change in estimate occurs.

Foreign Currency Translation

Revenues and expenses of foreign-based associated companies are translated into United States dollars using average exchange rates for the period. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate as of the end of the reporting period. Cumulative translation adjustments arising from the resulting translation are included in partners' capital as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity that is party to the transaction are included in earnings.

Fair Value Option

The Company has the one-time option to elect fair value for financial assets or liabilities as of the election date. Changes in fair value of these financial instruments are recorded as unrealized gain (loss) in the consolidated statements of operations. The factors considered in electing the fair value option include the availability of otherwise required financial information, differing fiscal year end of an investee and differing basis of financial reporting used by investee companies.

Income Taxes

SPH and certain of its subsidiaries, as limited partnerships, are generally not responsible for federal and state income taxes and their profits and losses are passed directly to their partners for inclusion in their respective income tax returns. SPH's subsidiaries that are corporate entities are subject to federal and state income taxes and file corporate income tax returns.

SPH's subsidiaries that are subject to income taxes use the liability method of accounting for such taxes. Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax 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 deferred tax liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Such subsidiaries evaluate the recoverability of deferred tax assets and establish a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the consolidated financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is provided for and reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination.

SPH's policy is to record estimated interest and penalties related to the underpayment of income taxes as income tax expense in the statements of operations.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs consist of sales promotion literature, samples, cost of trade shows and general advertising costs, and are included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations. Advertising, promotion and trade show costs totaled \$2,320 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Other Taxes

Certain foreign dividend income is subject to a withholding tax. Such withholding tax is netted against dividend income in the consolidated statements of operations.

Net Income (Loss) per Common Unit

Net income (loss) per common unit - basic is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of common units outstanding for the period. Net income (loss) per common unit - diluted gives effect to dilutive common units outstanding during the period.

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued new disclosure requirements related to Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures—ASC 820-10, in order to provide a greater level of disaggregated information and more robust disclosures about valuation techniques and inputs to fair value measurements, as well as additional information about transfers between levels and activity during the reporting period. It also includes conforming amendments to the guidance on employers' disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets (ASC 715-20); so as to refer to ASC 820-10 to determine the appropriate classes to present fair value disclosures about such plan assets. Most of the new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for the Company's interim and annual reporting periods of 2010, and the Company adopted them in the first quarter of 2010. Because the new requirements affect disclosures but do not change the accounting for any assets or liabilities, their adoption did not have an effect on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-20 which amends the authoritative accounting guidance under topic 310, Receivables. The guidance amends existing disclosures to provide financial statement users with greater transparency about an entity's allowance for loan and lease losses and the credit quality of its loan and lease portfolio. Under the new guidelines, the allowance for loan and lease losses and fair value are to be disclosed by portfolio segment, while credit quality information, impaired loans and leases and non-accrual status are to be presented by class of loans and leases. Disclosure of the nature and extent, the financial impact and segment information of troubled debt restructurings will also be required. The disclosures are to be presented at the level of disaggregation that management uses when assessing and monitoring the loan and lease portfolio's risk and performance. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. Adoption of this guidance did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-01, "Accounting for Distributions to Shareholders with Components of Stock and Cash - a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force". This update clarifies that the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or stock with a potential limitation on the amount of cash that all shareholders can elect to receive in the aggregate is considered a share issuance that is reflected in earnings per share prospectively and is not a stock dividend. ASU 2010-01 was effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009 and should be applied on a retrospective basis. Adoption of ASU 2010-01 did not have a material impact on SPH's financial position or results of operations.

5. ACQUISITIONS*HNH Acquisition*

On May 7, 2010 (the "Acquisition Date"), SPH acquired 57,801 shares of HNH which became a majority-owned controlled subsidiary and is consolidated with SPH from that date. Prior to obtaining a controlling interest on the Acquisition Date, SPH owned 6,066,075 shares (49.8% of the outstanding shares), which were acquired beginning July 15, 2009 as described in Note 7 - "Investments in Associated Companies" and were accounted for under the equity method at fair value. The additional shares of HNH purchased on May 7, 2010 brought the total number of shares owned by SPH to 6,123,876, representing 50.3% of the outstanding shares. After May 7, 2010, SPH acquired 201,393 shares for cash in the open market for \$772, bringing total shares owned at December 31, 2010 to 6,325,269 (51.9% of outstanding shares).

On May 7, 2010 prior to the acquisition of a controlling interest, the fair value and carrying value of HNH was \$26,084, which was included in investments in associated companies on the consolidated balance sheet. After the controlling shares were acquired on May 7, 2010, SPH's investment in HNH was reclassified to the purchase price of HNH. An unrealized gain of \$8,670 was recorded in income of associated companies on the consolidated statement of operations for the period from January 1, 2010 to May 7, 2010.

HNH, a Delaware corporation, is a diversified industrial holding company that owns and manages a group of businesses on a decentralized basis whose business encompasses: precious metal, tubing, engineered materials, electronic materials and cutting replacement products and services. SPH acquired HNH in order to further its business as a global diversified holding company.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid for the controlling interest in HNH, the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the Acquisition Date, and the fair value of the noncontrolling interest in HNH on the Acquisition Date. The table is retrospectively adjusted for the discontinued operations of Euro Kasco as described in Note 6.

Total Consideration paid for net assets:	Number of Shares	Average Price per Share	Cost
Shares purchased before May 7, 2010	6,066,075	\$ 4.30	\$ 26,084
Shares purchased on May 7, 2010	57,801	\$ 4.41	255
Total	6,123,876		\$ 26,339

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Assets (as Restated):	
Cash	\$ 8,487
Receivables	80,421
Inventories	58,893
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,149
Deferred tax	1,191
Assets of discontinued operations	41,162
Total current assets	198,303
Property, plant and equipment	93,580
Goodwill	16,131
Other intangibles	129,320
Other assets	12,673
Total assets acquired	450,007
Liabilities (as Restated):	
Accounts payables	42,570
Accrued liabilities	28,146
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	44,687
Other current liabilities	20,931
Total current liabilities	136,334
Long-term debt and accrued interest	154,109
Accrued pension liability	97,502
Other liabilities	9,688
Total liabilities assumed	397,633
Non-controlling interests	26,035
Net assets acquired	\$ 26,339

The valuation of the intangible assets acquired and related amortization periods are as follows:

	Fair Value	Amortization Period (in years)
Patents / technology	\$ 19,510	13
Trademarks	20,140	26
Customer relationships	88,790	19
In-process research and development	80	7
Backlog	800	1
Total separately recognized intangible assets	\$ 129,320	

The purchase price allocation for the acquisition of HNH resulted in the recognition of \$16,131 of goodwill. The goodwill represents the excess of consideration for the acquisition over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired less the fair value of the liabilities assumed less the fair value of the noncontrolling interest. The primary factors that comprise the recognized goodwill are the synergies related to becoming part of a larger diversified group of companies under common management. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes because SPH is not a taxpaying entity.

The fair value of the noncontrolling interests amounting to \$26,035 was based on the number of shares held by noncontrolling shareholders at the acquisition date.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Long-term debt at May 7, 2010 includes a \$71,828 loan payable to Steel Partners II Liquidating Series Trust - Series A & E ("SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E"), in which SPH had a 43.75% interest. SPH's pro-rata interest of \$31,425, representing SPH's indirect intercompany interest, is eliminated in the 2010 consolidated financial statements. SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E held loans from HNH subsidiaries valued at \$66,962 at December 31, 2009, in which the Company had a \$29,296 indirect interest. On October 15, 2010 (as discussed in Note 18 - "Debt"), HNH, through a newly formed subsidiary, Handy & Harman Group Ltd. ("H&H Group"), refinanced substantially all of its indebtedness in a simplified lending structure principally with its existing lenders or their affiliates, including SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E. On October 15, 2010, H&H Group refinanced the prior indebtedness of Handy & Harman ("H&H") and Bairnco Corporation ("Bairnco") to SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E in accordance with the terms of an exchange Agreement, pursuant to which H&H Group made an approximately \$6,000 cash payment in partial satisfaction of prior indebtedness to the SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E and exchanged the remainder of such prior obligations for units consisting of (a) \$72,926 aggregate principal amount of 10% subordinated secured notes due 2017 (the "Subordinated Notes") issued by H&H Group and (b) warrants (the "Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 1,500,806 shares of HNH common stock. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$11.00 per share and are exercisable beginning October 14, 2013. The Subordinated Notes bear interest at a rate of 10%, 6% of which is payable in cash and 4% of which is payable in-kind. The Subordinated Notes, together with any accrued and unpaid interest thereon is due on October 15, 2017. As a result, as a beneficiary of the SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E, SPH had an indirect interest in \$31,905 of the Subordinated Notes and approximately 656,605 of the Warrants at the date of the refinancing on October 15, 2010. On December 14, 2010, the SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E distributed SPH's indirect interest in the Subordinated Notes and Warrants to SPH such that the Company directly holds \$31,905 of the Subordinated Notes and approximately 656,605 of the Warrants. The \$31,905 of Subordinated Notes held by the Company and related intercompany interest is eliminated in consolidation in connection with the HNH acquisition and consolidation.

HNH's operations are included in the SPH consolidated financial statements beginning May 7, 2010. HNH is included in the Diversified Industrial segment for all periods including the period prior to the acquisition as an associated company. Revenue and net income of the acquiree included in the consolidated statement of operations since the acquisition date are \$385,806 and \$1,405, respectively. Included in the net income is a one-time charge to cost of goods sold of \$9,538 resulting from application of the acquisition method relating to acquired manufacturing profit in inventory at the Acquisition Date of which \$7,825 is included in continuing operations. Receivables are net of an estimated \$2,387 that are not expected to be collected.

The following presents certain unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2010 as if the HNH acquisition was completed on the same terms at July 15, 2009 and January 1, 2010. As discussed in Note 2 - "Basis of Presentation", SPH began using operating company accounting for investments it acquired in the Exchange Transaction on July 16, 2009; accordingly, the HNH pro forma statement of operations data is not presented prior to that date.

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009
	(unaudited) (as Restated)	(unaudited) (as Restated)
Revenue	\$ 607,072	\$ 228,602
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	23,399	(1,804)
Net income (loss) per common unit - basic	0.93	(0.07)
Net income (loss) per common unit - diluted	0.85	(0.07)

BNS Acquisition

On July 14, 2009, SPH acquired 75,503 shares of BNS common stock (50.2% of outstanding shares) for cash from SPII for \$5,815, the market price on that date. SPH acquired BNS to further its business as a global diversified holding company. After July 15, 2009, SPH acquired an additional 1,370 BNS shares (0.9% of outstanding shares) for cash in the open market valued at \$111 bringing total BNS shares owned to 76,873 (51.1% of outstanding shares) at December 31, 2009. During 2010, SPH acquired 45,725 shares for cash in the open market for \$11,084; and, BNS acquired shares for cash in the open market for \$2,169. As a result, SPH owns 85.4% of BNS' outstanding shares at December 31, 2010. The shares reflect a 1 for 1,000 reverse stock split followed by a 50 for 1 forward stock split on August 20, 2010.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

BNS's principal operations resulted from its 80% ownership of Collins which manufactures and markets specialty vehicles such as ambulances, school, activity and shuttle buses; and, terminal road construction equipment. BNS's results of operations, reported on a 61 day lag, have been included in the consolidated financial statements from July 15, 2009 through October 31, 2009, and the Collins operations of BNS, which were sold on February 18, 2010, are classified as discontinued operations. Prior to July 14, 2009 BNS was reported by SPII as an investment carried at fair value. The fair value carried (based on the market price) by SPII was the amount SPH paid SPII in cash on July 14, 2009 to acquire the BNS net assets. The final allocation of the purchase price as of July 15, 2009 is summarized below:

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,100
Restricted cash	243
Accounts receivable	18,623
Inventories	39,991
Prepaid and other current assets	1,285
Property, plant and equipment	26,963
Intangible assets	36,567
Goodwill	9,543
Other assets	2,177
Total assets acquired	137,492
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	33,057
Other liabilities	4,057
Long-term debt	80,982
Total liabilities assumed	118,096
Noncontrolling interests	13,581
Net assets acquired	\$ 5,815

The difference between the Company's purchase price for BNS and the fair value allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed of \$9,543 was recorded as goodwill which represents the excess of purchase price over net assets (including identifiable intangible assets acquired). The Company determined as of July 14, 2009 the fair value assigned to the assets and liabilities of BNS which related primarily to Collins. Noncontrolling interests represent the values assigned to Collins and BNS noncontrolling shareholders. Long-term debt at July 15, 2009 includes a \$20,991 loan payable to Steel Partners II Liquidating Series Trust - C ("SPII Liquidating Trust - C"), in which SPH had a 43.75% interest. SPH's pro-rata interest of \$9,184, representing SPH's indirect intercompany interest, is eliminated in the 2009 consolidated financial statements. As discussed in Note 6 - "Discontinued Operations", the BNS loan and accrued interest were paid in full in connection with the sale of Collins on February 18, 2010. The operations of Collins are accounted for as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements. With respect to the sale of Collins, BNS signed a letter of intent with a third party in November 2009. BNS's sale of its interest in Collins, and its statement of operations and balance sheet information are described in Note 6.

CoSine and JPS Acquisitions

In two transactions on July 14, 2009 and July 15, 2009, SPH acquired for cash, in the aggregate, a 26.1% interest in CoSine from SPII for \$4,211, at the market price per share on those dates. On July 31, 2009, SPH acquired for cash from HNH an additional 18.8% interest in CoSine, at the market price per share on that date, and on August 11, 2009, an additional 2.5% interest for cash in the open market for a total cost of \$3,616, bringing its ownership interest to 47.4% at December 31, 2009. From July 14, 2009 forward, SPH began accounting for CoSine as an associated company under the equity method.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

On July 14, 2009, SPH acquired for cash an 18.2% interest in JPS from SPII for \$6,427, at the market price per share on that date. As part of the Exchange Transaction, SPH acquired an additional 11.3% interest in JPS valued at \$4,722, the market price at July 15, 2009. Through open market cash purchases between July 16, 2009 and December 31, 2009, SPH acquired, in the aggregate, 8.8% of additional interests in JPS for \$2,742, bringing its ownership interest in JPS to 38.3% at December 31, 2009. From July 14, 2009 forward, SPH began accounting for JPS as an associated company under the equity method.

Exchange Transaction

In connection with the acquisition of SPII on July 15, 2009 (see Note 23 - "Exchange Transaction"), 25,761,587 common units that had been subject to redemption became non-redeemable in exchange for the net assets of SPII which were recorded at fair value as follows:

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 251,547
Investments	404,982
Other assets	2,279
Total assets acquired	658,808
Liabilities:	
Dividends and interest payable	137
Capital redemptions payable	204,403
Accrued expenses and other	6
Total liabilities assumed	204,546
Net assets acquired	\$ 454,262

On July 15, 2009, SPH recorded the \$404,982 fair value of investments acquired from SPII in the Exchange Transaction as their initial carrying values. In the aggregate, the net assets acquired by SPH as a result of the Exchange Transaction of \$454,262 consisted of \$404,982 of investments, net cash of \$47,144 (after considering the remaining cash capital redemptions payable in connection with the Exchange Transaction) and \$2,136 of other net assets. From July 16, 2009 forward, SPH began accounting for these investments in accordance with its accounting policies. From that date, HNH, Steel Excel and DGT, acquired in the Exchange Transaction, are accounted for as associated companies under the equity method.

In connection with the Exchange Transaction the Company acquired interests, included in investments above, in each series of the Steel Partners II Liquidating Series Trust ("SPII Liquidating Trust") (see Note 30 - "Related Party Transactions") which are presented as other investments - related party on the consolidated balance sheet and are accounted for under the equity method. An indirect intercompany investment of \$9,184 representing the Company's interest through a series of the SPII Liquidating Trust, which held a loan receivable from BNS of \$20,991 at July 15, 2009, was eliminated in the consolidated balance sheet. Investments at July 15, 2009 also include \$26,584 of the Company's indirect interests, through SPII Liquidating Trust - A and E, in \$60,764 of loans receivable from HNH, which are included with other investments - related party in the December 31, 2009 consolidated balance sheet. As discussed above, these indirect interests were refinanced and SPH directly holds Subordinated Notes which are eliminated in consolidation at December 31, 2010.

The remaining investments acquired in the Exchange Transaction are accounted for as available-for-sale securities and other investments measured at fair value. SLI and API while initially classified as available-for-sale securities have been reclassified as associated companies. See Note 7 - "Investments in Associated Companies."

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

6. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

BNS's Discontinued Operations

On February 18, 2010, BNS sold its interest in Collins for net proceeds of \$64,818 in cash net of \$100 in fees. BNS used a portion of the proceeds to repay the SPII Liquidating Trust - C Term Loan of \$21,785 plus additional accrued interest of \$982, of which SPH received \$9,960 through an interest it holds in the SPII Liquidating Trust. The SPII Liquidating Trust terminated the series holding the SPII Liquidating Trust - C Term Loan and SPH received \$10,332 on May 11, 2010 as a final distribution. The remaining BNS long-term debt was assumed by the acquirer. Collins paid BNS a \$1,000 fee in exchange for the cancellation of a management services agreement and BNS paid the Manager \$1,000 for investment banking services in connection with the sale transaction. SPH recorded a gain on sale of discontinued operations of \$31,254 (\$16,238 after noncontrolling interest) in the year ended December 31, 2010.

HNH's Discontinued Operations

In 2010, HNH decided to exit the Arlon CM business of manufacturing adhesive films, specialty graphic films and engineered coated products. In February and March 2011, HNH sold assets in two separate asset sale transactions. These businesses comprised HNH's Arlon Coated Materials ("CM") segment. During the third quarter of 2011, HNH sold Euro Kasco. See Note 31 - "Subsequent Events".

The following assets and liabilities of discontinued operations of BNS and HNH have been segregated in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The December 31, 2009 balance sheet information represents the Collins discontinued operations. The December 31, 2010 balance sheet information represents HNH's discontinued operations.

	December 31, 2010 <u>(as Restated)</u>	December 31, 2009 <u>(as Restated)</u>
Assets of discontinued operations:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 346
Trade and other receivables	12,351	12,127
Inventories	13,624	42,805
Other current assets	1,069	748
Goodwill	-	9,543
Other intangibles, net	2,650	36,217
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,378	25,952
Other assets	234	1,395
Total assets	<u>\$ 33,306</u>	<u>\$ 129,133</u>
Liabilities of discontinued operations:		
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 9,341	\$ 13,714
Current portion of long-term debt	-	2,654
Other current liabilities	-	16,632
Long-term debt	-	63,486
Other liabilities	656	4,058
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 9,997</u>	<u>\$ 100,544</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The consolidated statement of operations includes the following relating to discontinued operations. The information reflects primarily the BNS discontinued operations from July 31, 2009 and the discontinued operations of HNH, which included Arlon CM and Euro Kasco from May 7, 2010.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010 (as Restated)	2009
Sales	\$ 59,569	\$ 60,163
Net (loss) income	(3,162)	1,464
(Loss) income after taxes and noncontrolling interests	(1,145)	621
Gain on sale of discontinued operations net of tax and noncontrolling interests	15,972	-

7. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

The Company's investments in associated companies accounted for under the equity method of accounting are initially recorded at their original cost, subsequently increased or decreased for SPH's share of the investees' earnings or losses and other comprehensive income, reduced for dividends received and impairment charges recorded, if any, and increased for any additional investment. The Company's acquisition purchase price for equity method investments was less than book value at the dates acquired by \$24,860 (the "basis difference"). No adjustments to earnings are made for the impact of the basis difference.

The Company elected to account for its investments in HNH, API, ADPT, and SLI under the equity method at fair value beginning on the dates these investments became subject to the equity method of accounting. The Company is permitted to choose, at specified election dates, to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value (the "fair value option") that would not otherwise be required to be measured at fair value. If the fair value option is elected for a particular financial instrument, the Company is required to report unrealized gains and losses on those items in its consolidated statement of operations. The fair value elections for the Company's investments in HNH, Steel Excel, API and SLI were made beginning July 16, 2009. HNH, API, Steel Excel and SLI are Level 1 investments measured and reported at fair value as described in Note 28 - "Fair Value Measurements." Associated companies are included in Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other from the dates of their acquisition.

Certain associated companies have a fiscal year end that differs from December 31.

SPH's associated companies accounted for under the equity method are as follows:

HNH

At December 31, 2009, SPH owned 4,707,388 shares of HNH representing 38.6% of outstanding shares with an investment carrying value of \$11,298. SPH recorded an unrealized loss in the consolidated statement of operations of \$1,161 on its investment in HNH for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009. Between January 1 and May 7, 2010 prior to acquiring a controlling interest, SPH acquired an additional 1,358,687 shares for cash in the open market for \$6,116, bringing total HNH shares owned to 6,066,075 (49.8% of outstanding shares). SPH accounted for its investment in HNH under the equity method at fair value; and accordingly, SPH recorded an unrealized gain in the consolidated statement of operations of \$8,670 on its investment in HNH from January 1, 2010 to May 7, 2010 prior to obtaining a controlling interest. The fair value of SPH's investment in HNH was \$26,084 as of May 7, 2010 immediately prior to SPH purchasing a controlling interest. SPH's purchase on May 7, 2010 of 57,801 additional HNH shares for cash in the open market for \$255 brought the total investment to \$26,339 and total shares owned by SPH to 6,123,876 (50.3% of outstanding shares), and HNH became a majority-owned controlled subsidiary. HNH's accounts are consolidated with the accounts of SPH from May 7, 2010 and accordingly, SPH's investment in HNH has been removed from investments in associated companies on that date as described in Note 5 - "Acquisitions".

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)*API*

At December 31, 2010, SPH owns 32.4% of the shares of API, a publicly traded company which is a manufacturer of specialized materials for packaging. At December 31, 2009 SPH owned 12,179,325 shares (17.4% of the outstanding shares) of API with an investment carrying value of \$1,623. In September 2010, SPH is deemed to have acquired 12,652,878 additional API shares for \$1,771 bringing total shares owned as of December 31, 2010 to 24,832,203 (32.4% of the outstanding shares). SPH acquired the additional shares in 2010 as a result of a modification of the SPII Fund Plan (as described in Note 23 - "Exchange Transaction") which enabled SPII Fund investors, who were otherwise entitled to receive API shares from the SPII Fund under the plan, to elect to receive a cash distribution in lieu of each API share in which it had an indirect interest held by SPH. Consequently, the SPII Fund investors making such elections surrendered their right under the SPII Fund Plan to receive API shares by a way of a distribution from the SPII Fund. The investment in API is reported under the equity method at fair value with an investment carrying value of \$6,009 as of December 31, 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2010, SPH has recorded an unrealized gain in the consolidated statement of operations of \$2,615 on its investment in API. The Company's ownership interest in API exceeded 20% on September 1, 2010; and, accordingly API has been accounted for as an associated company using the fair value election from January 1, 2010. The investment in API of \$1,623 reported on the balance sheet at December 31, 2009 has been reclassified from "Investments at fair value" accounted for as an available-for-sale security to "Investments in associated companies".

Steel Excel

At December 31, 2010, SPH owns 33.0% of the shares of Steel Excel, a publicly traded company which is seeking to acquire one or more new businesses. At December 31, 2009 SPH owned 2,346,984 shares (19.5% of the outstanding shares) of Steel Excel with an investment carrying value of \$78,624. SPH recorded an unrealized gain in the consolidated statement of operations of \$9,395 on its investment in Steel Excel for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009. From January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010 SPH acquired an additional 1,249,827 shares for cash in the open market for \$37,202, bringing total Steel Excel shares owned to 3,596,811 (33.0% of total outstanding shares) at December 31, 2010. The investment in Steel Excel is reported under the equity method at fair value with an investment carrying value of \$105,387 as of December 31, 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2010, SPH has recorded an unrealized loss in the consolidated statement of operations of \$10,439 on its investment in Steel Excel.

CoSine

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, SPH owns 4,779,721 shares (47.4% of the outstanding shares) of CoSine, a publicly traded company which is seeking to acquire one or more new businesses. The investment carrying value of CoSine at December 31, 2009 was \$7,694 and at December 31, 2010 was \$7,260. The investment in CoSine was accumulated over several transactions. On July 14, 2009 SPH for cash acquired 1,740,916 shares of CoSine common stock from SPII for \$2,785, the market price on that date. On July 15, 2009 SPH for cash acquired 890,468 shares of CoSine common stock from SPII for \$1,425, at the market price on that date. Subsequently SPH acquired an additional 1,898,337 shares for cash from HNH at the market price and 250,000 shares for cash in the open market for \$3,616 bringing total CoSine shares owned to 4,779,721 (47.4% of total outstanding shares). CoSine was accounted for under the equity method from July 14, 2009. SPH recorded a loss of \$127 as its share of CoSine net loss and \$5 as its share of other comprehensive loss for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009. SPH has recorded a loss of \$440 as its share of CoSine net loss and \$6 as its share of capital changes for the year ended December 31, 2010. The aggregate market value of the Company's interest in CoSine was \$9,081 at December 31, 2010.

DGT

As of December 31, 2010, SPH owns 22,036,965 shares (46.2% of the outstanding shares) of DGT, a publicly traded company that develops, manufactures and markets medical and dental imaging systems and power conversion subsystems; and manufactures a full range of radiographic and portable imaging systems and electronic systems and components. At December 31, 2009 SPH owned 6,290,007 shares (27.7% of the outstanding shares) of DGT with an investment carrying amount of \$2,444. SPH recorded a loss of \$745 as its share of DGT net loss and \$139 as its share of other comprehensive income for period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009. Between January 1 and December 31, 2010, SPH acquired an additional 15,746,958 shares for cash, primarily through participation of a rights offering in December 2010, for \$9,600 bringing total DGT shares owned to 22,036,965 (46.2% of outstanding shares) at December 31, 2010. The investment carrying value in DGT reported under the equity method is \$12,817 at December 31, 2010. SPH has recorded income of \$886 as its share of DGT net income and \$(113) as its share of capital changes including other comprehensive income / loss for the year ended December 31, 2010. The aggregate market value of the Company's interest in DGT was \$16,307 at December 31, 2010.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)***JPS*

At December 31, 2010, SPH owns 39.3% of JPS, a publicly traded company that manufactures a variety of products for specialty industrial applications. At December 31, 2009 SPH owned 3,878,336 shares (38.3% of the outstanding shares) of JPS with an investment carrying amount of \$7,301. SPH recorded a loss of \$754 as its share of JPS net loss and \$5,836 as its share of comprehensive loss for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009. Between January 1 and December 31, 2010, SPH acquired an additional 143,244 shares for cash in the open market for \$560, bringing total JPS shares owned to 4,021,580 (39.3% of outstanding shares) at December 31, 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2010, SPH has recorded income of \$1,228 as its share of JPS's net income and \$(722) as its share of JPS's capital changes including other comprehensive loss. The investment carrying value in JPS reported under the equity method is \$8,367 as of December 31, 2010. The aggregate market value of the Company's interest in JPS was \$19,665 at December 31, 2010.

SLI

At December 31, 2010, SPH owns 20.7% of the shares of SLI, a publicly traded company that designs, manufactures and markets power electronics, motion control, power protection and specialized communication equipment. At December 31, 2009 SPH owned 703,720 shares (11.5% of the outstanding shares) of SLI with an investment carrying value of \$5,897. From January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010 SPH acquired an additional 223,511 shares for cash in the open market for \$2,541, bringing total SLI shares owned to 927,231 (20.7% of total outstanding shares) at December 31, 2010. The investment in SLI is reported under the equity method at fair value with an investment carrying value of \$16,217 as of December 31, 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2010, SPH has recorded an unrealized gain in the consolidated statement of operations of \$7,779 on its investment in SLI. The Company's ownership interest in SLI exceeded 20% on December 31, 2010; and, accordingly SLI has been accounted for as an associated company using the fair value election from January 1, 2010. The investment in SLI of \$5,897 reported on the balance sheet at December 31, 2009 has been reclassified from "Investments at fair value" accounted for as an available-for-sale security to "Investments in associated companies".

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The following table provides combined summarized data with respect to the associated companies accounted for on the equity method:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Investments in associated companies:		
HNH*	\$ -	\$ 11,298
API*	6,009	1,623
Steel Excel*	105,387	78,624
CoSine	7,260	7,694
DGT	12,817	2,444
JPS	8,367	7,301
SLI*	16,217	5,897
Other	7,213	6,267
	<u>\$ 163,270</u>	<u>\$ 121,148</u>
Summary of balance sheet amounts (unaudited):		
Current assets	\$ 605,889	\$ 672,977
Noncurrent assets	203,194	366,322
Total assets	<u>\$ 809,083</u>	<u>\$ 1,039,299</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 117,436	\$ 162,113
Noncurrent liabilities	159,152	357,201
Total liabilities	<u>276,588</u>	<u>519,314</u>
Parent equity	529,244	519,985
Noncontrolling interest	3,251	-
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 809,083</u>	<u>\$ 1,039,299</u>

* As discussed above, the Company elected to account for this investment at fair value commencing on the date the investment became subject to equity method accounting.

	2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
	(as Restated)	(as Restated)		
Summary income statement amounts (unaudited):				
Revenue	\$ 787,347	\$ 326,521	\$ 230	\$ 126
Gross profit	192,052	84,311	-	-
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(12,894)	(15,586)	150	12
Net (loss) income after noncontrolling interests	(19,661)	(22,153)	170	13
Amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:				
SPH share of net income (loss)	1,680	(1,546)	63	10
Unrealized gain on associated companies accounted for at fair value	8,625	8,753	-	-
SPH's equity in other comprehensive loss	(737)	(4,644)	-	-

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The December 31, 2010 summary of balance sheet amounts excludes HNH, which is consolidated beginning on May 7, 2010. The summary income statement amounts include results for HNH through May 6, 2010. See above and Note 5 - "Acquisitions".

8. INVESTMENTS

Investments - Current

As discussed in Note 7 - "Investments in Associated Companies", two investments classified as available-for-sale at December 31, 2009 qualified for equity method accounting during 2010. Accordingly, these investments reported have been reclassified on the balance sheet from "Investments at fair value" to "Investments in associated companies" and the related footnote disclosures have been reclassified.

Investments classified as current assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009 consist of available-for-sale securities as follows:

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair value
December 31, 2010				
Debt securities - corporate	\$ 28,124	\$ 9,242	\$ -	\$ 37,366
Equity securities - U.S.	23,207	13,438	(2,139)	34,506
Total investments	<u>\$ 51,331</u>	<u>\$ 22,680</u>	<u>\$ (2,139)</u>	<u>\$ 71,872</u>
December 31, 2009				
Debt securities - corporate	\$ 8,988	\$ 1,685	\$ -	\$ 10,673
Equity securities - U.S.	88,765	56,921	(1,848)	143,838
Equity securities - International	44,533	971	-	45,504
Total investments	<u>\$ 142,286</u>	<u>\$ 59,577</u>	<u>\$ (1,848)</u>	<u>\$ 200,015</u>
Maturities of debt securities - corporate:				
2016	\$ 22,033			
2024	15,333			
	<u>\$ 37,366</u>			

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Available-for-sale securities by industry classification at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair value
December 31, 2010				
Insurance	\$ 14,921	\$ 7,112	\$ -	\$ 22,033
Computer Software and Services	3,362	-	(1,279)	2,083
Aerospace / Defense	23,903	12,398	-	36,301
Manufacturing	1,603	1,633	-	3,236
Restaurants	5,974	1,532	-	7,506
Other	1,568	5	(860)	713
Total	\$ 51,331	\$ 22,680	\$ (2,139)	\$ 71,872
December 31, 2009				
Insurance	\$ 23,005	\$ 15,684	\$ (144)	\$ 38,545
Consumer Products	44,533	971	-	45,504
Computer Software and Services	21,373	20,573	(1,418)	40,528
Oil and Gas Drilling	34,394	5,113	-	39,507
Aerospace / Defense	9,557	16,038	-	25,595
Manufacturing	1,688	20	-	1,708
Restaurants	5,974	824	-	6,798
Other	1,762	354	(286)	1,830
Total	\$ 142,286	\$ 59,577	\$ (1,848)	\$ 200,015

Investment information is summarized below for available-for-sale securities:

	2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Proceeds from sales	\$ 262,934	\$ 318,958	\$ 129	\$ 17,620
Gross gains from sales	\$ 42,066	\$ 24,627	\$ -	\$ 6,403
Gross losses from sales	(3,668)	(15,462)	(23)	(420)
Other than temporary impairment	-	-	-	(1,962)
Net investment gain (loss)	\$ 38,398	\$ 9,165	\$ (23)	\$ 4,021
Change in net unrealized holding (losses) gains included in other comprehensive income	\$ (37,188)	\$ 58,508	\$ 247	\$ 7

	December 31, 2010
Reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income:	
Unrealized gains	\$ 41,026
Unrealized losses	(177)
Total	\$ 40,849

For purposes of determining gross realized gains and losses, the cost of securities sold is based on specific identification. Gross unrealized gains and gross unrealized losses in the table are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Other Investments - Related Party

Other Investments - related party, classified as non-current assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009, consist of the Company's investment in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust (see Note 30 - "Related Party Transactions") accounted for under the equity method. These investments were acquired and initially recorded as described in connection with the Exchange Transaction. The Company elected to account for its investments in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust under the equity method at fair value beginning July 16, 2009, the date these investments became subject to the equity method. The Company is permitted to choose, at specified election dates, to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that would not otherwise be required to be measured at fair value. If the fair value option is elected for a particular financial instrument, the Company is required to report unrealized gains and losses on those items in its condensed consolidated statement of operations.

Each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust is separate and distinct with respect to its assets, liabilities and net assets. Each individual series has no liability or claim with respect to the liabilities or assets, respectively, of the other series. Each series shares in the costs, assets and liabilities, if any, that are not specifically attributable to a particular series. Each series generally holds the securities related to a specific investment and cash for operating expenses of the series. The investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust are not redeemable and distributions will be received from the SPII Liquidating Trust as the underlying assets held are sold over a period which is not determinable. There are no unfunded capital commitments with respect to these investments. The fair values for the investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust have been estimated using the net asset value of such interests as reported by the SPII Liquidating Trust.

The following table provides combined summarized data with respect to the other investments - related party accounted for under the equity method, which as discussed above the Company elected to account for at fair value commencing on the date the investment became subject to equity method accounting:

	December 31,	December 31, 2009
	2010	
Other investments - related party:		
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series A (a)	\$ -	\$ 5,701
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series B (b)	25,154	29,009
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series C (c)	-	10,169
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series D (d)	17,217	15,005
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series E (a)	-	24,859
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series G (e)	11,579	11,872
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series H (f)	7,826	10,305
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series I (g)	777	773
	<u>62,553</u>	<u>107,693</u>
Elimination of indirect interest in loans (a) (c)	-	(9,770)
Total	<u>\$ 62,553</u>	<u>\$ 97,923</u>
Summary of balance sheet amounts:		
Total assets	\$ 143,037	\$ 278,619
Total liabilities	76	32,451
Net Asset Value	<u>\$ 142,961</u>	<u>\$ 246,168</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009
Summary income statement amounts:		
Realized loss, investments	\$ -	\$ (50)
Change in unrealized, loss from investments and others	(8,990)	(11,979)
Net investment income	11,747	7,548
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	2,757	(4,481)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:		
Loss from other investments - related party	\$ (3,220)	\$ (2,960)
Proceeds from sales	13,494	14,183
Gross gains from sales	\$ 810	\$ 434
Gross losses from sales	-	(31)
Net investment gain	<u>\$ 810</u>	<u>\$ 403</u>

(a) Represents the Company's interests in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that held loans receivable from HNH with a value of \$66,962 at December 31, 2009, in which the Company had a \$29,296 indirect interest. As discussed in Note 18 - "Debt", the HNH subsidiaries' loans were refinanced on October 15, 2010 and the Subordinated Notes and Warrants that were received by the SPII Liquidating Trust were distributed to its beneficiaries, including the Company, on December 14, 2010. The Subordinated Notes and related interest payable to the Company are eliminated in consolidation.

(b) Represents the Company's interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds preference shares and ordinary shares in Barbican.

(c) Represents the Company's interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that held the loans receivable from BNS with a value of \$22,331 at December 31, 2009, in which the Company has a \$9,770 indirect interest, which is eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. As discussed in Note 6 - "Discontinued Operations", the BNS loan and accrued interest were paid in full in connection with the sale of Collins on February 18, 2010 and was distributed by the SPII Liquidating Trust to its beneficiaries, including the Company, on May 11, 2010.

(d) Represents the Company's interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds common shares in F&H Acquisition Corp ("F&H"), which does business as Fox & Hound.

(e) Represents the Company's indirect interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds the limited partnership interest in Steel Partners China Access I L.P. ("SPCA") (see Note 30 - "Related Party Transactions").

(f) Represents the Company's interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds the limited partnership interest in Steel Partners Japan Strategic Fund, L.P. ("SPJSF") (see Note 30 - "Related Party Transactions").

(g) Represents the Company's interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds certain other investments.

Investments in Variable Interest Entities

The Company holds variable interests in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust (see "Other Investments - Related Party - Non-Current" above). The purpose of the SPII Liquidating Trust is to effect the orderly liquidation of certain assets previously held by SPII as part of the implementation of the SPII Fund Plan as discussed in Note 23 - "Exchange Transaction". The Company determined that each VIE in which it held a variable interest since January 1, 2010 met the deferral criteria of ASC 810. Accordingly, these VIEs will continue to be assessed under the overall guidance on the consolidation of VIEs or other applicable guidance.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of any series of the SPII Liquidating Trust because it does not absorb a majority of the expected losses or receive a majority of the expected residual returns based on its equity ownership interests in each of the series. In addition, there are no related parties of SPH that, when considered together as a group, would cause the Company and its related party group to absorb a majority of expected losses or receive a majority of the expected residual returns. There are also no other contractual arrangements that would cause the Company to absorb a majority of the expected losses or receive a majority the expected residual returns. The Company also does not have a defacto agency relationship with any series of the SPII Liquidating Trust.

SPH's financial position, financial performance and cash flows will be affected by the extent to which the operations of the SPII Liquidating Trust results in realized or unrealized gains (losses) and by distributions it makes in each reporting period.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust, in the aggregate, in which the Company holds a variable interest as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and is not a primary beneficiary. The amounts presented below are included in, and not in addition to, the other investments - related party tables above.

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Gross Assets	\$ 143,037	\$ 278,619
Financial Obligations (a)	-	-
SPH Investment (b)	62,553	107,693

(a) The SPII Liquidating Trust did not have any financial obligations as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the Company did not have any financial obligation to the SPII Liquidating Trust as of such dates.

(b) Represents the Company's maximum exposure to loss and is before the elimination of indirect interest in loans to BNS of \$9,770 at December 31, 2009.

Net Investment Gains (Losses)

Net investment gains (losses) in the consolidated statement of operations consists of the following:

	2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 38,398	\$ 9,165	\$ (23)	\$ 4,021
Financial instruments	(15,158)	-	-	-
Other investments - related party	810	403	-	-
Total	\$ 24,050	\$ 9,568	\$ (23)	\$ 4,021

The losses from financial instruments are primarily from the foreign currency financial instruments described in Note 14 - "Derivatives".

Investment Operations

Investment Operations investments were accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value reported in the revenue section of the consolidated statements of operations as "change in unrealized gains (losses)" when they occur. Under investment company accounting, Investment Operations did not consolidate investments and it did not apply the equity method of accounting.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

A summary of receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2010 (as Restated)	December 31, 2009 (as Restated)
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,198	\$ 66,582	\$ -
Receivable from SPII Liquidating Trust (See Note 30 - "Related Party Transactions")	-	14,183
Other receivables	1,165	2,103
Total	<u>\$ 67,747</u>	<u>\$ 16,286</u>

10. LOANS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Major classifications of WebBank's loans receivable at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Total				Current		Non-current	
	2010	%	2009	%	2010	2009	2010	2009
Real estate loans:								
Construction	\$ 989	3%	\$ 3,646	10%	\$ 201	\$ 2,057	\$ 788	\$ 1,589
Commercial - owner occupied	9,546	32%	10,425	29%	281	577	9,265	9,848
Commercial - other	276	1%	2,273	7%	8	582	268	1,691
Total real estate loans	<u>10,811</u>	<u>36%</u>	<u>16,344</u>	<u>46%</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>3,216</u>	<u>10,321</u>	<u>13,128</u>
Commercial and industrial	6,218	21%	9,340	26%	4,620	6,207	1,598	3,133
Consumer credit cards	-	-	517	2%	-	517	-	-
Loans held for sale	12,903	43%	9,404	26%	12,903	9,404	-	-
Total loans	<u>29,932</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>35,605</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>18,013</u>	<u>19,344</u>	<u>11,919</u>	<u>16,261</u>
Less:								
Deferred fees and discounts	(64)		(188)		(64)	(188)	-	-
Allowance for loan losses	(1,541)		(2,193)		(1,541)	(2,193)	-	-
Total loans receivable, net	<u>\$ 28,327</u>		<u>\$ 33,224</u>		<u>\$ 16,408</u>	<u>\$ 16,963</u>	<u>\$ 11,919</u>	<u>\$ 16,261</u>

The ability of the borrowers to repay their obligations is dependent upon economic conditions within their respective regions as well as the financial condition of the borrowers. The changes in the allowance for loan losses were as follows:

	2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,193	\$ 4,716	\$ 2,302	\$ 300
Provision for loan losses	(420)	3,001	3,644	2,877
Recoveries	1,312	-	20	31
Loan charge offs	(1,544)	(5,524)	(1,250)	(906)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 1,541</u>	<u>\$ 2,193</u>	<u>\$ 4,716</u>	<u>\$ 2,302</u>

WebBank had \$1,614 and \$4,773 of loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. If income on those loans had been accrued, such income would have approximated \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$84 and \$70 for the periods from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009, from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, respectively. Loans, 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest, were \$0 and \$401 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The valuation allowance for impaired loans is included in the allowance for loan losses.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

A summary of information pertaining to impaired loans is as follows:

	2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Impaired loans without a valuation allowance	\$ 520	\$ 2,825	\$ 213	\$ 112
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	2,107	2,581	10,415	5,982
Total impaired loans	\$ 2,627	\$ 5,406	\$ 10,628	\$ 6,094
Valuation allowance related to impaired loans	\$ 634	\$ 961	\$ 3,719	\$ 1,483

	2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Average investment in impaired loans	\$ 4,016	\$ 9,027	\$ 10,816	\$ 7,295
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ 228	\$ 235	\$ 176	\$ 532

11. INVENTORIES

A summary of inventories is as follows:

	December 31, 2010 (as Restated)
Finished products	\$ 18,718
In - process	8,110
Raw materials	16,389
Fine and fabricated precious metal in various stages of completion	12,151
	55,368
LIFO reserve	(4,546)
Total	\$ 50,822

The addition of inventories to the SPH consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2010 is related to the acquisition of HNH as described in Note 5 - "Acquisitions". The allocation of the HNH purchase price, including amounts allocated to inventories at the Acquisition Date. The carrying value of the HNH inventories at the Acquisition Date was increased by \$11,685 for the acquired value of manufacturing profit and the fair value of precious metal inventory. Of this purchase price adjustment, \$7,825 was charged to diversified industrial cost of goods sold and \$1,713 was charged to discontinued operations in the year ended December 31, 2010, as the related inventory was sold.

Fine and Fabricated Precious Metal Inventory

In order to produce certain of its products, HNH purchases, maintains and utilizes precious metal inventory. HNH records its precious metal inventory at LIFO cost, subject to lower of cost or market with any adjustments recorded through cost of goods sold. The market value of the precious metal inventory exceeded LIFO cost by \$4,546 as of December 31, 2010.

Certain customers and suppliers of HNH choose to do business on a "toll" basis, and furnish precious metal to HNH for return in fabricated form ("customer metal") or for purchase from or return to the supplier. When the customer metal is returned in fabricated form, the customer is charged a fabrication charge. The value of this customer metal is not included in the Company's balance sheet. As of December 31, 2010, HNH's customer metal consisted of 166,637 ounces of silver, 557 ounces of gold, and 1,396 ounces of palladium.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Supplemental inventory information:

	December 31, 2010	
Precious metals stated at LIFO cost (in thousands)	\$	7,605
Market value per ounce:		
Silver	\$	30.92
Gold	\$	1,421.07
Palladium	\$	797.00

12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of property and equipment is as follows:

	December 31, 2010	
	2010 (as Restated)	2009
Land	\$ 8,117	\$ -
Buildings and improvements	25,778	43
Machinery, equipment and other	65,527	298
Construction in progress	1,709	-
	101,131	341
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(9,506)	(235)
Net property and equipment	\$ 91,625	\$ 106

Depreciation expense was \$9,581, \$26, \$25 and \$43 for the year ended December 31, 2010, for the periods from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009, from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively.

13. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in business acquisitions. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment in accordance with GAAP. The Company uses judgment in assessing whether assets may have become impaired by the occurrence of a significant change in circumstances, such as continuing adverse business conditions or legal factors; an adverse action or assessment by a regulator; unanticipated competition; loss of key personnel; the likelihood that a reporting unit or significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed of; or results of testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

For other intangible assets with indefinite lives, impairment occurs when the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its fair value. A charge is recorded for the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value. The Company's estimates of fair value are based primarily on a discounted cash flow approach that requires significant management judgment with respect to future revenue and expense growth rates, changes in working capital use, inflation and the selection of an appropriate discount rate.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives. Trademarks with indefinite lives as of December 31, 2010 were \$9,620 and are included in intangible assets. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the Company may not recover the carrying amount of an asset.

A summary of goodwill and other intangible assets is as follows:

Goodwill:	Balance at		HNH Acquisition	Balance at		
	December 31, 2009			December 31, 2010		
Diversified industrial	\$	-	\$	16,131	\$	16,131
Financial services		81		-		81
Total	\$	81	\$	16,131	\$	16,212

Other intangible assets, net at December 31, 2010:	Cost	Accumulated Amortization		Net	Weighted Average Amortization Life		
Product and customer relationships	\$	88,790	\$	(2,678)	\$	86,112	19
Trademarks		20,140		(512)		19,628	26
Patents and technology		20,119		(1,017)		19,102	13
Other		880		(451)		429	1
Total	\$	129,929	\$	(4,658)	\$	125,271	

The increase in goodwill and other intangible assets for the period ended December 31, 2010 resulted from the acquisition of HNH on May 7, 2010 as described in Note 5 - "Acquisitions". Goodwill is not tax deductible because SPH is not a taxpaying entity. Amortization expense recognized in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$4,658. The estimated amortization expense for each of the five succeeding years and thereafter is as follows:

	Products and Customer Relationships		Trademarks		Patents and Technology		Other		Total	
2011	\$	4,532	\$	754	\$	1,469	\$	365	\$	7,120
2012		4,532		754		1,469		16		6,771
2013		4,532		754		1,469		16		6,771
2014		4,532		754		1,469		16		6,771
2015		4,532		754		1,469		16		6,771
Thereafter		63,452		6,238		11,757		-		81,447
Total	\$	86,112	\$	10,008	\$	19,102	\$	429	\$	115,651

Goodwill includes \$81 at both December 31, 2010 and 2009 related to a February 1, 2006 acquisition of a 7% minority interest in WebBank, whereby SPH gained 100% ownership of WebBank.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

14. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Financial instruments include \$137,823 of amounts payable in foreign currencies which are subject to the risk of exchange rate changes. These financial instruments resulted from transactions entered into for risk management purposes, are collateralized by an equivalent amount included in restricted cash and have no maturity date. The liabilities are accounted for at fair value on the balance sheet date with changes in fair value reported in the consolidated statement of operations included in net investment gain (loss). The liabilities are not designated as hedging instruments. The foreign currency financial instrument liabilities at December 31, 2010 are as follows:

Currency	Carrying Amount	Notional Amount
Japanese Yen	\$ 111,484	¥ 9,052,504
Euro	10,715	€ 8,005
Pound Sterling	15,624	£ 10,008
Total	<u>\$ 137,823</u>	

Information is summarized below for foreign currency financial liabilities and related restricted cash for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Foreign exchange transactions:

Sales of foreign currency financial instruments	\$ 447,724
Purchases of foreign currency financial instruments	(277,740)
Restricted cash net proceeds from foreign currency transactions	<u>169,984</u>

Decline in restricted cash from foreign exchange transactions:

Net investment losses	(14,099)
Proceeds from sales of investments	45,087
Receipt of dividends, net of interest expense	1,173
Net decrease in restricted cash and foreign currency liabilities	<u>32,161</u>

December 31, 2010 balance of foreign currency financial instruments liability and related restricted cash	<u>\$ 137,823</u>
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HNH business units are subject to the risk of price fluctuations related to anticipated revenues and operating costs, firm commitments for capital expenditures and existing assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. HNH has not used derivative instruments to manage this risk.

Commodity Contracts

HNH enters into commodity futures and forwards contracts on precious metals that are subject to market fluctuations in order to economically hedge its precious metal inventory against price fluctuations. As of December 31, 2010 the HNH had entered into forward and future contracts for gold with a total value of \$1,100 and for silver with a total value of \$7,400.

As of December 31, 2010, HNH had the following outstanding forward or future contracts with settlement dates ranging from February 2011 to March 2011.

Commodity	Amount
Silver	240,000 ounces
Gold	800 ounces

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Option Contracts

SPH acquired the stock of two companies in conjunction with its acquisition of the assets of SPII on July 15, 2009. Subsequently, in place of these holdings, SPH invested in buying calls and selling puts in these two companies to create similar risk/reward characteristics of a direct risk management in the common stock of the two companies. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had entered into call option contracts with a total fair value of \$13,772 reported on the consolidated balance sheet as financial instruments - current assets and put option contracts with a total value of \$6,094 reported on the consolidated balance sheet as financial instruments-current liability. The options expire through January 2011. The option contracts are exchange traded in active markets and the Company estimates the fair value of the options through use of quoted prices obtained on internationally recognized exchanges.

Information is summarized below for the option contracts for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Proceeds from sales	\$	23,751
Realized gains (losses):		
Gross gains from sales	\$	4,081
Gross losses from sales		<u>(8,354)</u>
Net realized investment loss		<u>(4,273)</u>
Unrealized gains (losses):		
Change in unrealized gains		8,441
Change in unrealized losses		<u>(1,480)</u>
Net unrealized investment gain		<u>6,961</u>
Net investment gain	\$	<u>2,688</u>

Securities sold, not yet purchased

There are no amounts outstanding at December 31, 2010 for securities sold, not yet purchased. For risk management purposes during the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company sold securities short (primarily exchange traded index funds) in order to economically hedge the risk of a decline in the stock market. Securities sold, not yet purchased represent obligations of the Company to deliver the specified security at the contracted price and, thereby, create a liability to repurchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance-sheet risk as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value may exceed the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. The securities sold, not yet purchased are exchange traded in active markets and the Company estimates fair value of the securities through use of quoted prices obtained on internationally recognized exchanges.

Information is summarized below for securities sold, not yet purchased for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Proceeds from sales	\$	200,888
Gross gains from sales	\$	1,155
Gross losses from sales		<u>(4,902)</u>
Net investment loss	\$	<u>(3,747)</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Subordinated Notes

As described in Note 18 - "Debt", HNH's Subordinated Notes have embedded call premiums and warrants associated with them. The Company has treated the fair value of these features together as both a discount and a derivative liability at inception of the loan agreement, valued at \$2,634. The discount is being amortized over the life of the notes as an adjustment to interest expense, and the derivative liability is marked to market at each balance sheet date. As of December 31, 2010, a mark to market adjustment of \$232 was charged to unrealized losses on derivatives, increasing the fair value of the derivative liability to \$2,866. The Subordinated Notes and embedded call premiums and warrants in the SPH consolidated financial statements and in the footnotes are presented net of intercompany amounts eliminated in consolidation.

As the above described derivatives are not designated as accounting hedges under ASC 815, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("ASC 815"), they are accounted for as derivatives with no hedge designation. The derivatives are marked to market and both realized and unrealized gains and losses are recorded in current period earnings in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. The Company's hedging strategy is designed to protect it against normal volatility. However, abnormal price changes in the commodity, foreign exchange and stock markets could negatively impact the Company's earnings.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

Derivative	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Foreign currency financial instruments	Financial instruments - current liabilities	\$ 137,823	\$ -
Commodity contracts	Other current liabilities	\$ 40	\$ -
Call options	Financial instruments - current assets	\$ 13,772	\$ -
Put options	Financial instruments - current liabilities	\$ 6,094	\$ -
Derivative features of subordinated notes	Long-term debt	\$ 2,866	\$ -

Effect of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Operations:

Derivative	Statement of Operations Location	2010 Gain (loss)	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 Gain (loss)
Foreign currency financial instruments	Net investment gain (loss)	\$ (14,099)	\$ -
Commodity contracts	Realized and unrealized loss on derivatives	(4,932)	-
Call options	Net investment gain (loss)	(4,974)	-
Put options	Net investment gain (loss)	7,662	-
Securities sold, not yet purchased	Net investment gain (loss)	(3,747)	-
Derivative features of subordinated notes	Realized and unrealized loss on derivatives	(232)	-
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		\$ (20,322)	\$ -
Total derivatives		\$ (20,322)	\$ -

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

15. BANK DEPOSITS

WebBank has \$61,792 and \$50,214 of deposits at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of which \$58 and \$22 are non-interest bearing. A summary of WebBank deposits is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Time deposits year of maturity:		
2010	\$ -	\$ 7,959
2011	21,910	17,870
2012	20,189	18,233
2013	12,501	-
Total time deposits	54,600	44,062
Money market deposits	7,192	6,152
Total deposits	<u>\$ 61,792</u>	<u>\$ 50,214</u>
Current	\$ 29,102	\$ 14,111
Long-term	32,690	36,103
Total deposits	<u>\$ 61,792</u>	<u>\$ 50,214</u>
Time deposit accounts under \$100	\$ 52,459	\$ 41,921
Time deposit accounts \$100 and over	2,141	2,141
Total time deposits	<u>\$ 54,600</u>	<u>\$ 44,062</u>

16. PENSION BENEFIT PLANS

HNH maintains two qualified pension plans and postretirement benefit plans. The plans are mostly frozen so as a result they cover mostly retirees and various groups of grandfathered employees. HNH's Canadian subsidiary provides retirement benefits for its employees through a defined contribution plan and its European subsidiaries provide retirement benefits for employees consistent with local practices. These foreign plans are not significant.

The funded status of pension plans are based on actuarial valuations of the benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets. Assumptions used in determining the benefit obligations include a discount rate of 5.20% for the WHX Pension Plan and 6.05% for the Baimco Bear Pension Plan, as of May 7, 2010. The discount rate is the rate at which the plans' obligations could be effectively settled and is based on high quality bond yields as of the measurement date. Assumptions used to determine pension expense for the period May 7 to December 31, 2010 for the two qualified pension plans are the discount rates above and an expected return on assets of 8.50%. In determining the expected return on assets, HNH evaluated input from various investment professionals. In addition, HNH considered its historical compound returns as well as HNH's forward-looking expectations for the plan. HNH typically determines its actuarial assumptions for its pension and postretirement plans on December 31 of each year to calculate liability information as of that date and pension and postretirement expense for the following year. The pension expense (income) reported in the SPH consolidated statement of operations for the period May 7 to December 31, 2010 was \$(3,722), based on the actuarial assumptions at May 7, 2010.

The funded status and accrued qualified pension liability is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2010	May 7, 2010
Benefit obligation	\$ (472,527)	\$ (462,975)
Fair value of plan assets	359,543	353,673
Funded status	<u>\$ (112,984)</u>	<u>\$ (109,302)</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

The accumulated benefit obligation is the actuarial present value of benefits earned based on service and compensation prior to the valuation date. As of May 7, 2010, the accumulated benefit obligation was \$462,975.

Benefit obligation and plan assets are remeasured each December 31st to reflect changes in market conditions (e.g. discount rates, plan assets, actuarial assumptions).

HNH's investment policy is to maximize the total rate of return with a view to long-term funding objectives of the pension plan to ensure that the funds are available to meet benefit obligations when due. Pension plan assets are diversified as to type of assets, investment strategies employed, and number of investment managers used. Investments may include equities, fixed income, cash equivalents, convertible securities, and private investment funds. Derivatives may be used as part of the investment strategy. HNH may direct the transfer of assets between investment managers in order to rebalance the portfolio in accordance with asset allocation guidelines established by HNH.

Contributions to the plan assets consist of funds paid from HNH or its subsidiaries into a qualified pension trust account. HNH's funding policy is to contribute annually an amount that satisfies the minimum funding standards of ERISA. HNH expects to have required minimum contributions for the WHX Pension Plan for 2011 of \$14,900. Required future contributions are based upon assumptions such as discount rates on future obligations. Pension costs and required funding obligations will be affected by changes in assumptions, as well as other changes such as a plan termination.

Other Benefit Plans

Certain of HNH's subsidiaries also sponsor 401(k) profit sharing plans. Employee contributions to the plans are subject to regulatory limitations and the specific plan provisions. The plans require that the subsidiary match these contributions up to levels specified in the plans and provide for additional discretionary contributions as determined by management. The total expenses related to employer contributions for these plans were \$975 for the period from May 7, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

The Company's significant pension and defined contribution plans are discussed further below. HNH's other plans are not significant individually or in the aggregate.

Pension Benefits for Year Ended December 31, 2010

HNH sponsors a defined benefit pension plan, the WHX Pension Plan, covering many of H&H employees and certain employees of H&H's former subsidiary, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Corporation, or ("WPC"). The WHX Pension Plan was established in May 1998 as a result of the merger of the former H&H plans, which covered substantially all H&H employees, and the WPC plan. The WPC plan, covering most United Steelworkers of America-represented employees of WPC, was created pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement ratified on August 12, 1997. Prior to that date, benefits were provided through a defined contribution plan, the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation Retirement Security Plan ("RSP"). The assets of the RSP were merged into the WPC plan as of December 1, 1997. Under the terms of the WHX Pension Plan, the benefit formula and provisions for the WPC and H&H participants continued as they were designed under each of the respective plans prior to the merger.

Bairnco Corporation had several pension plans ("Bairnco Plans"), which covered substantially all of its employees. In 2006, Bairnco froze the Bairnco Corporation Retirement Plan and initiated employer contributions to its 401(k) plan. On June 2, 2008, two Bairnco plans were merged into the WHX Pension Plan. The remaining plan that has not been merged with the WHX Pension Plan covers certain employees at a facility located in Bear, Delaware (the "Bear Plan"), and the pension benefits under the Bear Plan have been frozen.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The qualified pension benefits under the WHX Pension Plan were frozen as of December 31, 2005 and April 30, 2006 for hourly and salaried non-bargaining participants, respectively, with the exception of a single operating unit.

WPC Group employees ceased to be active participants in the WHX Pension Plan effective July 31, 2003 and as a result such employees no longer accrue benefits under the WHX Pension Plan.

Bairnco's Canadian subsidiary provides retirement benefits for its employees through a defined contribution plan. In addition, the Company's European subsidiaries provide retirement benefits for employees consistent with local practices. The foreign plans are not significant in the aggregate and therefore are not included in the following disclosures.

Pension benefits are based on years of service and the amount of compensation earned during the participants' employment. However, as noted above, the qualified pension benefits were frozen for most participants.

Pension benefits for the WPC bargained participants include both defined benefit and defined contribution features, since the plan includes the account balances from the RSP. The gross benefit, before offsets, is calculated based on years of service and the benefit multiplier under the plan. The net defined benefit pension plan benefit is the gross amount offset for the benefits payable from the RSP and benefits payable by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC") from previously terminated plans. Individual employee accounts established under the RSP are maintained until retirement. Upon retirement, participants who are eligible for the WHX Pension Plan and maintain RSP account balances will normally receive benefits from the WHX Pension Plan. When these participants become eligible for benefits under the WHX Pension Plan, their vested balances in the RSP Plan becomes assets of the WHX Pension Plan. Aggregate account balances held in trust in individual RSP Plan participants' accounts totaled \$23,200 at December 31, 2010. These assets cannot be used to fund any of the net benefit that is the basis for determining the defined benefit plan's net benefit obligation at December 31, 2010.

In 2010, certain current and retired employees of H&H are covered by postretirement medical benefit plans which provide benefits for medical expenses and prescription drugs. Contributions from a majority of the participants are required, and for those retirees and spouses, the HNH's payments are capped. The measurement date for plan obligations is December 31. In 2010, benefits were discontinued under one of these postretirement medical plans. In 2009, HNH also had a postretirement Executive Life Insurance program that provided for life insurance benefits, as defined, for certain HNH executives upon their retirement. During 2009, this plan was terminated and all policies were either terminated for cash value or transferred to the participants. In 2010, as a result of the discontinuance of these benefits, HNH reduced its postretirement benefits expense by \$700.

The components of pension (income) expense for the period May 7, 2010 to December 31, 2010 for the HNH's benefit plans included the following:

Service cost	\$ 138
Interest cost	15,455
Expected return on plan assets	<u>(19,315)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (3,722)</u>

Actuarial assumptions used to develop the components of the 2010 defined benefit pension (income) expense were as follows:

Discount rates:	
WHX Pension Plan	5.20%
Bear Plan	6.05%
Expected return on assets	8.50%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The measurement date for plan obligations is December 31. The discount rate is the rate at which the plans' obligations could be effectively settled and is based on high quality bond yields as of the measurement date.

Summarized below is a reconciliation of the funded status for HNH's 2010 qualified defined benefit pension plans:

Change in benefit obligation:	
Benefit obligation at December 31, 2009	\$ -0-
May 7, 2010 acquisition of HNH	462,975
Service cost	138
Interest cost	15,455
Actuarial loss	12,080
Benefits paid	(24,862)
Transfers from RSP	6,741
Benefit obligation at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 472,527</u>
Change in plan assets:	
Fair value of plan assets at May 7, 2010	\$ 353,673
Actual returns on plan assets	14,668
Benefits paid	(24,862)
HNH contributions	6,276
Transfers from RSP	9,788
Fair value of plan assets at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 359,543</u>
Funded Status at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ (112,984)</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation (ABO) for qualified defined benefit pension plans:	
ABO at May 7, 2010	\$ 462,975
ABO at December 31, 2010	\$ 472,527
Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet:	
Noncurrent Asset	\$ -
Current liability	(14,900)
Noncurrent liability	(98,084)
Total	<u>\$ (112,984)</u>

The weighted average assumptions used in the valuations at December 31, 2010 were as follows:

Discount rates:	
WHX Pension Plan	4.95%
Bear Plan	5.50%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A

Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2010 were as follows:

Prior service cost (credit)	\$ -
Net actuarial loss	13,680
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ 13,680</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

There are no pretax amounts of actuarial losses or prior service cost included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss at December 31, 2010 that are expected to be recognized in net periodic benefit cost in 2011.

Benefit obligations were in excess of plan assets for all pension plans at December 31, 2010. The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$472,527 at December 31, 2010. Additional information for plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets is shown below:

Projected benefit obligation	\$ 472,527
Accumulated benefit obligation	472,527
Fair value of plan assets	359,543

In determining the expected long-term rate of return on assets, HNH evaluated input from various investment professionals. In addition, HNH considered its historical compound returns as well as the HNH's forward-looking expectations for the plan. HNH determines its actuarial assumptions for its pension and postretirement plans on December 31 of each year to calculate liability information as of that date and pension and postretirement expense for the following year. The discount rate assumption is derived from the rate of return on high-quality bonds as of December 31 of each year.

HNH's investment policy is to maximize the total rate of return with a view to long-term funding objectives of the pension plan to ensure that funds are available to meet benefit obligations when due. The three to five year objective of the WHX Pension Plan is to achieve a rate of return that exceeds the HNH's expected earnings rate by 150 basis points at prudent levels of risk. Therefore the pension plan assets are diversified to the extent necessary to minimize risk and to achieve an optimal balance between risk and return. There are no target allocations. The WHX Pension Plan's assets are diversified as to type of assets, investment strategies employed, and number of investment managers used. Investments may include equities, fixed income, cash equivalents, convertible securities, and private investment funds. Derivatives may be used as part of the investment strategy. HNH may direct the transfer of assets between investment managers in order to rebalance the portfolio in accordance with asset allocation guidelines established by HNH.

The fair value of pension investments is defined by reference to one of the three following categories:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The valuation under this approach does not entail a significant degree of judgment ("Level 1").

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include: quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, (e.g., interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals or current market) and contractual prices for the underlying financial instrument, as well as other relevant economic measures ("Level 2").

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date ("Level 3").

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

HNH's pension plans' assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009, by asset category, are as follows:

Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2010:

December 31, 2010	Assets (Liabilities) at Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities:				
U.S. large cap	\$ 20,475	\$ 257	\$ -	\$ 20,732
U.S. mid-cap growth	37,493	902	-	38,395
U.S. small-cap value	5,657	-	317	5,974
International large cap value	17,602	-	-	17,602
Emerging markets growth	3,831	-	-	3,831
Equity contracts	608	-	-	608
Fixed income securities:				
Corporate bonds	7,831	24,927	595	33,353
Bank debt	-	1,464	-	1,464
Other types of investments:				
Common trust funds (1)	-	97,258	-	97,258
Fund of funds (2)	-	32,416	31,658	64,074
Insurance contracts (3)	-	753	9,268	10,021
	93,497	157,977	41,838	293,312
Futures contracts, net	(62,655)	(158)	-	(62,813)
Total	\$ 30,842	\$ 157,819	\$ 41,838	230,499
Cash & cash equivalents				131,248
Net payables				(2,204)
Total pension assets				\$ 359,543

- (1) Common Trust Funds - Common trust funds are comprised of shares or units in commingled funds that are not publicly traded. The underlying assets in these funds are primarily publicly traded equity securities, fixed income securities, and commodity-related securities and are valued at their Net Asset Values ("NAVs") that are calculated by the investment manager or sponsor of the fund and have daily or monthly liquidity.
- (2) Fund of funds consist of fund-of-fund LLC or commingled fund structures. The underlying assets in these funds are primarily publicly traded equity securities, fixed income securities, and commodity-related securities. The LLCs are valued based on NAVs calculated by the fund and are not publicly available. In most cases, the liquidity for the LLCs is quarterly with advance notice and is subject to liquidity of the underlying funds. In some cases, there may be extended lock-up periods greater than 90 days or side-pockets for non-liquid assets.
- (3) Insurance contracts contain general investments and money market securities. The fair value of insurance contracts is determined based on the cash surrender value which is determined based on such factors as the fair value of the underlying assets and discounted cash flow. These contracts are with a highly-rated insurance company. Insurance contracts are classified within Level 3 and the money market component is classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

HNH's policy is to recognize transfers in and transfers out of Level 3 as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

The fair value measurements of the WHX/Bear Pension Plan assets using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) changed during 2010 due to the following:

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

	Fixed income securities	Fund of funds	Insurance contracts (c)	U.S. Small Cap Value	Total
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
May 7, 2010 acquisition of HNH	124	27,594	9,361	-	37,079
Transfers into Level 3 (a)	-	-	-	317	317
Transfers out of Level 3 (b)	-	(229)	-	-	(229)
Gains or losses included in changes in net assets	471	4,293	1,115	-	5,879
Purchases, issuances, sales and settlements					
Purchases	-	-	9,008	-	9,008
Settlements	-	-	(10,216)	-	(10,216)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 595	\$ 31,658	\$ 9,268	\$ 317	\$ 41,838
Net unrealized gains (losses) included in the changes in net assets, attributable to investments still held at the reporting date	\$ 471	\$ 4,293	\$ 1,115	\$ -	\$ -

- (a) Transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 because of lack of observable market data due to decreases in market activity for these securities.
(b) Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 upon expiration of the restrictions.
(c) Insurance contracts cannot be redeemed or transferred as these investments secure the insurance contracts that retirees of the WHX Pension Plan are due as part of their benefit payments.

The category, fair value, redemption frequency, and redemption notice period for those assets for which fair value is estimated using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) as of December 31, 2010 were as follows:

Fair Value Estimated using NAV per Share (or its equivalent) at December 31, 2010 is as follows:

Class Name	Description	Fair Value	Redemption frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Fund of funds	Long Short Equity Fund	\$ 4,488	Quarterly	45 day notice
Fund of funds	Credit Long short hedge fund	31,087	2 year lock	90 day notice
Fund of funds	Multi-strategy hedge funds	362	Quarterly	45 day notice
Fund of funds	Fund of fund composites - side pocket	571	None	Not determinable
Fund of funds	Fund of fund composites	27,566	Quarterly	45 day notice
Common trust funds	Event driven hedge funds	97,258	Quarterly	45 day notice

HNH's pension plans' asset allocations at December 31, 2010, by asset category, are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	35%
Equity securities	7%
Fixed income securities	10%
Insurance contracts	3%
Common trust funds	27%
Fund of funds	18%
Total	100%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Contributions

Employer contributions consist of funds paid from employer assets into a qualified pension trust account. HNH's funding policy is to contribute annually an amount that satisfies the minimum funding standards of ERISA.

HNH expects to have required minimum contributions for the WHX Pension Plan for 2011 and 2012 of \$14,900 and \$15,600, respectively. Required future contributions are based upon assumptions such as discount rates on future obligations, rates of return on plan assets and legislative changes. Pension costs and required funding obligations will be affected by changes in the factors and assumptions described in the previous sentence, as well as other changes such as any plan termination.

Benefit Payments

Estimated future benefit payments for the benefit plans over the next ten years are as follows:

2011	\$	35,680
2012		35,622
2013		35,462
2014		35,252
2015		34,987
2016-2020		168,804

Non-Qualified Pension Plans

In addition to the aforementioned benefit plans, H&H had a non-qualified pension plan for certain current and retired employees. Such plan adopted an amendment effective January 1, 2006, to freeze benefits under the plan. In 2009, H&H decided to cash out any remaining participants in the plan in 2010, and the final payout of participant balances was made in December 2010.

401(k) Plans

Certain employees participate in a HNH sponsored savings plan which qualifies under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. This savings plan allows eligible employees to contribute from 1% to 75% of their income on a pretax basis. In January 2009, the HNH suspended its employer contributions to the 401(k) savings plan for all employees not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. In January 2010, the matching contribution was reinstated, with a match of 50% of the first 6% of the employee's contribution, provided that employees had made an election to participate in the 401(k) savings plan on or before January 31, 2010. The charge to expense for the HNH's matching contribution amounted to \$975 in 2010.

17. DEFERRED FEE LIABILITY TO RELATED PARTY

Pursuant to an assignment and assumption agreement effective as of July 15, 2009, SPH assumed from Steel Partners II (Offshore) Ltd. ("SPH Offshore"), an entity previously affiliated with SPH, a liability due WGL Capital Corp. ("WGL"), an affiliate of the Manager, pursuant to a deferred fee agreement (the "Deferred Fee Liability") in the amount of \$51,594 as of July 15, 2009. In exchange for assuming the liability, SPH received consideration of equal value from SPH Offshore comprised of \$4,487 in cash and 2,725,533 common units of SPH (valued at \$17.28 per common unit as determined in connection with the implementation of the Exchange Transaction) which are held by SPH as treasury units.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The Deferred Fee Liability is scheduled to be paid on the distribution dates specified in the assignment and assumption agreement at the option of WGL in cash or SPH common units, or a combination thereof. The deferred fee is a fair value liability and a cash settlement is assumed. The number of SPH common units to be issued in lieu of the cash would be determined by applying a 15% discount to the market price if the SPH shares are publicly traded or to the net asset value per common unit. The maximum number of common units that could be issued in lieu of cash would be 3,791,645 at December 31, 2010 and 3,434,696 at December 31, 2009. The common units issued will be subject to a six month lock-up pursuant to which WGL cannot sell such common units for six months. The amount of the Deferred Fee Liability is indexed to the value of SPH. The amount of the deferred fee liability is indexed to the value of SPH. The Deferred Fee Liability is increased or decreased quarterly by the same percentage as the increase or decrease in the index from July 15, 2009 to each distribution date. The increase in the Deferred Fee Liability was \$6,268 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and \$6,992 for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 based on the change in the index and is reported in the consolidated statements of operations as increase in deferred fee liability to related party. For every \$1.00 change in the index at December 31, 2010, the Deferred Fee Liability changes by \$3,223. The fair value of the Deferred Fee Liability of \$64,854 is reported on the consolidated balance sheet of which \$64,551 is the amount that would be paid to WGL under the terms of the agreement as of December 31, 2010. Based on the value of the Deferred Fee Liability at December 31, 2010, the Deferred Fee Liability would be paid as follows: 2012 - \$1,216; 2013 - \$5,499; 2014 - \$12,633; 2015 - \$8,007; 2016 through 2018 - \$37,196.

18. DEBT

Debt consisted of the following at December 31, 2010:

	December 31, 2010 (as Restated)
Short term debt:	
First Lien Revolver	\$ 42,635
Foreign	255
Total short-term debt	42,890
Long-term debt - non related party:	
First Lien Term Loans	20,300
Second Lien Term Loans	25,000
10% Subordinated Notes, net of unamortized discount	40,520
Other debt - domestic	7,286
Foreign loan facilities	2,750
Total debt to non related party	95,856
Less portion due within one year	4,452
Long-term debt to non related party	91,404
Long-term debt - related party:	
10% Subordinated Notes, net of unamortized discount	580
Total long-term debt	91,984
Total debt	\$ 139,326

All of the outstanding debt at December 31, 2010 relates to HNH.

Long term debt as of December 31, 2010 (as Restated) matures in each of the next five years as follows:

	Total	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter
Long-term debt - non-related parties	\$ 95,856	\$ 4,452	\$ 41,352	\$ 3,002	\$ 252	\$ 252	\$ 46,546
Long term debt - related party	580	-	-	-	-	-	580
Total	\$ 96,436	\$ 4,452	\$ 41,352	\$ 3,002	\$ 252	\$ 252	\$ 47,126

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)***HNH Credit Facilities - Post-October 15, 2010*

On October 15, 2010, HNH refinanced substantially all of its subsidiaries' indebtedness principally with its existing lenders or their affiliates. The refinancing was effected through a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of the HNH, H&H Group, which is the direct parent of H&H and Bairnco.

Wells Fargo Facility

On October 15, 2010, H&H Group, together with certain of its subsidiaries, entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the "Wells Fargo Facility") with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), as administrative agent for the lenders thereunder. The Wells Fargo Facility provides for a \$21,000 senior term loan to H&H Group and certain of its Subsidiaries (the "First Lien Term Loan") and established a revolving credit facility with borrowing availability of up to a maximum aggregate principal amount equal to \$110,000 less the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the First Lien Term Loan (such amount, initially \$89,000), dependent on the levels of and collateralized by eligible accounts receivable and inventory (the "First Lien Revolver").

The First Lien Revolver requires a lockbox arrangement, which provides for all receipts to be swept daily to reduce borrowings outstanding under the credit facility. This arrangement, combined with the existence of a subjective acceleration clause in the revolving credit facility, necessitates the revolving credit facility be classified as a current liability on the balance sheet. The acceleration clause allows the HNH's lenders to forgo additional advances should they determine there has been a material adverse change in the HNH's financial position or prospects reasonably likely to result in a material adverse effect on its business, condition, operations, performance, or properties. HNH management believes that no such material adverse change has occurred. In addition, at December 31, 2010, the HNH's lenders had not informed the HNH that any such event had occurred. The revolving credit facility expires on June 30, 2012. As of December 31, 2010, the revolver balance was \$42,600.

The amounts outstanding under the Wells Fargo Facility bear interest at LIBOR plus applicable margins of between 2.50% and 3.50% (3.25% for the term loan and 2.75% for the revolver at December 31, 2010), or at the U.S. base rate (the prime rate) plus 0.50% to 1.50% (1.25% for the term loan and 0.75% for the revolver at December 31, 2010). The applicable margins for the First Lien Revolver and the First Lien Term Loan are dependent on H&H Group's Quarterly Average Excess Availability for the prior quarter, as that term is defined in the agreement. As of December 31, 2010, the First Lien Term Loan bore interest at a weighted average interest rate of 3.56% and the First Lien Revolver bore interest at a weighted average interest rate of 3.25%. Principal payments of the First Lien Term Loan are due in equal monthly installments of approximately \$350, commencing November 1, 2010. All amounts outstanding under the Wells Fargo Facility are due and payable in full on June 30, 2012.

Obligations under the Wells Fargo Facility are collateralized by first priority security interests in and liens upon all present and future assets of H&H Group and substantially all of its subsidiaries. The assets collateralized include inventories of approximately \$50,822 and property, plant and equipment of approximately \$91,529.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**New Ableco Facility

On October 15, 2010, H&H Group, together with certain of its subsidiaries, also entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Ableco, L.L.C. ("Ableco"), as administrative agent for the lenders thereunder (the "New Ableco Facility"). The New Ableco Facility provides for a \$25,000 subordinated term loan to H&H Group and certain of its subsidiaries (the "Second Lien Term Loan"). The Second Lien Term Loan bears interest on the principal amount thereof at the U.S. base rate (the prime rate) plus 7.50% or LIBOR (or, if greater, 1.75%) plus 9.00%. As of December 31, 2010, the Second Lien Term Loan bore interest at a rate of 10.75% per annum. All amounts outstanding under the New Ableco Facility are due and payable in full on June 30, 2012.

Obligations under the New Ableco Facility are collateralized by second priority security interests in and liens upon all present and future assets of H&H Group and substantially all of its subsidiaries.

Covenants

The Wells Fargo Facility and the New Ableco Facility each has a cross-default provision. If H&H Group is deemed in default of one agreement, then it is in default of the other.

The Wells Fargo Facility and the New Ableco Facility contain covenants requiring minimum Trailing Twelve Months ("TTM") Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA") of \$40,000 and \$45,000, respectively. H&H Group is required to maintain TTM EBITDA of \$45,000 until such time as the New Ableco Facility is paid in full. The covenant will then adjust to \$40,000.

The Wells Fargo Facility and the New Ableco Facility each contain a minimum TTM Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of 1:1 which requires that Fixed Charges, as defined in the agreements, are at least equal to TTM EBITDA at the measurement date.

The New Ableco Facility contains a maximum TTM Senior Leverage Ratio covenant which represents the ratio of senior debt to TTM EBITDA. The ratio declines by 5/100ths each quarter: December 2010, 2.95; March 2011, 2.90; June 2011, 2.85; September 2011, 2.80; December 2011, 2.75 and March 2012, 2.70. H&H Group is required to maintain a maximum TTM Senior Leverage Ratio covenant following the New Ableco Facility schedule until such time as the New Ableco Facility is paid in full.

The Wells Fargo Facility and the New Ableco Facility each contain a maximum amount for capital expenditures over the preceding four quarter period. The December 2010 covenant is \$21,000; increasing to \$22,000 in March 2011 and increasing to \$23,000 in June 2011. The covenant remains \$23,000 thereafter.

HNH is in compliance with all of the debt covenants at December 31, 2010.

Subordinated Notes and Warrants

On October 15, 2010, H&H Group refinanced the prior indebtedness of H&H and Bairnco to SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E, each constituting a separate series of the SPII Liquidating Trust as successor-in-interest to SPII. In accordance with the terms of an exchange agreement entered into on October 15, 2010 by and among H&H Group, certain of its subsidiaries and SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E, H&H Group made an approximately \$6,000 cash payment in partial satisfaction of prior indebtedness to SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E and exchanged the remainder of such prior obligations for units consisting of (a) \$72,925,500 aggregate principal amount of 10% subordinated secured notes due 2017 (the "Subordinated Notes") issued by H&H Group pursuant to an Indenture, dated as of October 15, 2010 (the "Indenture"), by and among H&H Group, the Guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo, as trustee, and (b) warrants, exercisable beginning October 14, 2013, to purchase an aggregate of 1,500,806 shares of the HNH's common stock, with an exercise price of \$11.00 per share (the "Warrants"). The Subordinated Notes and Warrants may not be transferred separately until October 14, 2013. The Subordinated Notes and Warrants received by SPII Liquidating Trust - A & E were distributed to its beneficiaries, including SPH, on December 14, 2010.

All obligations outstanding under the Subordinated Notes bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, 6% of which is payable in cash and 4% of which is payable in-kind. The Subordinated Notes, together with any accrued and unpaid interest thereon, mature on October 15, 2017. All amounts owed under the Subordinated Notes are guaranteed by substantially all of H&H Group's subsidiaries and are secured by substantially all of their assets. The Subordinated Notes are contractually subordinated in right of payment to the Wells Fargo Facility and the New Ableco Facility. The Subordinated Notes are redeemable until October 14, 2013, at H&H Group's option, upon payment of 100% of the principal amount of the Notes, plus all accrued and unpaid interest thereon and the applicable premium set forth in the Indenture (the "Applicable Redemption Price"). If H&H Group or its subsidiary guarantors undergo certain types of fundamental changes prior to the maturity date of the Subordinated Notes, holders thereof will, subject to certain exceptions, have the right, at their option, to require H&H Group to purchase for cash any or all of their Subordinated Notes at the Applicable Redemption Price.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

The Subordinated Notes have embedded call premiums and warrants associated with them, as described above. The Company has treated the fair value of these features together as both a discount and a derivative liability at inception of the loan agreement, valued at \$2,634. The discount is being amortized over the life of the notes as an adjustment to interest expense, and the derivative liability is marked to market at each balance sheet date. As of December 31, 2010, a mark to market adjustment of \$232 was charged to unrealized losses on derivatives, increasing the fair value of the derivative liability to \$2,866.

The Subordinated Notes contain customary affirmative and negative covenants, certain of which only apply the event that the Wells Fargo Facility and the New Ableco Facility and any refinancing indebtednesses with respect thereto are repaid in full, and events of default. HNH is in compliance with all of the debt covenants at December 31, 2010.

In connection with the issuance of the Subordinated Notes and Warrants, the HNH and H&H Group also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement dated as of October 15, 2010 (the "Registration Rights Agreement"). Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, HNH agreed to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and use its reasonable best efforts to cause to become effective a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), with respect to the resale of the Warrants and the shares of common stock of HNH issuable upon exercise of the Warrants. H&H Group also agreed, upon receipt of a request by holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Subordinated Notes, to file with the SEC and use its reasonable best efforts to cause to become effective a registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to the resale of the Subordinated Notes.

Other

A subsidiary of HNH has a mortgage agreement on its facility which is collateralized by the real property. The mortgage balance was \$7,300 as of December 31, 2010. The mortgage bore interest at LIBOR plus a margin of 2.7%, or 2.97% at December 31, 2010. The maturity date is October 8, 2015.

The foreign loans reflect borrowings by two of HNH's Chinese subsidiaries totaling \$3,000 as of December 31, 2010. Such borrowings are collateralized by US dollar denominated letters of credit totaling \$2,100, and \$1,900 by a mortgage on one facility. Interest rates on amounts borrowed under the foreign loan facilities averaged 4.12% at December 31, 2010.

HNH has approximately \$5,900 of irrevocable standby letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2010 which are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. \$2,900 of the letters of credit guarantee various insurance activities, \$2,100 serve as collateral for borrowings of two Chinese subsidiaries, and the remaining \$900 are for environmental and other matters. These letters of credit mature at various dates and some have automatic renewal provisions subject to prior notice of cancellation.

In 2010 prior to the refinancing of HNH's subsidiaries' debt, H&H and Bairnco had the following credit arrangements:

Interest

Cash interest paid in 2010 by HNH on its debt was \$5,942. Total interest paid by the Company in 2010 was \$17,067, none of which was capitalized.

As of December 31, 2010, the revolving and term loans under the Wells Fargo Facility bore interest at rates ranging from 3.04% to 4.50%; and the New Ableco Facility bore interest at 10.75%. The Subordinated Notes bore interest at 10.00% as of December 31, 2010. Weighted average interest rates for the year ended December 31, 2010 was 11.58%. Average borrowings and the average interest rate on the revolving credit facilities for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$30,393 and 5.12%, respectively.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)***HNH Credit Facilities - Pre-October 15, 2010***H&H**

H&H's financing agreements included its Loan and Security Agreement with Wachovia Bank, National Association ("Wachovia"), as agent (the "Wachovia Facilities"), which provided for revolving credit and term loan facilities, and its Loan and Security Agreement with Steel Partners II Liquidating Series Trust - Series E, (the "SPII Liquidating Trust - E"), as successor-in-interest to SPII (the "Term B Loan").

The Wachovia Facilities provided for maximum borrowings of \$115,000, consisting of a revolving credit facility of up to \$75,000 of borrowings dependent on the levels of and collateralized by eligible accounts receivable and inventory. In addition, the Wachovia Facilities also included term loans funded by Ableco. The term loans were collateralized by eligible machinery and equipment and real estate. The revolving credit facility and the term and supplemental loans payable under the Wachovia Facilities bore interest at LIBOR, which shall at no time be less than 1.00%, plus applicable margins of between 2.75% and 3.75%, or the U.S. Base rate (Prime rate, which shall at no time be less than 3.00%) plus 1.00% to 2.00%. The applicable margin for the revolving credit facility and the term loans payable under the Wachovia Facilities was dependent on H&H's Quarterly Average Excess Availability for the prior quarter, as that term was defined in the agreement. The term loans payable to Ableco bore interest at LIBOR, which shall at no time be less than 3.25%, plus an applicable margin of 11.75%, or the U.S. Base rate (Prime rate, which shall at no time be less than 5.00%) plus 10.00%. The Wachovia Facilities were scheduled to mature on June 30, 2011.

The Term B Loan also was scheduled to mature on June 30, 2011. H&H was indebted to SPII under the Term B Loan until July 15, 2009, when SPII assigned its interest in the Term B Loan to SPII Liquidating Trust - E. The Term B Loan provided for annual payments based on 40% of excess cash flow as defined in the agreement (no principal payments were currently payable). Interest accrued monthly at the Prime Rate plus 14%, and at no time shall the Prime Rate (as that term is defined in the agreement) be below 4.0%. The Term B Loan had a second priority security interest in and lien on all assets of H&H, subject to the prior lien of the Wachovia Facilities and H&H's \$17,000 guaranty and security interest for the benefit of Ableco as agent of the Bairnco indebtedness.

Bairnco

Bairnco's financing agreements included its Credit Agreement with Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc. ("Wells Fargo"), as arranger and administrative agent thereunder (the "Wells Fargo Facility"), which provided for revolving credit and term loan facilities, its Loan and Security Agreement with Ableco (the "Ableco Facility") and its Loan and Security Agreement with Steel Partners II Liquidating Series Trust - Series A, (the "SPII Liquidating Trust - A"), as successor-in-interest to SPII (the "Subordinated Debt Credit Agreement"), both of which were also term loan facilities.

The Wells Fargo Facility provided for a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$30,000 and a term loan facility of \$28,000. Borrowings under the Wells Fargo Facility bore interest, (A) in the case of base rate advances at 0.75% above the Wells Fargo Prime rate and base rate term loans at 1.25% above the Wells Fargo Prime rate, and (B) in the case of LIBOR rate loans, at rates of 3.00% for advances or 3.50% for term loans, as applicable, above the LIBOR rate. Obligations under the Wells Fargo Facility were guaranteed by certain of Bairnco's subsidiaries, and secured by a first priority lien on all assets of Bairnco and such subsidiaries. The scheduled maturity date of the indebtedness under the Wells Fargo Facility was July 17, 2012.

The Ableco Facility provided for a term loan facility of \$48,000. Borrowings under the Ableco Facility bore interest, in the case of base rate loans, at 6.50% above the rate of interest publicly announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank in New York, New York as its reference rate, base rate or prime rate, and, in the case of LIBOR rate loans, at 9.00% above the LIBOR rate. Obligations under the Ableco Facility were guaranteed by Bairnco and certain of its subsidiaries, and secured by a second priority lien on all of their assets. The Ableco Facility was also collateralized by a limited guaranty by H&H of up to \$17,000, secured by a second lien on all of the assets of H&H pursuant to the terms and conditions of the H&H Security Agreement and the H&H Guaranty. The scheduled maturity date of the Ableco Facility was July 17, 2012.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

The Subordinated Debt Credit Agreement provided for a term loan facility. Bairnco was indebted to SPII under the Subordinated Debt Credit Agreement until July 15, 2009, when SPII assigned its interest in the Subordinated Debt Credit Agreement to SPII Liquidating Trust - A. All borrowings under the Subordinated Debt Credit Agreement bore interest at 9.50% above the rate of interest publicly announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank in New York, New York as its reference rate, base rate or prime rate. Principal, interest and all fees payable under the Subordinated Debt Credit Agreement were due and payable on the scheduled maturity date, January 17, 2013. Obligations under the Subordinated Debt Credit Agreement were guaranteed by Bairnco and certain of its subsidiaries, and collateralized by a subordinated priority lien on their assets.

SPH Credit Facilities

At December 31, 2010, SPH had \$8,767 available and undrawn under a credit facility with a financial institution which lends based upon and is collateralized by \$332,722 of securities, at fair value, held at that financial institution. The amount available under the credit facility is determined by the financial institution daily based on advance rates on the securities it holds as collateral which it determines from time to time in its discretion and the rate of interest payable is determined daily based on the rates it determines are in effect on such day. SPH or the financial institution may cancel the credit facility without notice. At December 31, 2009, SPH had \$100,040 available and undrawn under this facility which was collateralized by \$307,627 of securities, at fair value.

WebBank Credit Facilities

WebBank has an unsecured line of credit with a correspondent bank of \$3,000. The line of credit bears interest at the federal funds rate plus a range of 20 to 30 basis points. In addition, SPH provides a \$4,000 line of credit to WebBank, which bears interest at the federal funds rate plus 100 basis points. Interest expense on these lines of credit for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$0 for each of the periods.

WebBank has access to the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB") Discount Window to provide short-term liquidity if needed. WebBank can borrow from the FRB Discount Window based upon the amount of collateral pledged as security, discounted by the FRB advance rates. The cost to access the Discount Window was 0.75% at December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, loans with a carrying value of \$5,322 and 11,584, respectively, were pledged as security for borrowings under the Discount Window. As of December 31, 2010, \$3,199 was available for borrowing from the FRB based on advance rates for the loans pledged. There were no outstanding balances under the FRB Discount Window facility as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

19. COMMON UNIT OPTION LIABILITY

The total common units outstanding at December 31, 2010 is 4,971,361. As of July 14, 2009, the Manager was granted an option to purchase 4,965,690 common units which is equal to 15% of the sum of common units outstanding and the number of notional common units attributable to the Deferred Fee Liability. The options are fully vested, currently exercisable and expire on December 31, 2011. The options have a per common unit exercise price of \$31.81, which is subject to adjustment for any cash distributions, any distributions-in-kind and the release of any reserves by Steel Partners II (Onshore) LP ("SPII Onshore") to its former limited partners. As of December 31, 2010, the exercise price declined to \$29.86 because of the April 1, 2010 distribution to unitholders as described in Note 21 - "Capital". Moreover, if any issuance of common units, options, convertible securities or any other right to acquire common units of SPH results in an increase in the number of common units outstanding on a fully diluted basis as compared to the number outstanding as of the date of the most recent issuance (or, in the case of the first issuance, since the initial option grant date), the Manager will be issued additional options to purchase a number of common units so that as of the grant date of the additional option, after taking into account the number of outstanding common units on a fully diluted basis and all options granted since the initial option grant date, the Manager holds outstanding options (in the aggregate) to acquire 15% of the sum of outstanding common units on a fully diluted basis and the number of notional common units attributable to the Deferred Fee Liability. Each additional option will be immediately exercisable on the grant date, will have an exercise price per common unit equal to the fair market value of a common unit on the grant date and will otherwise be subject to the same terms as the initial option, unless the Manager otherwise agrees. Under these anti-dilution provisions, on July 10, 2010 the Company was obligated to issue 5,671 options to purchase common units at an exercise price of \$16.89.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

Because of the anti-dilution provisions, the options are accounted for as a derivative liability reported in Payable to Related Parties on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value with changes in fair value recognized during the period reported in Selling, General and Administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of the options at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$1,785 and \$1,092, respectively. The increases in the derivative liability for the year ended December 31, 2010 and for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 of \$693 and \$676, respectively, were expensed in the consolidated statement of operations. The fair value was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model that used assumptions as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 for volatility of 36.6% and 31.1%, a term of 1 year and 2 years, a risk free interest rate of .29% and 1.14% based on the U.S. Treasury bill yield, and an expected dividend of 0.0%. The intrinsic value of the options is \$0 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The net asset values used in the fair value estimates were \$18.27 and \$19.98 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively and are adjusted for a liquidity discount. Because the SPH common units have not significantly traded internally or in a public or non-public market, there is no practical means of estimating expected volatility. The volatility assumption was based on a calculated diversified industrial company peer group average of historical volatility.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

WebBank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. In the normal course of business, these financial instruments include commitments to extend credit in the form of loans or through letters of credit. Those instruments involve to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized on the consolidated balance sheets. The contract amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement WebBank has in particular classes of financial instruments.

WebBank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. WebBank uses the same credit policy in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, WebBank's undisbursed loan commitments totaled \$57,488 and \$29,162, respectively. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer provided there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. WebBank's commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since certain of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. WebBank evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained if deemed necessary by WebBank upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

WebBank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. WebBank uses the same credit policy in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

WebBank also estimates an allowance for potential losses on off-balance sheet contingent credit exposure. WebBank determines an allowance for this contingent credit exposure based on historical experience and portfolio analysis. The allowance was \$1,718 and \$1,250 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and is included with other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. Increases or decreases in the allowance are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. The amount included in selling, general and administrative expenses for credit losses on off-balance sheet contingent credit exposure was \$775, \$0, \$1,250, and \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and for periods January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)****21. CAPITAL***Redeemable Partners' Capital*

The net assets received by SPH from SPII in the Exchange Transaction described in Note 5 - "Acquisitions" and Note 23 - "Exchange Transaction" were subject to redemption until July 15, 2009. Accordingly, the net assets of SPII received in the Exchange Transaction represented a redeemable interest in SPH and is therefore presented as "Redeemable Partners' Capital" in the consolidated statements of changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) for all periods presented until July 15, 2009. Redeemable Partners' Capital accordingly only participated in 100% of the economic results of Investment Operations (the net assets of SPII) and did not participate in the economic results of the Pre-Exchange Operations. Net loss attributable to redeemable partners' capital in the consolidated statements of operations for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 is presented as a reduction of the net loss in determining the net income or loss attributable to common unitholders.

Redeemable Partners' Capital - Allocation of Net Income (Loss)

For each period presented through July 15, 2009, net income attributable to redeemable partners' capital was allocated among those holding the redeemable interests in proportion to their respective capital accounts.

Common Unit Distributions

In connection with the Exchange Transaction, SPH agreed to distribute to the holders of its common units up to \$87,506 (the "Target Distribution"), subject to certain limitations, during the period from July 16, 2009 to April 30, 2011. On April 1, 2010, SPH distributed to its unitholders of record as of March 26, 2010 \$54,409 or \$1.95 per common unit including \$5,307 relating to treasury units. On April 6, 2011, SPH distributed to its unitholders of record as of March 25, 2011 \$33,097 or \$1.18 per common unit, including \$3,228 relating to treasury units. Amounts payable on SPH common units outstanding at December 31, 2009 of \$78,971 are reported in the consolidated balance sheet as \$49,102 for the current portion and \$29,869 for the long-term portion of the distribution payable. At December 31, 2010, \$29,869 is payable within one year and is reported as current portion of the distribution payable. With the Target Distribution having been met, the Company may, at its option, make future distributions to unitholders, although it currently has no plan to make any future distributions.

Common Units Issuance

Effective as of July 10, 2010, SPH issued an aggregate of 32,134 common units to its independent directors. Each independent director may elect to be paid his compensation in cash or have all or a portion paid in that number of common units having a value equal to two times the amount of compensation earned. For the year ended December 31, 2009 and the six months ended June 30, 2010 each independent director has elected to receive this compensation in common units. Such common units had a per unit value of \$16.89, which was determined based on the net asset value of SPH common units as of June 30, 2010. Total expense for the common units in 2010 is \$543.

Common Unitholders — Allocation of Net Income (Loss)

For each period presented net (loss) income attributable to common unit holders is allocated to the common unitholders on a pro rata basis based on the number of units held.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

The accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income balance represents the following:

	<u>December 31, 2010</u>	<u>December 31, 2009</u> (as Restated)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	\$ 20,521	\$ 57,957
Cumulative translation adjustment	1,852	1,194
Change in net pension and other benefit obligations	(14,611)	(5,809)
	<u>\$ 7,762</u>	<u>\$ 53,342</u>

Accumulated other comprehensive income includes amounts for associated companies accounted for under the equity method at December 31, 2010 and 2009 of \$(21) and \$(5) for unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities; \$1,960 and \$1,170 for cumulative translation adjustment; and, \$(7,321) and \$(5,809) for change in net pension and retiree medical liability.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Entities

Noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities at December 31, 2010 represents the interests held by the noncontrolling shareholders of BNS and HNH. Noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities at December 31, 2009 represented the interests held by the noncontrolling shareholders of BNS.

22. WEBBANK REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATIONS DATA

WebBank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on WebBank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, WebBank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of its assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. WebBank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require WebBank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average quarterly assets (as defined). As of December 31, 2010 WebBank exceeded all the capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2010, WebBank was categorized as well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events, since the most recent FDIC notification, which have changed WebBank's prompt corrective action category. To remain categorized as well-capitalized, WebBank will have to maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as disclosed in the table below:

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

	Amount of capital required					
	Actual		For capital adequacy purposes		To be well-capitalized under prompt corrective provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
December 31, 2010						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 19,525	68.59%	\$ 2,277	8.00%	\$ 2,847	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	19,133	67.21%	1,139	4.00%	1,708	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	19,133	24.08%	3,178	4.00%	3,972	5.00%
December 31, 2009						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 12,078	35.62%	\$ 2,713	8.00%	\$ 3,391	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	11,617	34.26%	1,356	4.00%	2,035	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	11,617	23.49%	1,978	4.00%	2,472	5.00%

WebBank's statement of operations information is as follows:

	2010	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Interest income	\$ 8,055	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,337	\$ 3,453
Interest expense on deposits	(796)	(158)	(314)	(1,083)
Net interest income	7,259	1,682	1,023	2,370
Provision for loan (losses) gains	420	(3,001)	(3,644)	(2,877)
Noninterest income	2,748	1,157	989	3,080
Noninterest expense	(6,047)	(4,218)	(2,177)	(5,145)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 4,380	\$ (4,380)	\$ (3,809)	\$ (2,572)

23. EXCHANGE TRANSACTION

Overview

On December 9, 2008, redemptions from the entities through which investors invested in the net assets held by SPII, SPII Onshore and SPII Offshore (together, the "SPII Fund"), were temporarily suspended. On July 15, 2009, SPII Onshore lifted its temporary suspension of withdrawals and implemented a plan (the "SPII Fund Plan") resulting in the full redemption of its limited partners, including SPII Offshore, where SPII Fund investors were entitled to receive in payment of their redemption their pro-rata share of SPII's net cash and a pro-rata share of each other asset held by SPII as of July 15, 2009. Each SPII Fund investor elected whether to receive their redemption proceeds directly or to, in effect, contribute their redemption proceeds to SPH in exchange for SPH common units. On November 23, 2009, SPII Offshore lifted its temporary suspension of redemptions and implemented the SPII Fund Plan with respect to its shareholders, which were all then redeemed in full.

The aspects of the SPII Fund Plan relating to SPH and SPII were implemented through an exchange transaction (the "Exchange Transaction") as described below. As a result of the implementation of the SPII Fund Plan and the Exchange Transaction as of July 15, 2009: (i) all SPII Fund investors from SPII Onshore (including SPII Offshore, a limited partner of SPII Onshore) were fully redeemed, (ii) \$750,399 of assets of SPII were distributed to SPII Onshore to satisfy the redemption of the SPII Fund investors, pay expenses, settle inter-company advances and establish reserves for the SPII Fund, (iii) \$454,262 of net assets remained in SPII which were no longer subject to redemption, and (iv) 25,761,587 SPH common units held by SPII Onshore were distributed to the redeeming SPII Fund investors reflecting the interest in the SPII net assets as of July 15, 2009 of those investors which elected to, in effect, contribute their SPII Fund redemption proceeds to SPH in exchange for SPH common units. This is reflected in the consolidated statements of changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss). As part of the full redemption, the SPII Fund also distributed pro rata to all of its investors 1,870,564 SPH common units it held that represented its original interest in SPH, which had been held through SPII prior to the Exchange Transaction.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

As a result of the Exchange Transaction, as more fully described below, SPII became a subsidiary of SPH effective January 1, 2009, subject initially to being unwound at the sole option of SPII General Partner until June 30, 2009, and then as amended on June 29, 2009 to being unwound in whole or in part at the sole option of SPII General Partner until August 31, 2009. The January 1, 2009 Exchange Transaction is accounted for as a transaction between SPH and SPII as entities under common control. These results in SPII being included on a historical basis in the consolidated results of operations of SPH, as Investment Operations, for all periods presented; and no gain or loss was recognized in connection with the Exchange Transaction. The July 15, 2009 transactions that constituted the partial unwinding of the Exchange Transaction, as part of the implementation of the SPII Fund Plan, were transactions with respect to SPII Onshore as the unitholder of the redeemable partners' capital of SPH, and therefore are treated as a redemption of capital from SPH as of July 15, 2009. After July 15, 2009 the right to unwind or partially unwind the Exchange Transaction terminated and SPII became a subsidiary of SPH without further conditions. The right of SPII Onshore as a SPH unitholder to redeem capital terminated on July 15, 2009. Accordingly, the net asset value of Investment Operations (SPII) for all periods presented prior to July 16, 2009 is reflected in SPH's consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) as "Redeemable Partners Capital".

Details of the Exchange Transaction

The Exchange Transaction consisted of a series of transactions which began as of January 1, 2009 and concluded as of July 15, 2009. In connection with the SPII Fund proposing an initial plan to its investors to enable it to lift its temporary suspension of redemptions, effective January 1, 2009, Steel Partners II Master L.P. ("SPII Master"), SPH, SPII General Partner, and Steel Partners LLC ("SPII Investment Manager") entered into an exchange agreement dated January 1, 2009 (the "Exchange Agreement"). Under the terms of the Exchange Agreement, SPII Master agreed to contribute to SPH its entire ownership interest in SPII in exchange for SPH redeemable common units ("Redeemable Common Units"), resulting in the ownership by SPII Master of approximately 99.5% of the total outstanding Redeemable Common Units and non-redeemable common units of SPH (the "Original Exchange Transaction"). The total number of SPH Redeemable Common Units to be issued to SPII Master pursuant to the Exchange Agreement would be based upon the net asset value of SPII and the book value of SPH as of December 31, 2008. More specifically, SPII Master would receive SPH Redeemable Common Units relative to all SPH Redeemable common units and non-redeemable common units issued and outstanding in the same proportion as the fraction (a) the numerator of which is the net asset value of SPII (less the value of SPII's interest in SPH) and (b) the denominator of which is the sum of (i) the net asset value of SPII (less the value of SPII's interests in SPH) and (ii) the book value of SPH (the "Agreed Exchange Ratio"). Under the Exchange Agreement, SPII Master was issued 59,186,007 SPH Redeemable Common Units based on the Agreed Exchange Ratio as applied to the net asset value of SPII and the book value of SPH as of November 30, 2008. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, the initial number of SPH Redeemable Common Units of SPH issued to SPII Master were subject to adjustment based on the application of the Agreed Exchange Ratio to the net asset value of SPII and the book value of SPH as of December 31, 2008, by the issuance by SPH of additional SPH Redeemable Common Units to SPII Master or the cancellation by SPH of some of the SPH Redeemable Common Units in accordance with the Agreed Exchange Ratio (the "Adjustment"). As a result of the Adjustment an additional 6,108,812 SPH Redeemable Common Units were issued bringing the total number of Redeemable Common Units issued in the Exchange Transaction as of January 1, 2009 to 65,294,819. In addition, 1,870,564 SPH common units were issued to SPII Master on January 1, 2009 in exchange for an equal number of SPH common units that was held by SPII, which represented SPII Master's interest in SPH prior to the Exchange Transaction.

Prior to the execution of the Exchange Agreement, SPII owned approximately an 86% equity interest in SPH. Those persons who held the minority interests of SPH prior to January 1, 2009 (the "SPH Minority Holders") continued to hold the balance of the SPH common units, which represent approximately 0.5% of the SPH Redeemable Common Units and non-redeemable common units issued and outstanding as of January 1, 2009. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, SPII General Partner, in its capacity as general partner of SPII Master, had the right in its sole discretion at any time before June 30, 2009, to unwind the transactions contemplated by the Exchange Agreement, such that SPH would be obligated to return the interests in SPII contributed to it by SPII Master, and SPII Master would return the interests in SPH it received ("Unwind"). Thereafter, SPII and the SPH Minority Holders would retain identical interests in SPH as were held prior to January 1, 2009, subject to any SPH Minority Holders who had exercised their appraisal rights pursuant to the merger of WebFinancial with and into SPH, which occurred on December 31, 2008.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

Pursuant to the terms of the Exchange Agreement, all fees paid to the SPII Investment Manager and any incentive allocation to the SPII General Partner from January 1, 2009, were to be paid as prescribed by the relevant agreements in effect prior to January 1, 2009, which remained in effect and were paid by SPII through the other SPII Fund entities until such time as the Exchange Agreement was unwound or the right to Unwind terminated. No compensation was to be paid to the SPII Investment Manager in its capacity as the manager of SPH with respect to its management agreement with SPH until such time as the Exchange Agreement was unwound or the right to Unwind terminated.

On June 29, 2009 the Exchange Agreement was amended, and was further amended on October 1, 2009 (together, the "Amended Exchange Agreement"), in order for the SPII Fund to implement the SPII Fund Plan. In conjunction with the amending of the Exchange Agreement SPII Master transferred the SPH Redeemable Common Units and non-redeemable common units it held and its rights and obligations pursuant to the Exchange Agreement and Amended Exchange Agreement to SPII Onshore. The effect of the Amended Exchange Agreement was to, in effect, unwind the Original Exchange Transaction and establish, in effect, an exchange transaction to be implemented effective as of the date that the SPII Fund Plan was to be implemented (the "New Exchange Transaction"). The Amended Exchange Agreement provided that SPII General Partner in its capacity as the general partner of SPII Onshore had the right in its sole discretion at any time before August 31, 2009 the right to Unwind or implement a Partial Unwind (as defined below) in order to implement the New Exchange Transaction. More specifically, the Amended Exchange Agreement gave SPII General Partner in its capacity as the general partner of SPII Onshore the ability to notify SPH of the effective date of implementing the New Exchange Transaction and the dollar amount of the related partial unwind and identify (i) the cash portion and (ii) which of the other assets of SPII that were to be distributed to SPII Onshore, and the outstanding loans or advances between SPII to the SPII Master, the SPII Onshore and SPII Offshore to be settled, and the amounts thereof, the value of which shall be determined as of the date of the partial unwind shall occur (the "Partial Unwind"). In connection with the Partial Unwind SPII Onshore would surrender, and SPH would cancel, certain of the SPH Redeemable Common Units held by SPII Onshore. The number of SPH Redeemable Common Units to be surrendered as a result of the Partial Unwind would be the difference between (a) the number of SPH Redeemable Common Units issued pursuant to Original Exchange Transaction and (b) the number of SPH Redeemable Common Units that would have been issued based on the New Exchange Transaction on the date of the Partial Unwind with the net asset value of SPII based on the value on the date of the Partial Unwind following any distributions, redemptions and settlement of any outstanding loans or advances between SPII to the SPII Master, SPII Onshore and SPII Offshore by SPII Onshore as of the date of the Partial Unwind and the book value of SPH based on the value as of the close of the last business day of the month immediately preceding the date on which the Partial Unwind would occur. In addition, the Amended Exchange Agreement provided for SPII Onshore to indemnify SPH and SPII with respect to costs and liabilities related to the Exchange Transaction and SPII's business prior to July 16, 2009.

Effective as of July 15, 2009, the New Exchange Transaction was implemented through a Partial Unwind, the right to a further Partial Unwind or Unwind terminated, and SPII became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SPH without further condition. Pursuant to the Partial Unwind (i) SPH distributed \$204,403 of cash (paid on October 6, 2009) and \$521,150 of other assets from SPII to SPII Onshore (the "SPII Fund Distribution") to enable it to implement the SPII Fund Plan, (ii) SPH settled \$24,846 of advances outstanding from SPII Onshore to SPII, and (iii) and in exchange for (i) and (ii) SPII Onshore surrendered 39,533,232 SPH Redeemable Common Units to SPH, leaving SPII Onshore with 25,761,587 SPH Redeemable Common Units that on July 15, 2009 became non-redeemable common units, representing the net number of SPH common units issued by SPH in connection with the Exchange Transactions, which were distributed to the SPII Fund investors in conjunction with the implementation of the SPII Fund Plan. After implementation of the Partial Unwind, SPH retained \$47,144 of cash (after considering the cash payment to SPII Onshore on October 6, 2009) and \$407,261 of investments and other assets, representing the pro-rata share of the net cash and a pro-rata share of each asset held by SPII as of July 15, 2009 that certain SPII Fund investors elected to, in effect, contribute to SPH in exchange for SPH common units pursuant to the SPII Fund Plan. Effective July 15, 2009 in connection with the completion of the Exchange Transaction, SPH cancelled the 1,870,564 of its common units that were held by SPII.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

24. INCOME TAXES

	2010 (as Restated)	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (as Restated)	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity method income (loss):				
Domestic	\$ 9,022	\$ (10,612)	\$ (51,333)	\$ (591,643)
Foreign	4,866	2,168	(7,125)	(164,679)
Total	<u>\$ 13,888</u>	<u>\$ (8,444)</u>	<u>\$ (58,458)</u>	<u>\$ (756,322)</u>
Income taxes:				
Current:				
Federal	\$ (225)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (252)
State	(1,361)	-	-	(742)
Foreign	(1,007)	-	-	-
Total income taxes, current	<u>(2,593)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(994)</u>
Deferred:				
Federal	(303)	(52)	791	323
State	169	(5)	77	34
Foreign	70	-	-	-
Total income taxes, deferred	<u>(64)</u>	<u>(57)</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>357</u>
Income tax (provision) benefit	<u>\$ (2,657)</u>	<u>\$ (57)</u>	<u>\$ 868</u>	<u>\$ (637)</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The following is a reconciliation of income tax expense computed at the federal statutory rate to the provision for income taxes:

	2010 (as Restated)	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (as Restated)	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity method income (loss)	\$ 13,888	\$ (8,444)	\$ (58,458)	\$ (756,322)
Federal income taxes (provision) benefit at statutory rate	\$ (4,732)	\$ 2,879	\$ 19,876	\$ 257,149
Income passed through to common unitholders (a)	862	(1,389)	(18,581)	(261,056)
State income taxes	(3,870)	1,490	1,295	(3,907)
Change in valuation allowance	(775)	144	126	(323)
Prior year true-ups	-	481	-	(598)
Foreign tax rate differences	767	-	-	-
Dividend income	(370)	-	-	-
Uncertain tax positions	(233)	-	-	-
Intercompany eliminations	-	-	-	(737)
Derecognition of deferred tax assets for conversion to a limited partnership (b)	-	-	-	(4,916)
Permanent differences and other	114	(67)	(145)	143
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (2,657)	\$ (57)	\$ 868	\$ (637)

(a) Includes income that is not taxable to SPH and certain of its subsidiaries. Such income is directly taxable to SPH's common unitholders.

(b) On December 31, 2008 WebFinancial completed a merger transaction with SPH to convert its legal entity form into a limited partnership. As a result of the conversion, WebFinancial filed a final corporate tax return for the year ended December 31, 2008. SPH filed a partnership tax return for December 31, 2008 and filed such a return for the year end December 31, 2009. WebBank and subsidiaries filed corporate tax returns for the year ended December 31, 2009, and will thereafter, and their tax attributes will continue to carryforward. Therefore, the deferred tax assets of the former WebFinancial, which primarily consisted of tax benefits of net operating loss carryforwards and which were fully offset by valuation allowances, have been derecognized in 2008 with no effect on income.

Deferred income taxes result from temporary differences in the financial basis and tax basis of assets and liabilities. The amounts shown on the following table represent the tax effect of temporary differences between the consolidated tax return basis of assets and liabilities and the corresponding basis for financial reporting, as well as tax credit and operating loss carryforwards.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets:		
Operating loss carryforwards	\$ 78,820	\$ 3,084
Capital loss carryforwards	2,148	-
Tax credit carryforwards	3,545	-
Pension liability and employee benefits	43,931	-
Accrued expenses	3,999	-
Impairment of long-lived assets	3,092	-
Inventories	2,957	-
Environmental costs	2,301	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts and loan losses	575	818
Allowance for credit losses on off balance sheet credit exposure	641	467
Other	3,162	-
Total deferred tax assets	145,171	4,369
Valuation allowances	(81,846)	(3,084)
	63,325	1,285
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	(44,243)	-
Property, plant and equipment	(16,798)	(29)
Unremitted foreign earnings	(1,272)	-
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,256

The changes in the deferred tax assets and liabilities resulted primarily from the acquisition of HNH on May 7, 2010 as described in Note 5 - "Acquisitions".

At December 31, 2010, HNH has U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$187,000 (\$65,400 tax-effected), as well as certain foreign and state net operating loss carryforwards. The U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards expire between 2017 and 2029. In 2010, \$7,877 of net operating loss carryforwards were utilized providing a tax benefit of \$2,757. Management performs a periodic evaluation of deferred tax assets and will adjust the valuation allowance as circumstances warrant. Also, included in deferred income tax assets are tax credit carryforwards of \$3,000. The net current deferred tax asset is expected to be realizable from the reversal of offsetting temporary differences. GAAP requires that a net deferred tax asset be reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the net deferred tax asset will not be realized. Due to the HNH's recurring tax losses and only recent history of generating limited amounts of taxable income, a valuation allowance of \$70,843 has been established.

Upon its emergence from bankruptcy on July 29, 2005, HNH experienced an ownership change as defined by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, which imposes annual limitations on the utilization of net operating carryforwards post ownership change. HNH believes it qualifies for the bankruptcy exception to the general Section 382 limitations. Under this exception, the annual limitation imposed by Section 382 resulting from an ownership change will not apply; instead the net operating loss carryforwards must be reduced by certain interest expense paid to creditors who became stockholders as a result of the bankruptcy reorganization. Thus HNH's U.S. federal net operating loss of \$187,000 as of December 31, 2010 includes a reduction of \$31,000 (\$10,800 tax-effect).

At December 31, 2010, HNH has a deferred income tax liability relating to \$3,500 of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries. In addition, there were approximately \$10,400 of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are deemed to be permanently reinvested, and thus, no deferred income taxes have been provided on these earnings.

At December 31, 2010, WebBank has \$4,286 of net operating loss carryforwards that are scheduled to expire beginning in 2022. In 2010, \$4,806 of net operating loss carryforwards were utilized providing a tax benefit of \$1,634. In addition, the valuation allowance decreased by \$1,488. From its inception, WebBank experienced a history of inconsistent earnings which made it "more likely than not" that some portion or all of its deferred tax assets would not be realized. Accordingly, a valuation allowance of \$1,588 has been established for the net operating loss carryforward at December 31, 2010.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

At December 31, 2010, BNS has \$24,395 of federal net operating loss carryforwards that are scheduled to expire from 2021 to 2027. In 2010, \$18,025 of net operating loss carryforwards were utilized providing a tax benefit of \$6,129. A valuation allowance of \$9,415 has been established for the net operating loss carryforwards and other deferred tax assets. The valuation allowance has been established because it is no longer more likely than not that BNS will realize the tax benefits of the deferred tax assets.

GAAP provides that the tax effects from an uncertain tax position can be recognized in the financial statements only if the position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. At December 31, 2010, HNH had \$2,266 of unrecognized tax benefits, all of which would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. The change in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits for 2010 for HNH was as follows:

Balance at May 7, 2010	\$ 2,111
Additions for tax positions related to current year	233
Additions due to interest accrued	101
Tax positions of prior years:	
Increases in liabilities, net	160
Payments	(72)
Due to lapsed statute of limitations	(267)
Balance at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 2,266</u>

HNH recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2010, approximately \$300 of interest related to uncertain tax positions was accrued. No penalties were accrued. It is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will decrease by as much as \$400 during the next twelve months as a result of the lapse of the applicable statutes of limitations in certain taxing jurisdictions.

SPH's subsidiaries file federal tax returns as well as state, local and foreign tax returns in various jurisdictions. Federal tax returns for all consolidated subsidiaries, including HNH, WebBank and BNS, remain open and subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service for all tax years after 2006. In addition, net operating losses generated in prior years are subject to examination and potential adjustment by the Internal Revenue Service upon their utilization in future years' tax returns. State income tax returns for most jurisdictions remain open generally for all tax years after 2005. Certain state income tax returns remain open and subject to examination for tax years after 2002.

Net income taxes payable totaled \$2,980 as of December 31, 2010.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

25. NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON UNIT

The following data was used in computing net income (loss) per common unit shown in the consolidated statements of operations :

	2010 (as Restated)	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (as Restated)	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 18,316	\$ (4,254)	\$ (57,527)	\$ (756,949)
Net loss (income) attributable to redeemable partners' capital	-	-	54,064	767,812
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	(997)	114	-	100
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	<u>17,319</u>	<u>(4,140)</u>	<u>(3,463)</u>	<u>10,963</u>
Income from discontinued operations	28,130	1,177	-	-
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	<u>(13,702)</u>	<u>(556)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	14,428	621	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 31,747</u>	<u>\$ (3,519)</u>	<u>\$ (3,463)</u>	<u>\$ 10,963</u>
Net income (loss) per common unit - basic				
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.69	\$ (0.16)	\$ (1.59)	\$ 5.02
Net income from discontinued operations	0.57	0.02	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 1.26</u>	<u>\$ (0.14)</u>	<u>\$ (1.59)</u>	<u>\$ 5.02</u>
Net income (loss) per common unit - diluted				
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.63	\$ (0.16)	\$ (1.59)	\$ 5.02
Net income from discontinued operations	0.53	0.02	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 1.16</u>	<u>\$ (0.14)</u>	<u>\$ (1.59)</u>	<u>\$ 5.02</u>
Weighted average common units outstanding - basic	25,234,827	25,219,420	2,183,366	2,183,366
Adjustment for distribution payable (a)	2,247,977	-	-	-
Denominator for net income per common unit - diluted	27,482,804	25,219,420	2,183,366	2,183,366

(a) Includes common units assuming a common unit settlement of the distribution payable. The Target Distribution liability described in Note 21 may be settled in common units.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

26. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*Operating Lease Commitments*

The Company leases certain facilities under non-cancelable operating lease arrangements. Rent expense recognized in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$5,930. Rent expense for HNH is from May 7, 2010. Future minimum operating lease and rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases for SPH consolidated operations are as follows:

Year	Amount
2011	\$ 6,193
2012	4,889
2013	2,133
2014	1,387
2015	1,187
Thereafter	5,437
Total	\$ 21,226

BNS Environmental Matters

BNS has been notified by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management ("RIDEM") that it is a potentially responsible party ("PRP") with respect to the Cranston Sanitary Landfill site in Cranston, Rhode Island, a disposal site previously used by BNS in its previous manufacturing businesses. BNS and 29 other PRP's have funded a site remediation investigation and feasibility study that has now been completed. The results of that study have been forwarded to the RIDEM. The study indicates a range of viable remedial approaches and conceptual concurrence on the final remediation approach has been reached with the RIDEM. The study indicated that the net present value of the most likely total estimated remediation costs for the site is \$7,400 as of the October 31, 2009 fiscal year end of BNS. The PRP group has preliminarily agreed to an allocation that sets BNS Sub's share of the cost of remediation for the site at 2.169 percent. If certain of the PRPs are ultimately not able to fund their allocated shares or additional PRP's that have been identified and join the group, BNS's participation share could change. BNS has accrued \$220 as of October 31, 2010 as its best estimate of its obligation with respect to the site. This amount is included in accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets. It is reasonably possible that BNS's recorded estimate of its obligation may change in the future.

BNS has been identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") as a PRP as an alleged drum reconditioning customer of New England Container Corp. ("NECC") by a letter dated August 14, 2008. BNS is presently investigating the matter and has joined a group of other alleged NECC customers. BNS has accrued \$50 as of October 31, 2010 based on its best estimate of the obligation with respect to this site.

HNH Environmental Matters

H&H has been working with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection ("CTDEP") with respect to its obligations under a 1989 consent order that applies to a property in Connecticut that H&H sold in 2003 ("Sold Parcel") and an adjacent parcel ("Adjacent Parcel") that together with the Sold Parcel comprises the site of a former H&H manufacturing facility. Remediation of all soil conditions on the Sold Parcel was completed on April 6, 2007, although H&H performed limited additional work on that site, solely in furtherance of now concluded settlement discussions between H&H and the purchaser of the Sold Parcel. Although no groundwater remediation is required, there will be monitoring of the Sold Parcel site for several years. On September 11, 2008, the CTDEP advised H&H that it had approved H&H's Soil Action Remediation Action Report, dated December 28, 2007 as amended by an addendum letter dated July 15, 2008, thereby concluding the active remediation of the Sold Parcel. Approximately \$29,000 was expended through December 31, 2009, and the remaining remediation and monitoring costs for the Sold Parcel are expected to approximate \$300. H&H previously received reimbursement of \$2,000 from an insurance company under a cost-cap insurance policy and in January 2010, net of attorney's fees, H&H received \$1,034 as the final settlement of H&H's claim for additional insurance coverage relating to the Sold Parcel. H&H also has been conducting an environmental investigation of the Adjacent Parcel, and is continuing the process of evaluating various options for its remediation of the Adjacent Parcel. Since the total remediation costs for the Adjacent Parcel cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, accordingly, there can be no assurance that the resolution of this matter will not be material to the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of H&H.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

Handy & Harman Electronic Materials Corporation ("HHEM") entered into an administrative consent order (the "ACO") in 1986 with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("NJDEP") with regard to certain property that it purchased in 1984 in New Jersey. The ACO involves investigation and remediation activities to be performed with regard to soil and groundwater contamination. HHEM and H&H settled a case brought by the local municipality in regard to this site in 1998 and also settled with certain of its insurance carriers. HHEM is actively remediating the property and continuing to investigate effective methods for achieving compliance with the ACO. A remedial investigation report was filed with the NJDEP in December 2007. By letter dated December 12, 2008, NJDEP issued its approval with respect to additional investigation and remediation activities discussed in the December 2007 remedial investigation report. HHEM anticipates entering into discussions with NJDEP to address that agency's natural resource damage claims, the ultimate scope and cost of which cannot be estimated at this time. Pursuant to a settlement agreement with the former owner/operator of the site, the responsibility for site investigation and remediation costs, as well as any other costs, as defined in the settlement agreement, related to or arising from environmental contamination on the property (collectively, "Costs") are contractually allocated 75% to the former owner/operator (with separate guaranties by the two joint venture partners of the former owner/operator for 37.5% each) and 25% jointly to HHEM and H&H after the first \$1,000. The \$1,000 was paid solely by the former owner/operator. As of December 31, 2010, over and above the \$1,000, total investigation and remediation costs of approximately \$1,600 and \$500 have been expended by the former owner/operator and HHEM, respectively, in accordance with the settlement agreement. Additionally, HHEM indirectly is currently being reimbursed through insurance coverage for a portion of the Costs for which HHEM is responsible. HHEM believes that there is additional excess insurance coverage, which it intends to pursue as necessary. HHEM anticipates that there will be additional remediation expenses to be incurred once a remediation plan is agreed upon with NJDEP, and there is no assurance that the former owner/operator or guarantors will continue to timely reimburse HHEM for expenditures and/or will be financially capable of fulfilling their obligations under the settlement agreement and the guaranties. The additional Costs cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, and accordingly, there can be no assurance that the resolution of this matter will not be material to the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of HHEM.

H&H and Bairnco (and/or one or more of their respective subsidiaries) have also been identified as potentially responsible parties ("PRPs") under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") or similar state statutes at several sites and are parties to administrative consent orders in connection with certain other properties. H&H and Bairnco (and/or one or more of their respective subsidiaries) may be subject to joint and several liabilities imposed by CERCLA on PRPs. Due to the technical and regulatory complexity of remedial activities and the difficulties attendant in identifying PRPs and allocating or determining liability among them, H&H and Bairnco are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate cost of compliance with such laws.

H&H received a notice letter from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") in August 2006 formally naming H&H as a PRP at a superfund site in Massachusetts (the "Superfund site"). H&H is part of a group of thirteen (13) other PRPs (the "PRP Group") to work cooperatively regarding remediation of the Superfund site. H&H executed a participation agreement, consent decree and settlement trust on June 13, 2008 and all of the other PRP's have signed as well. In December 2008, the EPA lodged the consent decree with the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts and the consent decree was entered, after no comments were received during the thirty-day comment period on January 27, 2009. With the entry and filing of the consent decree, H&H was required to make two payments in 2009: one payment of \$200 relating to the "true-up" of monies previously expended for remediation and a payment of \$300 for H&H's share of the early action items for the remediation project. In addition, on March 11, 2009, H&H executed a financial guaranty of H&H's obligations in connection with the Superfund site. The PRP Group has both chemical and radiological PRPs. H&H is a chemical PRP; not a radiological PRP. The remediation of radiological contamination at the site, under the direction of the Department of Energy ("DOE"), has begun but is not expected to be completed until the Fall of 2011 at the earliest, and it may be delayed even further due to inadequate funding in the federal program financing the DOE work. Additional financial contributions will be required by the PRP Group when it starts its work upon completion of the DOE's radiological remediation work. H&H has recorded a significant liability in connection with this matter. There can be no assurance that the resolution of this matter will not be material to the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of H&H.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

HHEM is continuing to comply with a 1987 consent order from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection ("MADEP") to investigate and remediate the soil and groundwater conditions at the MA Property that is the subject of the Arista Development litigation discussed above. On January 20, 2009, HHEM filed with MADEP a partial Class A-3 Response Action Outcome Statement ("RAO-P") and an Activity & Use Limitation ("AUL") for the MA Property. By letter dated March 24, 2009, MADEP advised HHEM that the RAO-P did not require a comprehensive audit. By letter dated April 16, 2009, the MADEP advised HHEM that a MADEP AUL Audit Inspection conducted on March 18, 2009 did not identify any violations of the requirements applicable to the AUL. Together, the March 24 and April 16 MADEP letters, combined with HHEM's Licensed Site Professional's partial RAO opinion constitute confirmation of the adequacy of HHEM's investigation of the MA Property as well as its remediation and post closure monitoring plans. The Massachusetts Attorney General, executed a covenant not to sue ("CNTS") to cover the MA Property on March 31, 2010. Following the execution of the CNTS, HHEM filed a Remedy Operation Status ("ROS") on April 1, 2010. On June 30, 2010, HHEM filed a Class A-3 RAO to close the site since HHEM's Licensed Site Professional concluded that groundwater monitoring demonstrated that the remediation has stabilized the conditions at the site. In addition, HHEM has concluded settlement discussions with abutters of the MA Property and entered into settlement agreements with each of them. Therefore, HHEM does not expect that any claims from any additional abutters will be asserted, but there can be no such assurances.

As discussed above, H&H and Bairco and/or their subsidiaries have existing and contingent liabilities relating to environmental matters, including capital expenditures, costs of remediation and potential fines and penalties relating to possible violations of national and state environmental laws. H&H and Bairco and/or their subsidiaries have substantial remediation expenses on an ongoing basis, although such costs are continually being readjusted based upon the emergence of new techniques and alternative methods. H&H had approximately \$6,100 accrued related to estimated environmental remediation costs as of December 31, 2010. In addition, H&H has insurance coverage available for several of these matters and believes that excess insurance coverage may be available as well.

Based upon information currently available, including prior capital expenditures, anticipated capital expenditures, and information available on pending judicial and administrative proceedings, H&H and Bairco and/or their subsidiaries do not expect their respective environmental costs, including the incurrence of additional fines and penalties, if any, relating to the operation of their respective facilities to have a material adverse effect on them, but there can be no such assurances that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial positions, results of operations and cash flows of H&H and Bairco and/or their subsidiaries. HNH anticipates that H&H and Bairco and/or their subsidiaries will pay such amounts out of their respective working capital, although there is no assurance that H&H and Bairco and/or their subsidiaries will have sufficient funds to pay such amounts. In the event that H&H and Bairco and/or their subsidiaries are unable to fund their liabilities, claims could be made against their respective parent companies, including HNH, for payment of such liabilities.

HNH Pension Plan Contingency Arising from the WPC Group Bankruptcy

In July 2003, the HNH entered into a settlement agreement among the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC"), certain of its former subsidiaries ("the WPC Group") and several other parties ("Termination Litigation"), in which the PBGC was seeking to terminate the WHX Pension Plan. Under the settlement, HNH agreed among other things that HNH will not contest a future action by the PBGC to terminate the WHX Pension Plan in connection with a future facility shutdown of a facility of HNH's former Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation subsidiary, which subsidiary was wholly owned until August 1, 2003. In the event that such a plan termination occurs, the PBGC has agreed to release HNH from any claims relating to any such shutdown. However, there may be PBGC claims related to unfunded liabilities that may exist as a result of any such termination of the WHX Pension Plan.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**27. LITIGATION AND REGULATORY MATTERS**

The Company historically has conducted its business so as not to be deemed an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Act"). The Company has filed with the SEC a request for an order under the Act to provide the additional time for the Company to restructure its holdings so as not to be required to register as an investment company under the Act. Under the terms of the requested order, the Company would be required to undertake transactions consistent with certain qualitative tests related to the Company's assets and/or income and to refrain from trading for short-term speculative purposes. If the order is granted, the Company would be required to meet these tests (or otherwise not be subject to the Act) within one year following the order date. The SEC has not yet provided public notice that it intends to consider the application and there can be no assurance that the requested relief will be granted. If the Company is not able to obtain relief, is unable to bring itself into conformity with the relevant tests within the relief period and is unable to otherwise remain outside of the Act's registration requirement, the Company would be forced to register as an investment company or seek other alternatives, such as making significant changes to the Company's business model to avoid investment company registration. Such significant changes could have a material adverse effect on the Company's performance.

On January 13, 2009, a small shareholder of an SPII Fund entity commenced litigation against various entities related to the SPII Fund including SPH ("Defendants"), in Court of Chancery Delaware for, among other things, rescission of its investment in a SPII Fund entity, the appointment of a receiver, and other injunctive relief regarding the distribution of fund assets.

On March 30, 2009, certain SPII Fund investors ("Investor Plaintiffs") in certain SPII Fund entities commenced a second litigation against the Defendants in Court of Chancery in Delaware.

In both actions, plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction blocking the distribution of fund assets so that a receiver could be appointed. On June 19, 2009, the Delaware Chancery Court denied both of these requests for a preliminary injunction. Plaintiffs sought a stay of the distribution from the Delaware Supreme Court, which denied the requested relief. On July 21, 2009, the Investor Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed their case without prejudice. On March 4, 2010, the small shareholder and Defendants settled the case and plaintiff dismissed all remaining claims.

Reunion Industries, Inc. ("Reunion") filed suit in September 2007 in the United States District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, against several parties, including WebFinancial and SPII. The suit, as amended in October 2007, alleged fraud in the administration of loans to Reunion, breach of fiduciary duty and breach of the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing. Reunion, after being declared in default on its Senior Notes and its bank revolving credit facility, filed for Chapter 11 Bankruptcy protection on November 26, 2007. On April 18, 2008, Reunion sold substantially all of the assets and liabilities of its pressure vessels division to an affiliate of Everest Kanto Cylinder Ltd., for cash consideration, subject to adjustment, of \$66,300 to be paid at closing. Reunion, in connection with the sale of its pressure vessels business, announced its intention to pay off its secured debt on the closing of the sale. WebFinancial held various securities related to Reunion, including Reunion 13% Senior Notes, with a cost basis of approximately \$9,458, a junior participation interest in Reunion's Senior Secured Revolving credit line in the amount of \$3,050 and 762,500 shares of Reunion common stock valued at \$53 at December 31, 2007, collectively the ("Reunion Assets"). In April 2008 WebFinancial received \$3,050 in repayment of the junior participation interest loan. In July and August 2008, WebFinancial received cash for the remaining Reunion Assets amounting to a net gain of \$18,648 of which \$12,665 is recorded as investment and other income and \$5,983 is reported as net investment gains in the 2008 consolidated statements of operations. Along with the payment, all lawsuits were settled.

On January 7, 2010, Reunion filed another suit in the Court of Common Pleas in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania concerning a dispute regarding the amount due under certain Senior Notes issued by Reunion in which WebFinancial was a participant. The suit, which was subsequently removed to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, alleged breach of fiduciary duty, breach of the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing, fraud in the administration of loans, and civil conspiracy. The parties subsequently settled the action and SPH was paid the amounts it was claimed was due and unpaid under the Senior Notes. The settlement agreement was approved by the Bankruptcy Court on May 7, 2010 and on May 11, 2010, the District Court so ordered Reunion's dismissal of the action with prejudice.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)*HNH*

There are a number of product liability, exposure, accident, casualty and other claims against HNH or certain of its subsidiaries in connection with a variety of products sold by such subsidiaries over several years, as well as litigation related to employment matters, contract matters, sales and purchase transactions and general liability claims, many of which arise in the ordinary course of business. It is not possible to reasonably estimate HNH's exposure or share, if any, of the liability at this time in any of these matters. On August 20, 2010, HNH's insurance company settled a state court lawsuit arising out of a subsidiary's sale of a used piece of equipment which allegedly caused a fire resulting in property damage and interruption of a third party's business operations after HNH had exhausted its self insured retention for the lawsuit.

There is insurance coverage available for many of the foregoing actions, which are being litigated in a variety of jurisdictions. To date, HNH and its subsidiaries have not incurred and do not believe they will incur any significant liability with respect to these claims, which they are contesting vigorously in most cases. However, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of such litigation and claims could have a material adverse effect on HNH's results of operations, financial position and cash flows when they are resolved in future periods.

WebBank

On December 29, 2010, a consent order was finalized between WebBank and the FDIC to resolve allegations by the FDIC that WebBank had engaged in unfair or deceptive practices in one of its credit card programs. By entering into the consent order, WebBank did not admit to any wrongdoing. Under the order, the Bank must take steps to improve its compliance, oversight, and internal audit functions, and to correct the practices identified by the FDIC. WebBank also must pay restitution to affected customers with a fund initially set at \$150, and has paid a civil money penalty of \$300 to the federal government. WebBank expects to be indemnified for the restitution and civil money penalty expenses. WebBank has discontinued all of the allegedly improper practices identified by the FDIC in the consent order, and WebBank no longer issues credit cards in connection with the program at issue in the order.

BNS

BNS is a defendant in a variety of legal claims that arise in the normal course of business.

A subsidiary of BNS ("BNS Sub") has been named as a defendant in 965 known asbestos-related toxic-tort claims (from 1994 through October 31, 2010). In many cases these claims involved more than 100 defendants. Of the claims filed, 642 were dismissed, settled or granted summary judgment and closed and 323 were open and active as of October 31, 2010. BNS Sub has insurance policies covering asbestos-related claims for years from 1974 through 1988 with estimated aggregate coverage limits of \$158,000 and \$2,660 in estimated remaining self insurance retention (deductible). There is secondary evidence of coverage from 1970 to 1973 although there is no assurance that the insurers will recognize that coverage was in place. Policies issued for BNS Sub beginning in 1989 contained exclusions related to asbestos. Under certain circumstances, some of the settled claims may be reopened. Also, there may be a significant delay in receipt of notification by BNS of the entry of a dismissal or settlement of a claim or the filing of a new claim. BNS believes it has significant defenses to any liability for toxic-tort claims on the merits. None of these toxic-tort claims have gone to trial and, therefore, there can be no assurance that these defenses will prevail. In addition, there can be no assurance that the number of future claims and the related costs of defense, settlements or judgments will be consistent with the experience to date of existing claims; and, that BNS will not need to increase significantly its estimated liability for the costs to settle these claims to an amount that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

BNS Sub annually receives retroactive billings or credits from its insurance carriers for any increase or decrease in claims reserves as claims are filed, settled or dismissed, or as estimates of the ultimate settlement and defense costs for the then-existing claims are revised. In addition, BNS has recorded a liability of \$669 on the consolidated balance sheet relating to the open and active claims against BNS Sub as of October 31, 2010. This liability represents an estimate of the likely costs to defend against or settle these claims by BNS Sub beyond the amounts reserved by the insurance carriers and previously funded, through the retroactive billings, by BNS Sub. However, there can be no assurance that BNS will not need to take additional charges in connection with the defense, settlement or judgment of these existing claims. There can be no assurance that the costs of future claims and the related costs of defense, settlements or judgments will be consistent with the experience to date relating to existing claims.

28. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Investments and Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, prepaid and other current assets, accounts payable, other current liabilities and payables, is considered to be representative of their fair value, due to the short term nature of these instruments. The carrying amount of short-term and long-term debt does not differ materially from fair value because such debt is based on current market interest rates. The carrying value of loans receivable and deposits is considered to be representative of their fair values because the rates of interest on these instruments are not significantly different from market interest rates for instruments with similar maturities. The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are shown in the following table.

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	2010 (as Restated)	2009 (as Restated)	2010 (as Restated)	2009 (as Restated)
Assets:				
Investments	\$ 71,872	\$ 200,015	\$ 71,872	\$ 200,015
Financial instruments (see Note 14)	13,772	-	13,772	-
Investments in associated companies (a)	127,613	97,442	127,613	97,442
Other investments - related party (b)	62,553	97,923	62,553	97,923
Other investments (c)	7,668	8,080	7,668	8,080
Total	\$ 283,478	\$ 403,460	\$ 283,478	\$ 403,460
Liabilities:				
Financial instruments (see Note 14)	\$ 143,917	\$ -	\$ 143,917	\$ -
Distribution payable (see Note 21)	29,869	78,971	29,869	78,971
Deferred fee liability to related party (see Note 17)	64,854	58,586	64,854	58,586
Derivative features of subordinated notes (see Note 18)	2,866	-	2,866	-
Common unit option liability (see Note 19)	1,785	1,092	1,785	1,092
Total	\$ 243,291	\$ 138,649	\$ 243,291	\$ 138,649

(a) See Note 7 - "Investments in associated companies". The Company elected the fair value option for HNH, API, Steel Excel and SLI.

(b) See Note 8 - "Investments" for description of Company's fair value option election with respect to its other investments.

(c) Represents the Company's direct investment in the ordinary and preference shares of Barbican and is reported in other non-current assets.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", requires enhanced disclosures about investments that are measured and reported at fair value. ASC 820 establishes a hierarchal disclosure framework that prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring investments at fair value. Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of investment and the characteristics specific to the investment. Investments with readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 - Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical investments as of the reporting date. The types of investments included in Level 1 are listed debt and equity securities.

Level 2 - Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Investments which are generally included in this category include corporate bonds and loans, less liquid and restricted equity securities.

Level 3 - Pricing inputs are unobservable for the investment and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation. Investments which are generally included in this category include private investments, non-exchange traded derivative contracts, and currency and interest rate swaps.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

The Company employs various methods within the market approach, income approach and/or cost approach and has also considered whether there were observable inputs. Certain discounts and other judgment factors were applied to arrive at the investments' fair value. SPH's private investments are valued utilizing unobservable pricing inputs. Management's determination of fair value is based upon the best information available for a given circumstance and may incorporate assumptions that are management's best estimates after consideration of a variety of internal and external factors. The valuation methodology applied for each is determined based on the nature of the investment. For private equity investments a market multiples approach that considers a specified financial measure (such as EBITDA or net tangible book value) and recent public market and private transactions and other available measures for valuing comparable companies may be used. A discounted cash flow approach may be used where significant assumptions and judgments are incorporated, including estimates of assumed growth rates, terminal values, discount rates, capital structure and other factors. For private debt investments, the valuation method considers comparable market yields for such instruments and recovery assumptions. The Company may utilize observable pricing inputs and assumptions in determining the fair value of our private investments. Observable and unobservable pricing inputs and assumptions may differ by investment and in the application of the valuation methodologies. The reported fair value estimates could vary materially if different unobservable pricing inputs and other assumptions were used.

Fair values recorded for non-financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed in acquisitions and when testing for impairment include values measured using Level 3 inputs including an income approach and/or a market approach to the measurements. The income approach is based on a discounted cash flow analysis ("DCF") and calculates the fair value by estimating the after-tax cash flows attributable to reporting units and then discounting the after-tax cash flows to present value using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Assumptions used in the DCF require the exercise of significant judgment, including judgment about appropriate discount rates and terminal values, growth rates, and the amount and timing of expected future cash flows. The discount rates, which are intended to reflect the risks inherent in future cash flow projections, used in the DCF are based on estimates of the weighted-average cost of capital ("WACC") of a market participant. Such estimates are derived from analysis of peer companies and consider the industry weighted average return on debt and equity from a market participant perspective. A market approach values a business by considering the prices at which shares of capital stock of reasonably comparable companies are trading in the public market, or the transaction price at which similar companies have been acquired. Relative weights are then given to the results of each of these approaches, based on the facts and circumstances of the business being valued. The use of multiple approaches (the income and market approaches) is considered preferable to a single method. Significant weight is given to the income approach because it generally provides a reliable estimate of value for an ongoing business which has a reliable forecast of operations. The income approach closely parallels investors' consideration of the future benefits derived from ownership of an asset.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

The financial instruments reported as current assets and current liabilities are valued and reported at fair value. The option contracts reported as financial instruments are traded on nationally recognized exchanges. The financial instruments payable in foreign currencies are entered into with a counterparty and are considered Level 2 measurements.

The derivative instruments that certain subsidiaries of HNH purchase, specifically commodity futures and forwards contracts on precious metal, are valued at fair value. The futures contracts are Level 1 measurements since they are traded on a commodity exchange. The forward contracts are entered into with a counterparty, and are considered Level 2 measurements.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are summarized by type of inputs applicable to the fair value measurements as follows:

December 31, 2010 (as Restated)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Debt securities – corporate	\$ 15,333	\$ 22,033	\$ -	\$ 37,366
Equity securities - U.S. (a)	28,979	5,527	-	34,506
Total investments	44,312	27,560	-	71,872
Financial instruments	-	13,772	-	13,772
Investments in associated companies (b)	105,387	22,226	-	127,613
Other investments - related party (c)	-	-	62,553	62,553
Other investments	-	-	7,668	7,668
Total	\$ 149,699	\$ 63,558	\$ 70,221	\$ 283,478
Liabilities:				
Current portion of distribution payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,869	\$ 29,869
Financial instruments	-	143,917	-	143,917
Deferred fee liability to related party	-	-	64,854	64,854
Derivative features of subordinated notes	-	-	2,866	2,866
Common unit option liability	-	-	1,785	1,785
Total	\$ -	\$ 143,917	\$ 99,374	\$ 243,291
December 31, 2009 (as Restated)				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Debt securities - corporate	\$ -	\$ 10,673	\$ -	\$ 10,673
Equity securities - U.S. (a)	116,259	27,579	-	143,838
Equity securities - International	45,504	-	-	45,504
Total investments	161,763	38,252	-	200,015
Investments in associated companies (b)	97,442	-	-	97,442
Other investments - related party (c)	-	-	97,923	97,923
Other investments	-	-	8,080	8,080
Loans held for sale	-	-	9,404	9,404
Impaired loans	-	-	5,406	5,406
Real estate foreclosed property and other	1	-	890	891
Total	\$ 259,206	\$ 38,252	\$ 121,703	\$ 419,161
Liabilities:				
Distribution payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,971	\$ 78,971
Deferred fee liability to related party	-	-	58,586	58,586
Common unit option liability	-	-	1,092	1,092
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 138,649	\$ 138,649

(a) Two securities included in Equity securities - U.S. with a fair value of \$2,292 were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 at December 31, 2010 based on lower trading volumes.

(b) Investments in API and SLI were classified as Level 1 at December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010, these investments were transferred to Level 2 based on lower trading volumes.

(c) Other investments - related party are entirely comprised of the interests held by the Company in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust (see Note 8 - "Investments" and Note 30 - "Related Party Transactions"). Each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust generally holds the securities related to a specific investment and cash for operating expenses of the series. The investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust are not redeemable and distributions will be received as the underlying assets of the SPII Liquidating Trust are liquidated over a period which is not determinable. There are no unfunded capital commitments with respect to these investments. The fair values for the investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust held by the Company have been estimated using the net asset value of such interests as reported by the SPII Liquidating Trust. Changes in the fair values of investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust are reported in the consolidated statement of operations as loss from other investments - related party.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

Realized and unrealized gains and realized and unrealized (losses) for the year ended December 31, 2010 on investments for which fair values were determined using reported net asset values were \$4,864 and \$ (7,274), respectively. Realized and unrealized gains and realized and unrealized (losses) for the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 on investments for which fair values were determined using reported net asset values were \$5,277 and \$(7,834), respectively. Realized and unrealized gains and realized and unrealized (losses) of Investment Operations for the period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 were \$11,233 and \$(11,507), respectively, on investments for which fair values were determined using reported net asset values. These realized and unrealized gains and losses are reported in the consolidated statement of operations. Investments for which fair value is determined using net asset values as fair value are classified as Level 3 and are \$62,553 and \$97,923 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The investments are reported in the consolidated balance sheet as other investments - related party. For Investment Operations, the value of investments determined using net asset values is classified as Level 3 and was \$130,393 at December 31, 2008.

The Company and the SPII Liquidating Trust use specific valuation metrics appropriate for each specific investment to estimate the fair value of their debt and equity securities measured using Level 3 inputs. The SPII Liquidating Trust estimates the value of its interests in SPCA, a limited partnership that holds an investment in a Chinese company, and SPJSF based on the net asset value of such funds, which hold investments all of which are valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. The investments held by the SPII Liquidating Trust in these two investment funds are not redeemable and distributions will be received from the SPII Liquidating Trust as the underlying assets held are sold over a period which is not determinable. SPCA's term ends in May 2012 and may be extended for up to one additional year at the discretion of its general partner. There are no unfunded capital commitments with respect to these investments.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Following is a summary of changes in financial assets measured using Level 3 inputs:

	Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other			Investment Operations Investments
	Other Investments - Related Party	Other Investments (as Restated)	Total (as Restated)	
Assets				
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 297,950
Transfers in	-	-	-	94(b)
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements	-	-	-	(36,004)
Unrealized gains	-	-	-	32,740
Unrealized losses	-	-	-	(11,702)
SPII Fund distributions	-	-	-	(159,231)
Transfer from investment operations (a)	123,847	-	123,847	(123,847)
Elimination of indirect interest in BNS loan	(9,184)	-	(9,184)	-
Balance at July 15, 2009	<u>114,663</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>114,663</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements	(14,183)	8,334	(5,849)	-
Realized gains	434	-	434	-
Realized losses	(31)	-	(31)	-
Unrealized gains	4,843	-	4,843	-
Unrealized losses	(7,803)	(254)	(8,057)	-
Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>97,923</u>	<u>8,080</u>	<u>106,003</u>	
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements	(13,493)	-	(13,493)	-
Realized gains	810	-	810	-
Unrealized gains	4,054	-	4,054	-
Unrealized losses	(7,274)	(412)	(7,686)	-
Elimination of indirect interest in BNS and HNH amounts in consolidation	(19,467)	-	(19,467)	-
Balance at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 62,553</u>	<u>\$ 7,668</u>	<u>\$ 70,221</u>	

- (a) Represents the Level 3 investments held by Investment Operations that were retained by SPH in connection with the implementation of the Exchange Transaction as of July 15, 2009 and reclassified as Other Investments.
(b) In connection with the Restructuring of the SPII Fund, Level 2 assets valued at \$94 were transferred to the SPII Liquidating Trust and became Level 3 assets.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

	Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other		
	Other Investments - Related Party	Other Investments (as Restated)	Total (as Restated)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) for investments still held at December 31, 2010 reported in the consolidated statement of operations as follows:			
Gains			
Gains from other investments-related party	\$ 2,215	\$ -	\$ 2,215
Losses			
Losses from other investments-related party	(6,334)	-	(6,334)
Investment and other loss	-	(411)	(411)
	<u>(6,334)</u>	<u>(411)</u>	<u>(6,745)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (4,119)</u>	<u>\$ (411)</u>	<u>\$ (4,530)</u>
Change in unrealized gains (losses) for investments still held at December 31, 2009 reported in the consolidated statement of operations as follows:			
Gains			
Gains from investments - related party	\$ 4,843	\$ -	\$ 4,843
Losses			
Losses from other investments - related party	(7,803)	-	(7,803)
Investment and other loss	-	(254)	(254)
	<u>(7,803)</u>	<u>(254)</u>	<u>(8,057)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (2,960)</u>	<u>\$ (254)</u>	<u>\$ (3,214)</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

The realized and unrealized gains and losses in financial assets measured using Level 3 inputs are reported in the consolidated statement of operations as follows:

	<u>Realized Gains</u>	<u>Realized Losses</u>	<u>Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u> (as Restated)	<u>Total</u> (as Restated)
<i>Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other</i>					
Year ended December 31, 2008:					
Selling, general and administrative	\$ -	\$ (87)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (87)
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (87)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (87)</u>
Period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009:					
Investment and other loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (254)	\$ (254)
Net investment gains (losses)	434	(31)	-	-	465
Income (loss) from other investments - related party	-	-	4,843	(7,803)	(2,960)
Total	<u>\$ 434</u>	<u>\$ (31)</u>	<u>\$ 4,843</u>	<u>\$ (8,057)</u>	<u>\$ (2,749)</u>
Year ended December 31, 2010:					
Investment and other loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (412)	\$ (412)
Net investment gains	810	-	-	-	810
Income (loss) from other investments- related party	-	-	4,054	(7,274)	(3,220)
Total	<u>\$ 810</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,054</u>	<u>\$ (7,686)</u>	<u>\$ (2,822)</u>
<i>Investment Operations</i>					
Year ended December 31, 2008:					
Net realized losses non-affiliate investments	\$ -	\$ (1,527)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,527)
Net realized losses affiliate investments	-	(102)	-	-	(102)
Change in unrealized gains (losses), investments	-	-	2,296	(106,505)	(104,209)
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,629)</u>	<u>\$ 2,296</u>	<u>\$ (106,505)</u>	<u>\$ (105,838)</u>
Period from January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009:					
Change in unrealized gains (losses), investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,740	\$ (11,702)	\$ 21,038
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 32,740</u>	<u>\$ (11,702)</u>	<u>\$ 21,038</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Following is a summary of changes in financial liabilities measured using Level 3 inputs:

	Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other				
	Distribution Payable (a)	Deferred Fee Liability to Related Party (b) (as Restated)	Derivative Feature of Subordinated Notes (c)	Common Unit Option Liability (d) (as Restated)	Total (as Restated)
Balance at July 15, 2009	\$ 78,971	\$ 51,594	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,565
Increase in fair value reported in the consolidated statement of operations	-	6,992	-	1,092	8,084
Balance at December 31, 2009	78,971	58,586	-	1,092	138,649
Cash distribution on April 1, 2010	(49,102)	-	-	-	(49,102)
Embedded call feature of subordinated debt refinanced	-	-	2,634	-	2,634
Increase in fair value reported in the consolidated statement of operations as income	-	6,268	232	693	7,193
Balance at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 29,869</u>	<u>\$ 64,854</u>	<u>\$ 2,866</u>	<u>\$ 1,785</u>	<u>\$ 99,374</u>

- (a) See Note 21 - "Capital" Common Unit Distributions.
 (b) See Note 17 - "Deferred Fee Liability to Related Party."
 (c) See Note 18 - "Debt"
 (d) See Note 19 - "Common Unit Option Liability."

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The Company's non-financial assets measured at fair value in 2010 and 2009 on a non-recurring basis include the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisitions described in Note 5 - "Acquisitions". Significant judgments and estimates are made to determine the acquisition date fair values which may include the use of appraisals, discounted cash flow techniques or other information the Company considers relevant to the fair value measurement. Subsequent to initial measurement, the Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment that carrying values may not be recoverable. Circumstances that could trigger an interim impairment test include but are not limited to: the occurrence of a significant change in circumstances, such as continuing adverse business conditions or legal factors; an adverse action or assessment by a regulator; unanticipated competition; loss of key personnel; the likelihood that a reporting unit or significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed; or results of testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

WebBank has impaired loans of \$2,627 and \$5,406 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively which are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis using Level 3 inputs. Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that WebBank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of loan agreements, including scheduled interest payments. When a loan has been identified as being impaired, amount of impairment is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, when appropriate, the loan's observable fair value or the fair value of the collateral (less any selling costs) if the loan is collateral-dependent. If the measurement of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (including accrued interest, net of deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount), an impairment is recognized by creating or adjusting an existing allocation of the allowance for loan losses, or by charging down the loan to its value determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Amounts charged against the allowance for loan losses were \$1,544, \$5,524, \$1,250, and \$906 for the year ended December 31, 2010, for the periods January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, and the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

29. SEGMENT INFORMATION

SPH's reportable segments consist of its operating units, Diversified Industrial, Financial Services, Investment Operations and Corporate which are managed separately and offer different products and services. The Diversified Industrial segment consists of HNH, API, DGT, JPS and SLI. HNH is a diversified holding company with strategic businesses encompassing precious metals, tubing, engineered materials, electronic materials, coated materials, and cutting replacement products and services. HNH became a consolidated subsidiary of SPH on May 7, 2010 and its results are consolidated with SPH from that date as described in Note 5 - "Acquisitions". Through February 18, 2010, the Diversified Industrial segment included BNS, which principally operated Collins, a North American manufacturer of specialty vehicles. Collins was sold on February 18, 2010 and is presented in the consolidated financial statements as a discontinued operation. The Financial Services segment consists of WebBank. The Investment Operations segment consisted of the operations of SPII, an entity of the SPII Fund acquired by SPH in the Exchange Transaction described in Note 23 - "Exchange Transaction". As described in Note 2 - "Basis of Presentation", the SPII operations are presented as the Investment Operations segment in the consolidated financial statements on an investment company basis through July 15, 2009. From July 16, 2009, the Investment Operations segment ceased upon the completion of the Exchange Transaction when SPII's net assets were acquired by and became part of SPH's business and such assets were no longer managed as an investment fund. Corporate includes Steel Excel and CoSine, which are currently in the business of seeking to acquire one or more business operations and BNS, which from February 10, 2010 until February 2, 2011, was in the business of seeking to acquire one or more business operations. Corporate assets primarily consist of investments, including the SPII Liquidating Trust, and cash and cash equivalents, and corporate revenues consist of investment and other income and investment gains and losses. Corporate assets and selling, general and administrative expenses are not allocated to the other segments. Interest expense paid to deposit holders by WebBank is included in the Financial Services segment results and interest expense on debt is included in Diversified Industrial segment results.

Segment information for each of the most recent periods is presented below:

	2010 (as Restated)	July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (as Restated)	January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009	2008
Revenue:				
Diversified industrial	\$ 385,805	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Financial services	10,803	2,997	2,326	6,533
Investment operations	-	-	(51,681)	(736,747)
Corporate	28,057	11,427	(101)	16,912
Total	<u>\$ 424,665</u>	<u>\$ 14,424</u>	<u>\$ (49,456)</u>	<u>\$ (713,302)</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes:				
Diversified industrial	\$ 30,523	\$ (2,141)	\$ -	\$ -
Financial services	4,381	(4,380)	(3,809)	(2,572)
Investment operations	-	-	(54,064)	(767,812)
Corporate	(13,931)	2,324	(522)	14,072
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	20,973	(4,197)	(58,395)	(756,312)
Income tax (provision) benefit	(2,657)	(57)	868	(637)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	<u>\$ 18,316</u>	<u>\$ (4,254)</u>	<u>\$ (57,527)</u>	<u>\$ (756,949)</u>
Income (loss) from equity method investments:				
Diversified industrial	\$ 21,178	\$ (2,141)	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate	(14,093)	6,388	63	10
Total	<u>\$ 7,085</u>	<u>\$ 4,247</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Additional segment information as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2010			December 31, 2010
	Interest expense (as Restated)	Capital expenditures	Depreciation and amortization (as Restated)	Goodwill
Diversified industrial	\$ 12,186	\$ 7,252	\$ 13,927	\$ 16,131
Financial services	796	44	102	81
Corporate	1,163	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 14,145</u>	<u>\$ 7,296</u>	<u>\$ 14,029</u>	<u>\$ 16,212</u>

Identifiable Assets Employed:	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(as Restated)	(as Restated)
Diversified industrial	\$ 431,210	\$ 21,043
Financial services	84,632	65,340
Corporate	542,717	516,387
Segment totals	1,058,559	602,770
Discontinued operations	33,306	129,133
Total	<u>\$ 1,091,865</u>	<u>\$ 731,903</u>

The following table presents revenue and long-lived asset information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. Long-lived assets in 2010 consist of property, plant and equipment, plus approximately \$12,241 and \$2,521, respectively, of land and buildings from previously operating businesses, and other non-operating assets that are included in other non-current assets on the consolidated balance sheets. Revenue for all of 2009 and Long-lived assets as of December 31, 2009 were based in the United States.

Geographic information:	Revenue	Long-lived assets
	(as Restated)	(as Restated)
United States	\$ 380,352	\$ 88,127
Foreign	44,313	18,549
Total	<u>\$ 424,665</u>	<u>\$ 106,676</u>

Foreign revenue is based on the country in which the legal subsidiary is domiciled. Neither revenue nor long-lived assets from any single foreign country was material to the consolidated revenues of the Company.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)****30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Under a Management Agreement entered into effective January 1, 2009 and amended as of July 14, 2009 (the "Management Agreement"), the Manager receives a monthly management fee at a rate of 1.5% per annum payable monthly (the "Management Fee"). Until such time as the common units are listed on a national securities exchange, the Management Fee will be calculated based on the sum of the net asset value of the common units and the Deferred Fee Liability as of the last day of the prior calendar month. Thereafter, the Management Fee will be based on the sum of the market capitalization of SPH and the Deferred Fee Liability as of the last day of the prior calendar month. The agreement continues until December 31, 2011 and is automatically renewed annually subject to not less than 180 days notice by SPH of termination prior to the end of each term. SPH will bear (or reimburse the Manager with respect to) all its reasonable costs and expenses of the managed entities, the Manager, SPH GP or their affiliates, including but not limited to: legal, tax, accounting, auditing, consulting, administrative, compliance, investor relations costs related to being a public entity rendered for SPH or SPH GP as well as expenses incurred by the Manager and SPH GP which are reasonably necessary for the performance by the Manager of its duties and functions under the Management Agreement and certain other expenses incurred by managers, officers, employees and agents of the Manager or its affiliates on behalf of SPH. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Manager earned a Management Fee of \$7,531, of which \$676 remained unpaid and is included in payable to related party at December 31, 2010. From July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009 the Manager earned a Management Fee of \$3,705, which remained unpaid and is included in payable to related party at December 31, 2009. No Management Fee was payable from January 1, 2009 through July 15, 2009. The Manager incurred \$2,209 and \$452 of reimbursable expenses during the year end December 31, 2010 and the period of July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, respectively, in connection with its provision of services under the Management Agreement, which \$1,145 and \$452 remained unpaid at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and is included in related party payables.

Effective as of July 15, 2009, SPH entered into an investor services agreement with WGL, an affiliate of the Manager. Pursuant to the investor services agreement, WGL performs certain investor relations services on SPH's behalf and SPH pays WGL a fee in an amount of \$50 per year (the "Investor Services Fee"). The Management Fee payable to the Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement is offset and reduced on each payment date by the amount of the Investor Services Fee payable to WGL under the investor services agreement. In addition, SPH bears (or reimburses WGL with respect to) all reasonable costs and expenses of SPH, and WGL, or their affiliates relating to the investor relations services performed for SPH, including but not limited to all expenses actually incurred by WGL that are reasonably necessary for the performance by WGL of its duties and functions under the investor services agreement. For the year ended December 31, 2010 WGL earned an Investor Services Fee of \$50, of which \$4 remained unpaid and is included in payable to related party at December 31, 2010. From July 16, 2009 through December 31, 2009, WGL earned an Investor Services Fee of \$23, which remained unpaid and is included as part of the Management Fee payable to related party at December 31, 2009. No Investor Services Fee was payable from January 1, 2009 through July 15, 2009.

Pursuant to a services agreement (the "Services Agreement") with SP Corporate Services, LLC ("SPCS"), an affiliate of the Manager, effective as of July 1, 2007, SPCS provided SPH with certain management, consulting and advisory services. The Services Agreement is automatically renewable on an annual basis unless terminated by either party on any anniversary date, upon at least 30 days written notice. In consideration of the services rendered, a fixed annual fee totaling \$310 was charged, adjustable annually upon agreement. Effective as of July 15, 2009, the Services Agreement was amended to provide for the provision of accounting, investor relations, compliance and other services related to the operation of SPH. The fee to be paid is agreed upon by the parties from time to time. For the year ended December 31, 2010 the SPCS earned \$1,768, of which \$494 remained unpaid and is included in payable to related party at December 31, 2010. SPCS earned \$168 and \$310 for the period January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009 and July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, respectively, of which \$310 remained unpaid and is included in payable to related party at December 31, 2009. In 2008 SPCS earned \$310.

For the year ended December 31, 2010 and during the period from July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, HNH provided certain accounting services to SPH, and continues to provide certain accounting services on an ongoing basis. For the year ended December 31, 2010 SPH incurred \$550 for such accounting services (of which \$502 is eliminated in consolidation for the period after May 7, 2010), and \$494 remained unpaid at December 31, 2010 and is eliminated in consolidation. SPH expensed \$91 for accounting services provided by HNH for the period July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, which remained unpaid and is included in payable to related party at December 31, 2009.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

On July 15, 2009, in connection with, and prior to, the implementation of the SPII Fund Plan and the SPII Fund Distribution, the SPII Liquidating Trust was established by SPII General Partner acting in its capacity as the liquidating trustee, an unaffiliated party as the Delaware trustee and SPII as the initial beneficiary and grantor. SPII then contributed to the SPII Liquidating Trust assets consisting of (i) \$39,235 in cash and (ii) \$243,844 in certain restricted or illiquid assets (the "Trust Assets"). Effective July 15, 2009, \$159,232 of interests in the SPII Liquidating Trust was distributed to SPII Onshore by SPII as part of the distribution of assets pursuant to the SPII Fund Distribution. The Trust Assets were contributed by SPII to the SPII Liquidating Trust pursuant to an agreement whereby SPH continued to hold the Trust Assets for the benefit of the SPII Liquidating Trust and would act as its nominee until the Trust Assets could be assigned to the SPII Liquidating Trust. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, SPH held no Trust Assets on behalf of the SPII Liquidating Trust.

Investment Operations (SPII) had an investment in SPJSF, a limited partnership which invests in Japanese companies and is co-managed by certain affiliates of the Manager. SPII's investment in SPJSF was contributed to the SPII Liquidating Trust on July 15, 2009. Investment Operations recognized unrealized losses of \$11,507 and \$24,978 on the SPJSF investment for the period January 1 through July 15, 2009, and for the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively. Such unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in unrealized gains, investments for the periods in the consolidated statements of operations under Investment Operations. Effective January 1, 2009, SPII elected to exchange its limited partnership interest in SPJSF for a new series of limited partnership interest which provides for cash distributions to be made from time to time as SPII's indirect pro rata share of the December 31, 2008 assets of SPJSF are sold over time. Such distributions would be reduced by SPII's share of any outstanding SPJSF debt, fees or expenses, as applicable. During the period January 1, 2009 through July 15, 2009, SPII received cash distributions of approximately \$49,700, and received a distribution-in-kind of securities of approximately \$12,300, from SPJSF.

Investment Operations (SPII) had an investment in SPCA, which is co-managed by certain affiliates of the Manager. SPII's investment in SPCA was contributed to the SPII Liquidating Trust on July 15, 2009. Investment Operations recognized an unrealized gain of \$11,233 on the SPCA investment for the period January 1 through July 15, 2009, and an unrealized loss of \$5,666, for the year ended December 31, 2008. Such unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in unrealized gains, investments for the periods in the consolidated statements of operations under Investment Operations. SPII had committed \$100,000 to SPCA, which was terminated on May 24, 2009 as SPCA's investment period ended. SPII invested approximately \$18,090 during 2008. During the period January 1, 2009 through July 15, 2009, SPII received approximately \$14,800 in cash distributions from SPCA.

Investment Operations (SPII) had an investment in SP Acquisition Holdings, Inc. ("SPAH"), a blank check company formed for the purpose of acquiring, through a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination, one or more businesses or assets (a "Business Combination") controlled by an affiliate of the Manager. SPII's investment in SPAH was contributed to the SPII Liquidating Trust on July 15, 2009. Pursuant to an agreement dated March 30, 2007, SPII acquired from SP Acq LLC ("SPAcq"), an affiliate of SPII General Partner, founder's units of SPAH consisting of 668,988 common shares and 668,988 warrants, for an aggregate consideration of \$2. The founder's units were purchased at the same price and have the same terms as those purchased and retained by SPAcq from SPAH on March 22, 2007, including the same transfer restrictions, an agreement to vote its common shares in the same manner as a majority of the public stockholders of SPAH vote in connection with SPAH shareholder approval of a Business Combination, and to the extent a Business Combination did not occur by October 10, 2009, such common shares would not participate in SPAH's liquidating distribution to its public shareholders which would render such common shares and warrants worthless. Investment Operations recognized aggregate unrealized losses of \$44 and \$412 for the period January 1 through July 15, 2009, and for the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively. Such unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in unrealized gains, investments for the year in the consolidated statements of operations under Investment Operations. In addition, SPII had entered into an agreement with SPAH, which was assigned to the SPII Liquidating Trust on July 15, 2009, requiring it to purchase 3 million units (each unit consisting of a common share and a warrant) at a price of \$10.00 per unit (an aggregate price of \$30,000) from SPAH in a private placement that would occur immediately prior to SPAH's consummation of a Business Combination ("Co-Investment Obligation") which was assumed by the SPII Liquidating Trust as described above. These private placement units would be identical to, and would be purchased at the same price of, the units sold to the public in SPAH's initial public offering on October 10, 2007.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

As described above, SPH holds interests in the SPII Liquidating Trust, an entity that holds certain investments which it acquired in connection with the Exchange Transaction, which the Manager and its affiliate serve as the manager and liquidating trustee, respectively, without compensation other than reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses. SPH's interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust was \$62,553 and \$97,923 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which is included in investments on the consolidated balance sheet. The SPII Liquidating Trust has an investment in SPJSF and SPCA. From July 15, 2009 through October 10, 2009, the SPII Liquidating Trust had an investment in SPAH. SPH through the SPII Liquidating Trust had an interest in a co-investment obligation to SPAH should a Business Combination have taken place by October 10, 2009, which the SPII Liquidating Trust held sufficient cash to fund such obligation, that was terminated as a Business Combination was not completed, which rendered the investment held by SPII Liquidating Trust in SPAH worthless. SPAH was liquidated and SPII Liquidating Trust, and hence SPH, did not receive a distribution from SPAH upon liquidation. At December 31, 2010, SPH's interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPJSF and SPCA was \$7,826 and \$11,579, respectively. At December 31, 2009, SPH's interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPJSF, SPCA and SPAH was \$10,305, \$11,872 and \$0, respectively. For the year ending December 31, 2010, SPH recorded an unrealized loss of \$2,479 on SPJSF and an unrealized loss of \$293 on SPCA. During the period July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009 SPH recorded an unrealized loss of \$268 on SPJSF, an unrealized gain of \$2,059 on SPCA, a realized gain of \$434 on SPCA and a realized loss of \$31 on SPAH. SPH has no obligation to make any capital contributions to the SPII Liquidating Trust. On January 6, 2010, SPH received a cash distribution from the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPCA and SPAH of \$962 and \$13,221, respectively, which is included in receivables in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2009. The cash distribution from the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPAH represented SPH's share of the cash held by the SPII Liquidating Trust to fund its co-investment obligation to SPAH which terminated on October 10, 2009. On March 22, 2011, SPH received a cash distribution from the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPJSF of \$4,156.

In connection with the SPII Fund Distribution, certain assets that were deemed distributed to SPII Onshore continued to be held by SPH on behalf of SPII Onshore as its nominee. One asset was held pending its sale by SPH on behalf of SPII Onshore, which was then sold by SPH and the full net proceeds received by SPH were distributed to SPII Onshore on October 6, 2009. SPH held another asset on behalf of SPII Onshore until September 1, 2010 at which time SPH was no longer subject to any regulatory prohibitions with respect to its distribution to SPII Onshore.

On October 6, 2009, SPH distributed \$204,403 of cash held by SPII to SPII Onshore with respect to the SPII Fund Distribution that was payable as of July 15, 2009.

SPH has an arrangement whereby it holds an asset on behalf of a related party in which it has an investment. The asset had a fair value of \$59,134 and \$62,584 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Under the terms of this arrangement, the related party is the sole beneficiary and SPH does not have an economic interest in the asset and SPH has no capital at risk with respect to such asset, other than indirectly through its indirect investment in such related party. For the year end December 31, 2010 and the period July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, SPH was indirectly compensated for providing this arrangement by the payment of a fee. In 2008 and for the period January 1, 2009 to July 15, 2009, SPII was indirectly compensated for providing this arrangement by the payment of a fee. The fees were not material.

The Company's non-management directors receive an annual retainer of \$50. These directors are also paid fees of \$1 for each board committee meeting attended. The chairmen of the Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and Compensation Committee are paid an additional fee of \$15, \$5 and \$5 annually, respectively. Each director may elect to be paid their compensation in cash or have all or a portion paid in SPH common units. Should a director elect to receive his compensation in SPH common units, the director shall receive that number of common units of SPH as shall have a fair market value that is two times the amount of cash compensation to which such director is entitled (or any portion thereof) and has elected to be paid in the form of SPH common units. Each of the non-management directors elected to have their 2010 and 2009 compensation paid in SPH common units. For the year ended December 31, 2010, non-management directors' fees expensed were \$560, and \$275 was unpaid and included in payable to related parties at December 31, 2010. For the period July 16, 2009 to December 31, 2009, non-management directors' fees were \$258, were unpaid and included in payable to related parties at December 31, 2009. During the year ended December 31, 2010, 32,134 common units valued at \$543 were issued to non-management directors.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)**

On March 9, 2010, WebBank and SPCS entered into a servicing agreement. SPCS receives \$63 quarterly and provides certain services to WebBank. The agreement is effective January 1, 2010, continues for three years and automatically renews for successive one year terms unless terminated in accordance with the agreement. For the year ended December 31, 2010, WebBank paid SPCS fees of \$250, and \$0 was unpaid and included in payable to related parties at December 31, 2010. On February 25, 2010, WebBank paid SPCS a fee of \$250 for the provision of executive services for 2009.

Effective July 1, 2007, BNS contracted with SPCS to provide BNS with financial management and administrative services, including the services of a chief financial officer and corporate secretary. Under the terms of an amended and restated services agreement effective as of May 12, 2010, SPCS receives \$42 monthly for the provision of officers, financial management and administrative services. BNS incurred \$385 for the period November 1, 2009 through October 31, 2010 (its fiscal year), with \$0 unpaid as of October 31, 2010 included in payable to related parties at December 31, 2010. BNS incurred \$129 for the period from July 15, 2009 through October 31, 2009 (its fiscal year end), which is the period for which BNS is consolidated, with \$0 unpaid as of October 31, 2009.

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager is responsible for selecting executing brokers. Securities transactions for SPH are allocated to brokers on the basis of reliability and best price and execution. The Manager has selected Mutual Securities as an introducing broker and may direct a substantial portion of the managed entities' trades to such firm among others. An officer of the Manager and SPH GP is affiliated with Mutual Securities. The Manager only uses Mutual Securities when such use would not compromise the Manager's obligation to seek best price and execution. SPH has the right to pay commissions to Mutual Securities, which are higher than those that can be obtained elsewhere, provided that the Manager believes that the rates paid are competitive institutional rates. Mutual Securities also served as an introducing broker for SPII's trades. The Commissions paid by SPH to Mutual securities were approximately \$1,006 and \$900 for the year end December 31, 2010 and the period July 16, 2009 to through December 31, 2009, respectively. The commissions paid by SPII to Mutual Securities were approximately \$860 and \$5,900 for the period January 1 through July 15, 2009, and in 2008, respectively. Such commissions are included in the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) from investment transactions in the consolidated statements of operations under Investment Operations. The portion of the commission paid to Mutual Securities ultimately received by such officer is net of clearing and other charges.

SPCS and SPL have agreements whereby for a fee they provide services to certain companies in which SPH has an interest. Certain officers of the Manager serve as directors of certain companies in which SPH has an interest and for which they receive compensation from those companies.

On July 14, 2009, SPH acquired for cash 8,415,362 shares of Selectica, Inc. from SPII for \$3,353 at the market price on that date.

In June 2010, a subsidiary of WebBank entered into an agreement with NOVTE Corporation, a subsidiary of an affiliate of the Manager, to participate in a factoring facility up to \$2,000. As of December 31, 2010, the participation amount by NOVTE was \$2,000.

For 2008, a bonus of \$250 was granted to the Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer of WebFinancial, who was an employee of the Manager. This bonus was unpaid and included in payable to related party at December 31, 2008. The bonus was paid on April 21, 2009.

For 2008, two outside directors of WebFinancial were granted \$6 each for quarterly board fees and \$40 each for services provided on a special committee.

SPH has an estimated liability of \$1,463 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 included in other current liabilities which, pursuant to the Amended Exchange Agreement, is indemnified by SPII Onshore. As a result, the Company recorded an amount receivable from SPII Onshore reported as receivable from related party in the consolidated balance sheet.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

31. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Acquisitions

SWH

On February 2, 2011, BNS acquired all of the capital stock of SWH, Inc. ("SWH") for an aggregate purchase price of \$50,806 in cash. SWH owns all of the capital stock of Sun Well Service, Inc., its sole asset. Sun Well Service, Inc. is a work-over rig provider to oil and gas exploration companies throughout the Williston Basin in North Dakota. SWH was acquired to further the Company's position as a global diversified holding company.

The allocation of the purchase price to SWH's assets acquired and liabilities assumed is summarized below.

Assets:	
Cash	\$ 2,153
Accounts receivable	5,040
Prepaid expenses	463
Deferred tax asset	410
Property, plant and equipment	18,258
Goodwill	25,179
Identifiable intangible assets	8,991
Other assets - restricted cash	2,572
Total assets acquired	63,066
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,560
Capital lease obligations	1,106
Deferred tax liability, non current	8,594
Total liabilities acquired	12,260
Net assets acquired	\$ 50,806

Accounts receivable substantially represents the gross amount due and expected to be collected.

The components of the \$8,991 of acquired identifiable intangible assets of SWH listed in the above table are as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amortization Period</u>
Products and customer relationships	\$ 3,220	10 years
Trademark/Brand name	4,990	Indefinite
Favorable lease	141	2 years
Non-compete agreement	640	5 years
Total identifiable intangible assets	\$ 8,991	

The estimated amortization of intangibles from the acquisition will average \$520 annually for each of the next five years. The goodwill is not amortizable for income tax purposes.

SWH's operations will be reported in the Diversified Industrial segment and its accounts will be included in the SPH consolidated financial statements beginning February 2, 2011 through the Company's consolidation of BNS.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Tiger Claw

On March 23, 2011, a subsidiary of HNH acquired for \$8,761 in cash, certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Tiger Claw, Inc. ("Tiger Claw"), a company that among other businesses, develops and manufactures hidden fastening systems for deck construction. HNH believes this acquisition enhances its product offerings of fastening systems for deck construction.

A preliminary allocation of the purchase price to Tiger Claw's assets acquired and liabilities assumed is summarized below. The allocation of the purchase price is based on a preliminary valuation and may change when the final valuation is complete.

	<u>Amount</u>
Assets:	
Accounts receivable	\$ 603
Inventories	1,125
Prepaid expenses	19
Equipment	181
Identifiable intangible assets	6,144
Goodwill	1,623
Total assets acquired	<u>9,695</u>
Liabilities:	
Accrued liabilities	934
Net assets acquired	<u>\$ 8,761</u>

Accounts receivable substantially represents the gross amount due and expected to be collected.

Based on the preliminary evaluation, the components of the \$6,144 of acquired identifiable intangible assets listed in the above table are as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amortization Period</u>
Products and customer relationships	\$ 3,810	10 years
Trademark/Brand name	713	16 years
Patents and patent applications	1,471	10-15 years
Non-compete agreement	150	5 years
Total identifiable intangible assets	<u>\$ 6,144</u>	

The estimated amortization of intangibles from the acquisition will be approximately \$450 in 2011 and \$600 annually for each of the next five years. The goodwill is expected to be amortizable for income tax purposes.

Tiger Claw's operations will be reported with HNH in the Diversified Industrial segment and its accounts will be included in the SPH consolidated statement of operations beginning March 23, 2011.

There is additional contingent consideration that could be due from HNH under the Asset Purchase Agreement if the net sales of certain identified products exceed the parameters set forth in the Asset Purchase Agreement in 2011 and 2012. The additional consideration would be equal to 10% of the sales in excess of the specified parameters. No amount related to the contingent portion of the purchase price will be recognized at the acquisition date, in accordance with ASC 805 - Business Combinations.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

DGT

On July 5, 2011, SPH acquired for cash 193,305 additional shares of DGT common stock for \$1,933, bringing total shares owned as of July 5, 2011 to 1,977,023 representing 51.1% of the outstanding shares. Accordingly, the accounting for the investment in DGT has been changed as of July 5, 2011 from the equity method to a majority-owned controlled subsidiary and is consolidated with SPH from that date. Prior to the July 5, 2011, SPH owned 1,783,718 shares of DGT (46.1% of the outstanding shares) which were acquired primarily between July 15, 2009 and March 2011. As of July 5, 2011 SPH's investment had a carrying value of approximately \$13,500. DGT manufactures and markets medical and dental imaging systems and power conversion subsystems and components. The acquisition of the controlling interest in DGT was to further the Company's position as a global diversified holding company.

In connection with its acquisition of the additional 193,305 shares of DGT on July 5, 2011, the Company has agreed to pay additional consideration to the selling shareholders in future periods if Villa Sistemi Medicali S.p.A. ("Villa") or DGT are sold within certain time periods after the date of the transaction, resulting in a tangible book value per share of DGT above certain levels. As disclosed below under "Sale of Villa," Villa was sold on November 3, 2011, which is within the specified time period. Although the final determination of the liability will be measured at a future date, the Company has accrued a provisional amount of additional purchase consideration in connection with the sale of Villa.

The fair value of our equity interest in DGT was \$21,389 prior to the 193,305 shares purchased on July 5, 2011. As a result of remeasuring our equity interest to fair value, the Company will recognize an investment gain of \$7,921 which will be included in Net investment (loss) gain in the third quarter of 2011 consolidated statement of operations.

The following table summarizes the preliminary fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as well as the fair value of the non-controlling interest in DGT as of July 5, 2011:

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,207
Accounts receivable	16,348
Inventory	11,872
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,229
Property, plant and equipment	11,112
Identifiable intangible assets	13,420
Other assets	644
Total assets acquired	77,832

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14,187
Current portion of long-term debt	286
Deferred tax liability	3,699
Long-term debt	2,373
Liability for employee termination indemnities	1,930
Total liabilities assumed	<u>22,475</u>
Fair value of net assets acquired	55,357
Fair value of noncontrolling interests	<u>22,670</u>
Fair value of net assets acquired by SPH	<u>32,687</u>
Less: acquisition-date fair value of previously held equity interest	21,389
Less: cost of shares of common stock purchased on July 5, 2011	2,320
Fair value basis upon acquisition of controlling interest in DGT	<u>23,709</u>
Gain on acquisition	<u>\$ 8,978</u>

Accounts receivable are recorded net of amounts not expected to be collected of approximately \$1,056.

The Company's previously held equity interest and the noncontrolling interests were calculated at fair value, which is their proportionate share of the fair value of DGT at the acquisition date, less a discount for lack of control and marketability. The fair value of DGT was estimated using the market and income approaches. These fair value measurements are based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and, therefore, represents a Level 3 measurement as defined in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. Key assumptions include (1) weighted average cost of capital rates of 20% and 14%, with a combined cost of capital of 16%, (2) a terminal value based on long-term sustainable growth rates of 3%, (3) financial multiples of companies deemed to be similar to DGT, and (4) adjustments for lack of control that market participants would consider when estimating the fair value of the noncontrolling interest in DGT.

The fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired by SPH of \$32,687 exceeded the fair value of SPH's basis upon acquisition of the controlling interest in DGT of \$23,709. As a result, the Company reassessed the recognition and measurement of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed and concluded that the valuation procedures and resulting measures were appropriate. Accordingly, the acquisition has been accounted for as a bargain purchase and, as a result, the Company will recognize a gain of \$8,978 in the third quarter of 2011 associated with the acquisition. The gain will be included in Other income in the consolidated statements of operations.

Based on the preliminary evaluation, the components of the \$13,420 of acquired identifiable intangible assets listed in the above table are as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amortization Period</u>
Backlog	\$ 920	1 year
Customer Relationships	4,580	10 years
Technology	3,740	10-30 years
Tradename	3,800	Indefinite
Tradename	380	10-15 years
	<u>\$ 13,420</u>	

The estimated amortization of intangibles from the acquisition will be approximately \$549 in 2011 and will average \$864 annually for each of the next five years.

DGT's operations will be reported in the Diversified Industrial segment and its accounts will be included in the SPH consolidated statement of operations beginning July 5, 2011.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)

Unaudited Pro Forma Results of Operations

The following presents certain unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2010 as if the acquisitions of SWH, Tiger Claw and DGT were completed on the same terms at January 1, 2010.

	Year Ended December 31, 2010
	(as Restated)
Revenue	\$ 474,166
Net income attributable to common unitholders	36,786
Net income per common unit - basic	1.46
Net income per common unit - diluted	1.34

HNH Discontinued Operations

During the third quarter of 2011, HNH sold its stock of Biro-France, a part of its Kasco segment, to the former management team for a price of one Euro plus 25% of any pre-tax earnings over the next three years. Biro-France, based on a 5 year supply agreement, will continue to purchase from Kasco its standard products. As a result of the sale, the Company recorded a pre-tax loss of \$603, which is included in the loss from sale of discontinued operations reported for the third quarter of 2011. Biro-France has been included as a discontinued operation on a retroactive basis from the acquisition of HNH on May 7, 2010.

On February 4, 2011, Arlon LLC ("Arlon"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of HNH, sold substantially all of its assets and existing operations located primarily in the State of California related to its Adhesive Film Division for an aggregate sale price of \$26,543. Net proceeds of approximately \$24,200 from this sale were used to repay indebtedness under HNH's revolving credit facility. A gain on the sale of these assets of \$7,782 has been recorded in the first quarter of 2011.

On March 25, 2011, Arlon and its subsidiaries sold substantially all of their assets and existing operations located primarily in the State of Texas related to Arlon's Engineered Coated Products Division and SignTech subsidiary for an aggregate sale price of \$2,500. In addition, Arlon sold a coater machine to the same purchaser for a price of \$500. A pre-tax loss of \$5,106 was recorded on the sale of these assets in the first quarter of 2011. The net proceeds from these asset sales were used to repay indebtedness under HNH's revolving credit facility.

Amounts held in escrow in connection with the asset sales, totaling \$3,000, are recorded in Trade and other receivables on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2011, and are expected to be received by HNH in the second quarter of 2012. The total gain as a result of these sales of \$2,179, net of tax, is reported in discontinued operations on the condensed consolidated statement of operations in the third quarter of 2011.

Other Acquisitions of Shares

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, SPH acquired for cash 689,466 additional shares of HNH common stock in the open market for \$8,746, bringing total shares owned as of December 1, 2011 to 7,014,736 representing 55.5% of the outstanding shares.

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, SPH acquired for cash 765,187 additional shares of Steel Excel common stock in the market for \$21,288, bringing total shares owned as of December 1, 2011 to 4,361,998 representing 40.0% of the outstanding shares.

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, SPH acquired for cash 62,210 additional shares of SLI common stock in the open market for \$1,117, bringing total shares owned as of December 1, 2011 to 989,441 representing 21.7% of the outstanding shares.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)***Sale of Villa*

On November 3, 2011, DGT completed a share purchase agreement (the "Share Purchase Agreement") with VIV s.r.l., a limited liability company incorporated under Italian law ("VIV"), pursuant to which DGT has sold all of the shares of its Italian subsidiary, Villa, its medical and dental imaging systems segment, to VIV.

In consideration for the sale of the shares of Villa to VIV, DGT received \$21,800 in cash and an unsecured subordinated promissory note (the "Note") made by VIV in the amount of €500. The Note has a term of 5 years with interest accruing at a rate of 6% per annum beginning 18 months after issuance. The Note may be prepaid at any time and if prepayment in full occurs during the first 18 months following the date of issuance, the total principal amount will be reduced to €400. Payment of the Note will be subordinated to the repayment of the loan extended to VIV by Banca Intesa to provide financing for the Villa Sale. The Company also received, as part of the transaction, a dividend of cash held by Villa as of the closing date in the amount of \$4,500.

Sun Well Service Bank Loan Agreement

Sun Well Service, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of BNS signed a credit agreement with a bank on June 30, 2011. The agreement includes a term loan of \$20,000 and a revolving loan of up to \$5,000. The loans are secured by the assets of Sun Well Service, Inc. and bear interest at the greater of (a) the bank's prime rate, (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 1.5%, or (c) the Daily One-Month LIBOR rate plus 1.50% for base rate loans, or Libor plus 3.5%. Both options are subject to leverage ratio adjustments. The term loan is repayable in \$1,000 quarterly installments from September 30, 2011 to June 30, 2015. Borrowings under the revolving loan, which are determined based on eligible accounts receivable, mature on June 30, 2015. As of December 1, 2011, \$19,000 is outstanding under the term loan.

HNH Loan Facilities

On September 12, 2011, H&H entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the "Ableco Refinancing") with Ableco, L.L.C. ("Ableco"), one of its existing lenders, to increase the size of the total term loan thereunder from \$25,000 to up to \$75,000 (the "Ableco Facility") and to amend certain covenants. The Ableco Facility provides for three separate term loans to Handy & Harman Group Ltd. ("H&H Group"), the parent company of H&H and Baimco, and certain of its subsidiaries at a maximum value of \$25,000 per term loan. The first and second term loans bear interest on the respective principal amounts thereof at the U.S. base rate (the prime rate) plus 4.50% or LIBOR (or, if greater, 1.50%) plus 6.00%. The third term loan bears interest on the principal amount thereof at the U.S. base rate (the prime rate) plus 7.50% or LIBOR (or, if greater, 1.75%) plus 9.00%. As of September 19, 2011, \$75,000 principal amount of the term loans are currently outstanding. All amounts outstanding under the Ableco Facility are due and payable in full on July 1, 2013. Obligations under the Ableco Facility are collateralized by second priority security interests in and liens upon all present and future assets of H&H Group and most of its subsidiaries.

On September 14, 2011, H&H Group instructed Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), as trustee and collateral agent, to deliver an irrevocable notice of H&H's redemption of a portion of its 10% subordinated secured notes due 2017 (the "Subordinated Notes") to the holders of the Subordinated Notes. Pursuant to the terms of that certain amended and restated indenture, dated as of December 13, 2010, by and among H&H Group, the guarantors named therein and Wells Fargo, as trustee, H&H Group will redeem, on October 14, 2011, \$25,000 principal amount of the outstanding Notes at a redemption price of 102.8% of the principal amount and accrued but unpaid payment-in-kind-interest thereof, plus accrued and unpaid cash interest. The Subordinated Notes will be redeemed on a pro-rata basis among all holders thereof. Approximately \$12,500 of the \$25,000 will be paid to SPH to redeem its pro-rata share of the Subordinated Notes as described below.

On October 14, 2011, H&H Group redeemed \$25,000 principal amount of its outstanding Subordinated Notes and associated Warrants at a redemption price of 102.8% of the principal amount and accrued but unpaid payment-in-kind-interest of the Subordinated Notes, plus accrued and unpaid cash interest thereon. The Subordinated Notes and Warrants were redeemed on a pro-rata basis among all holders thereof. The total redemption amount paid by H&H Group was \$26,400. After giving effect to the redemption on October 14, 2011, the principal amount of the outstanding Subordinated Notes was approximately \$40,600. Approximately \$12,500 of the \$25,000 was paid to SPH to redeem its pro-rata share of the Subordinated Notes.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Unit Data)*Other*

On January 24, 2011, a special committee of the Board of Directors of HNH, composed entirely of independent directors, approved a management and services fee to be paid to SPCS in the amount of \$1,950 for services performed in 2010. This fee was the only consideration paid for the services of the five directors who are associated with the Manager for their service on the Board of Directors of HNH and as the Chairman of the Board, the Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and the Vice President of HNH, as well as other assistance from SPCS and its affiliates. The services provided included management and advisory services with respect to operations, strategic planning, finance and accounting, sale and acquisition activities and other aspects of the businesses of HNH. For the year ended December 31, 2010, HNH incurred \$1,950 under the management and services fee, which was unpaid at December 31, 2010 and included in payable to related parties. Included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the statement of operations is \$1,601 for the period from May 7, 2010 (the date of the HNH acquisition) to December 31, 2010.

Effective as of March 21, 2011 SPH issued to its independent directors an aggregate of 7,315 common units at a per unit value of \$18.80, which was determined based on the net asset value of SPH common units as of September 30, 2010 and an aggregate of 6,865 common units at a per unit value of \$20.03, which was determined based on the net asset value of SPH common units as of December 31, 2010. Each independent director may elect to be paid his compensation in cash or have all or a portion paid in that number of common units having a value equal to two times the amount of compensation earned. Total expense for the common units issued is \$275.

As a result of this issuance of common units and the issuance effective as of July 10, 2010 (see Note - 21 "Capital") and the issuance of common units described above effective March 21, 2011, pursuant to the management agreement, effective March 21, 2011, the Company granted to the Manager (i) an option to purchase 5,671 common units at an exercise price of \$16.89, per common unit, as based on the net asset value of the common units as of June 30, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$15.71 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders, (ii) an option to purchase 1,291 common units at an exercise price of \$18.80, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of September 30, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$17.62 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders, and (iii) an option to purchase 1,211 common units at an exercise price of \$20.03, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of December 31, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$18.85 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders. As a result of the April 6, 2010 distribution to unitholders, the exercise price of the July 14, 2009 Options was adjusted to \$28.68.

On April 6, 2011 SPH distributed to its unitholders of record on March 25, 2011 \$33,097 or \$1.18 per common unit, including \$3,228 relating to treasury units. The Target Distribution has been met and while the Company may, at its option, make further distributions, it currently has no plan to make any future distributions.

On November 23, 2011, SPH, SPH Group LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of SPH, and Steel Partners LLC entered into that certain Third Amended and Restated Management Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2012, to, among other things, revise the compensation to be paid to the Manager and to extend the term of the agreement.

On November 23, 2011, SPH entered into that certain Third Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of SPH, dated as of July 14, 2009, to, among other things, amend the existing limited partnership agreement to provide for the compensation to be paid to manager pursuant to the Third Amended and Restated Management Agreement.

Grant Thornton LLP
666 Third Avenue, 13th Floor
New York, NY 10017-4011

T 212.599.0100
F 212.370.4520
www.GrantThornton.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Partners of
Steel Partners Holdings L.P.

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Steel Partners Holdings L.P. (a Delaware limited partnership) and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of September 30, 2011, and the related condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, the condensed consolidated statement of changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial statements consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. We did not review the condensed consolidated financial statements of WebFinancial Holding Corporation and Subsidiaries and WF Asset Corp, which statements reflect total assets of 12.2 percent as of September 30, 2011, and total revenues of 1.9 and 2.5 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, respectively and 2.3 and 1.6 percent for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, respectively of the related consolidated totals. Those statements were reviewed by other auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for WebFinancial Holding Corporation and Subsidiaries and WF Asset Corp, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Based on our reviews and the reports of other auditors, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in capital and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated December 2, 2011, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements, based on our audit and the report of other auditors. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Grant Thornton LLP

New York, New York
December 6, 2011

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and the Shareholders
WebFinancial Holding Corporation

We have reviewed the consolidated balance sheet of WebFinancial Holding Corporation as of September 30, 2011 and the related consolidated statements of operations, equity and cash flows for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ HANSEN, BARNETT & MAXWELL, P.C.

Salt Lake City, Utah
November 8, 2011



Registered with the Public Company
Accounting Oversight Board

5 Triad Center, Suite 750, Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1128
TEL 801-532-2200 FAX 801-532-7944 www.hbmcpas.com

ADDING VALUE | NOT COMPLEXITY

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and the Shareholders
WF Asset Corp

We have reviewed the balance sheet of WF Asset Corp as of September 30, 2011, and the related statements of operations, equity and cash flows for the three and nine month periods then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ HANSEN, BARNETT & MAXWELL, P.C.
Salt Lake City, Utah
November 8, 2011



5 Triad Center, Suite 750, Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1128
TEL 801-532-2200 FAX 801-532-7944 www.hbmcpas.com
ADDING VALUE | NOT COMPLEXITY

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands)

	September 30, 2011 (unaudited)	December 31, 2010 (derived from the audited financial statements)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 132,306	\$ 180,684
Restricted cash	17,596	143,698
Investments at fair value	-	71,872
Financial instruments	-	13,772
Trade and other receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,558 in 2011 and \$2,198 in 2010)	110,242	67,747
Receivable from related party	116	1,463
Loans receivable, net	22,673	16,408
Inventories	60,999	50,822
Deferred income taxes	4,556	4,700
Prepaid and other current assets	15,598	10,087
Assets of discontinued operations	39,363	33,306
Total current assets	403,449	594,559
Long-term loans receivable	10,298	11,919
Goodwill	43,023	16,212
Other intangibles	137,872	125,271
Other non-current assets (\$5,794 and \$7,668 measured at fair value in 2011 and 2010)	30,990	26,456
Investments at fair value	67,643	-
Property, plant and equipment, net	123,733	91,625
Investments in associated companies (\$142,619 and \$127,613 measured at fair value in 2011 and 2010)	165,448	163,270
Other investments at fair value - related party	46,542	62,553
Total Assets	\$ 1,028,998	\$ 1,091,865

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands except common units)
(continued)

	September 30, 2011 <u>(unaudited)</u>	December 31, 2010 <u>(derived from the audited financial statements)</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 51,241	\$ 37,959
Accrued liabilities	47,694	37,527
Current portion of distribution payable	-	29,869
Financial instruments	17,596	143,917
Current bank deposits	38,612	29,102
Payable to related parties	3,725	6,330
Current portion of pension liability	18,241	14,900
Short-term debt	2,507	42,890
Current portion of long-term debt	21,034	4,452
Other current liabilities	3,705	5,721
Liabilities of discontinued operations	14,958	9,997
Total current liabilities	219,313	362,664
Long-term bank deposits	55,731	32,690
Deferred fee liability to related party	58,145	64,854
Long-term debt (includes \$571 and \$580 to a related party in 2011 and 2010)	133,859	91,984
Accrued pension liability	78,989	98,104
Deferred income taxes	15,561	3,333
Other liabilities	9,523	7,924
Total Liabilities	571,121	661,553
Commitments and Contingencies		
	-	-
Capital:		
Partners' capital (common units: 25,183,039 in 2011 and 25,251,554 in 2010 issued and outstanding, after deducting 2,808,725 and 2,726,030 held in treasury, at cost of \$48,099 and \$47,107 in 2011 and 2010, respectively)	404,541	397,970
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(8,114)	7,762
Total	396,427	405,732
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	61,450	24,580
Total Capital	457,877	430,312
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$ 1,028,998	\$ 1,091,865

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(unaudited)
(in thousands except units and per unit data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenue				
Diversified industrial net sales	\$ 189,282	\$ 150,877	\$ 543,434	\$ 251,578
Financial services revenue	3,862	2,704	10,199	7,153
Investment and other (loss) income	(501)	1,800	(1,251)	3,210
Net investment (loss) gain	(19,432)	10,830	(8,455)	27,860
Total revenue	173,211	166,211	543,927	289,801
Costs and expenses				
Diversified industrial cost of goods sold	136,887	110,256	399,390	190,369
Selling, general and administrative	34,789	26,162	104,094	54,489
Finance interest expense	449	477	1,214	1,474
Provision for loan losses (gains)	128	304	192	(325)
Interest expense	3,034	5,155	8,488	8,481
Realized and unrealized loss on derivatives	682	1,799	936	1,580
Management fees - related party	2,139	1,885	6,357	5,507
(Decrease) increase in deferred fee liability to related party	(10,007)	6,134	(6,708)	2,636
Other income	(7,385)	-	(7,375)	-
Total costs and expenses	160,716	152,172	506,588	264,211
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity method income (loss)	12,495	14,039	37,339	25,590
Income tax (provision) benefit	(2,192)	(829)	2,091	(1,627)
(Loss) income from equity method investments:				
(Loss) income of associated companies, net of taxes	(14,755)	7,791	86	8,958
(Loss) income from other investments - related party	(2,667)	1,844	(11,855)	(5,007)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	(7,119)	22,845	27,661	27,914
Discontinued operations:				
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(316)	(564)	(1,049)	(2,712)
(Loss) gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of taxes	(401)	-	2,179	31,254
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(717)	(564)	1,130	28,542
Net (loss) income	(7,836)	22,281	28,791	56,456
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities:				
Continuing operations	(4,890)	(3,105)	(15,439)	(2,600)
Discontinued operations	337	130	(655)	(13,774)
	(4,553)	(2,975)	(16,094)	(16,374)
Net (loss) income attributable to common unitholders	\$ (12,389)	\$ 19,306	\$ 12,697	\$ 40,082
Net (loss) income per common unit - basic				
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.48)	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.00
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.01)	0.02	0.59
Net (loss) income attributable to common unitholders	\$ (0.50)	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.59
Net (loss) income per common unit - diluted				
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.74)	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.89
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.02	0.47
Net(loss) income attributable to common unitholders	\$ (0.75)	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.21	\$ 1.36
Weighted average number of common units outstanding - basic	25,230,679	25,248,410	25,249,817	25,229,190
Weighted average number of common units outstanding - diluted	29,570,563	26,912,775	29,200,146	31,420,729

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)
(in thousands except units and per unit data)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 28,791	\$ 56,456
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Net investment losses (gains)	8,455	(27,860)
Provision for loan losses (gains)	192	(325)
Income of associated companies	(86)	(8,958)
Loss from other investments - related party	11,855	5,007
Unrealized loss on other non-current assets at fair value	2,075	230
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	(2,179)	(31,254)
Depreciation and amortization	18,579	8,335
Non-cash income from derivatives	(429)	-
Reclassification of net cash settlements on derivative instruments	1,366	1,388
Deferred income taxes	3,090	(16)
Income tax benefit from release of deferred tax valuation allowance	(9,915)	-
Bargain purchase gain	(8,978)	-
Other	4,624	3,738
Net change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(29,352)	13,181
Inventories	(7,123)	2,120
Prepaid and other assets	301	282
Receivable from related party	1,347	-
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	(17,188)	(2,269)
Payable to related parties	(1,709)	(373)
(Decrease) Increase in deferred fee liability to related party	(6,708)	2,636
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities of discontinued operations	(4,079)	5,593
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	<u>(7,071)</u>	<u>27,911</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(298,438)	(343,983)
Proceeds from sale of investments	166,424	592,167
Proceeds from sale of loans	-	2,054
Net increase in loans receivable	(5,406)	(10,693)
Purchases of property and equipment	(14,055)	(3,496)
Reclassification of restricted cash	126,102	(144,519)
Net cash settlements on derivative instruments	(1,366)	(1,388)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(39,533)	8,232
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	(8,827)	(11,958)
Investments in associated companies	(14,690)	(48,656)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	26,499	64,693
Other	1,748	342
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(61,542)</u>	<u>102,795</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)
(in thousands except units and per unit data)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Common unit cash distributions	(29,869)	(49,102)
Net revolver repayments	(40,415)	(20,054)
Proceeds from term loans	69,000	-
Repayment of term loans	(12,602)	(5,463)
Net change in overdrafts	3,215	-
Deferred finance charges	-	5,040
Net increase in bank deposits	32,626	6,105
Repayment of debt of discontinued operations	-	(22,767)
Other	(1,714)	(1,761)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	20,241	(88,002)
Net change for the period	(48,372)	42,704
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(6)	15
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	180,684	114,247
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 132,306	\$ 156,966
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 10,125	\$ 15,634
Taxes	\$ 4,553	\$ 3,661
Non-cash investing activities:		
Reclassification of investment in associated company to cost of an acquisition	\$ 34,066	\$ 26,084
Purchase of available-for-sale securities with funds on deposit	\$ -	\$ 5,932
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash from foreign currency financial instruments	\$ 120,277	\$ (134,876)
Net transfers between loans and other assets	\$ 570	\$ 417
Purchase of equipment through capital lease obligations	\$ 969	\$ -
Non-cash financing activities:		
Common units issued for directors compensation	\$ 275	\$ 543

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of
Changes in Capital and Comprehensive Income
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

	Common Units	Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Units Units	Dollars	Partners' Capital	Total	Non- controlling Interest	Total Capital
Balance at December 31, 2010	27,977,584		\$ 7,762	(2,726,030)	\$ (47,107)	\$ 397,970	\$ 405,732	\$ 24,580	\$ 430,312
Units issued	14,180					275	275		275
Comprehensive income:									
Net income		\$ 12,697				12,697	12,697	16,094	28,791
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments		(15,975)	(15,975)				(15,975)		(15,975)
Currency translation adjustment		99	99				99	(691)	(592)
Comprehensive income		<u>\$ (3,179)</u>							
DGT Acquisition								22,670	22,670
Treasury stock purchases				(82,695)	(992)	(992)	(992)		(992)
Issuance of subsidiary shares								2,420	2,420
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests						(5,204)	(5,204)	(3,623)	(8,827)
Other, net						(205)	(205)	-	(205)
Balance at September 30, 2011	<u>27,991,764</u>		<u>\$ (8,114)</u>	<u>(2,808,725)</u>	<u>\$ (48,099)</u>	<u>\$ 404,541</u>	<u>\$ 396,427</u>	<u>\$ 61,450</u>	<u>\$ 457,877</u>

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Description of Business

Steel Partners Holdings L.P. ("SPH" or the "Company") is a global diversified holding company that engages in multiple businesses through consolidated subsidiaries, associated companies and other direct and indirect interests. These investments represent significant equity interests in operating businesses.

The Company seeks to work with its companies to increase corporate value over the long term for all stakeholders and shareholders by implementing Steel Partners Operational Excellence programs, the Steel Partners Purchasing Council, Steel Partners Corporate Services, balance sheet improvements, capital allocation policies and growth initiatives.

Organization

SPH, a Delaware limited partnership, formerly known as WebFinancial L.P., was formed on December 16, 2008 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of WebFinancial Corporation ("WebFinancial"), a Delaware corporation, which was a publicly traded financial holding company. SPH is the successor through a merger on December 31, 2008 with WebFinancial. The purpose of the merger was to convert the legal entity form of the business of WebFinancial from a corporation into a limited partnership. Steel Partners Holdings GP Inc. (i/k/a Steel Partners Holdings GP LLC) ("SPH GP"), a Delaware corporation, is the general partner of SPH and is wholly-owned by SPH. Steel Partners LLC is the manager of SPH (the "Manager"). The unitholders of SPH have limited liability with respect to their interest in the Company.

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the consolidated financial results of SPH and WebFinancial (which was merged with and into SPH on December 31, 2008), BNS Holding, Inc. ("BNS"), Handy & Harman, Ltd. ("HNH"), DGT Holdings Corp. ("DGT") and their subsidiaries. Acquired companies are presented from their dates of acquisition (see Note 2 - "Acquisitions" and Note 4 - "Investments in Associated Companies"). DGT's fiscal year-end is July 31, 2011 and the Company has recorded their financial statements on a two-month lag. As a result, the statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 includes DGT's activity for the month of July 2011 only. BNS has changed its fiscal year end from October 31 to December 31. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 includes two additional months for BNS, November and December of 2010. The change did not have a material effect on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010, which has been derived from audited financial statements, and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the United States have been condensed or omitted in accordance with those rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures made are adequate to make the information not misleading. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. Certain amounts for the prior year have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

In the opinion of the Company, the interim financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position and the results of operations and changes in cash flows for the interim periods. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Credit Quality of Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses - In July 2010, the FASB issued guidance which enhances the disclosure requirements relating to the credit risk of an entity's portfolio of financing receivables and how that risk is analyzed and assessed in arriving at the allowance for credit losses. This guidance was effective for the interim period beginning January 1, 2011. Adoption of this guidance has not had a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value Measurement - In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance related to fair value measurements. This guidance changes the wording used to describe many of the requirements in GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. For many of the requirements, the guidance does not result in a change in the application of the current fair value measurement and disclosure requirements. Some of the amendments clarify the FASB's intent about the application of existing fair value measurement requirements. Other amendments change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or for disclosing information about fair value measurements. This guidance will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company has not yet determined the effect, if any, the adoption of this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income - In June 2011, the FASB issued guidance on presentation of comprehensive income. The new guidance eliminates the current option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in equity. Instead, an entity will be required to present either a continuous statement of net income and other comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The new guidance will be effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2012 and will have presentation changes only.

Testing Goodwill for Impairment - In September 2011, the FASB issued guidance relating to testing goodwill for impairment, to allow entities to use a qualitative approach to test goodwill for impairment. The new guidance permits an entity to first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If it is concluded that this is the case, it is necessary to perform the currently prescribed two-step goodwill impairment test. Otherwise, the two-step goodwill impairment test is not required. The guidance is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 and earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the pending adoption of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Other

The Company may in the future determine to file a registration statement with respect to its common units with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

2. ACQUISITIONS

In accordance with ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations, the application of purchase accounting requires that the total purchase price be allocated to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the acquisition date, with amounts exceeding the fair values recorded as goodwill. If the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the fair value of the consideration given, a bargain purchase has occurred which is recorded as a gain on acquisition. The allocation process requires, among other things, an analysis of acquired fixed assets, contracts, and contingencies to identify and record the fair value of all assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In allocating the purchase price to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the Company utilized, in part, a third-party appraiser to assist us in assessing the fair values of certain components of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Estimates of fair value are based on industry data and trends and by reference to relevant market rates and transactions, and discounted cash flow valuation methods, among other factors. The foregoing estimates and assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies beyond our reasonable control. Therefore, the provisional measurements of fair value reflected are subject to change and such changes could be significant. The Company expects to finalize the valuations and complete the purchase price allocations as soon as practicable but no later than one year from the acquisition date. Future adjustments may result from:

- Completion of valuation reports associated with long-lived tangible and intangible assets which may result in further adjustments or recording of additional assets or liabilities; or
- Adjustments to deferred tax assets and liabilities, which may be based upon additional information, including adjustments to fair value estimates of underlying assets or liabilities.

DGT

On July 5, 2011, SPH acquired for cash 193,305 additional shares of DGT common stock for \$1,933, bringing total shares owned as of July 5, 2011 to 1,977,023 representing 51.1% of the outstanding shares. Accordingly, the accounting for the investment in DGT has been changed from the equity method to a majority-owned controlled subsidiary and is consolidated with SPH from that date. Prior to the July 5, 2011, SPH owned 1,783,718 shares of DGT (46.1% of the outstanding shares) which were acquired primarily between July 15, 2009 and March 2011. As of July 5, 2011 SPH's investment had a carrying value of approximately \$13,500. DGT manufactures and markets medical and dental imaging systems and power conversion subsystems and components. The acquisition of the controlling interest in DGT was to further the Company's position as a global diversified holding company.

In connection with its acquisition of the additional 193,305 shares of DGT on July 5, 2010, the Company has agreed to pay additional consideration to the selling shareholders in future periods if Villa Sistemi Medicali S.p.A. ("Villa") or DGT are sold within certain time periods after the date of the transaction, resulting in a tangible book value per share of DGT above certain levels. As disclosed in Note 24, "Subsequent Events," Villa was sold on November 3, 2011, which is within the specified time period. Although the final determination of the liability will be measured at a future date, the Company has accrued \$387 as a provisional amount of additional purchase consideration in connection with the sale of Villa.

The fair value of our equity interest in DGT was \$21,389 prior to the 193,305 shares purchased on July 5, 2011. As a result of remeasuring our equity interest to fair value, the Company recognized an investment gain of \$7,921 which is included in Net investment (loss) gain in the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table summarizes the preliminary fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as well as the fair value of the non-controlling interest in DGT as of July 5, 2011:

Assets	\$	
Cash and cash equivalents		23,207
Accounts receivable		16,348
Inventory		11,872
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		1,229
Property, plant and equipment		11,112
Identifiable intangible assets		13,420
Other assets		644
Total assets acquired		<u>77,832</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14,187
Current portion of long-term debt	286
Deferred tax liability	3,699
Long-term debt	2,373
Liability for employee termination indemnities	1,930
Total liabilities assumed	22,475
Fair value of net assets acquired	55,357
Fair value of noncontrolling interests	22,670
Fair value of net assets acquired by SPH	32,687
Less: acquisition-date fair value of previously held equity interest	21,389
Less: cost of shares of common stock purchased on July 5, 2011	2,320
Fair value basis upon acquisition of controlling interest in DGT	23,709
Gain on acquisition	\$ 8,978

Accounts receivable are recorded net of amounts not expected to be collected of approximately \$1,056.

The Company's previously held equity interest and the noncontrolling interests were calculated at fair value, which is their proportionate share of the fair value of DGT at the acquisition date, less a discount for lack of control and marketability. The fair value of DGT was estimated using the market and income approaches. These fair value measurements are based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and, therefore, represents a Level 3 measurement as defined in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. Key assumptions include (1) weighted average cost of capital rates of 20% and 14%, with a combined cost of capital of 16%, (2) a terminal value based on long-term sustainable growth rates of 3%, (3) financial multiples of companies deemed to be similar to DGT, and (4) adjustments for lack of control that market participants would consider when estimating the fair value of the noncontrolling interest in DGT.

The fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired by SPH of \$32,687 exceeded the fair value of SPH's basis upon acquisition of the controlling interest in DGT of \$23,709. As a result, the Company reassessed the recognition and measurement of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed and concluded that the valuation procedures and resulting measures were appropriate. Accordingly, the acquisition has been accounted for as a bargain purchase and, as a result, the Company recognized a gain of \$8,978 associated with the acquisition. The gain is included in Other income in the consolidated statements of operations.

Based on the preliminary evaluation, the components of the \$13,420 of acquired identifiable intangible assets listed in the above table are as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amortization Period</u>
Backlog	\$ 920	1 year
Customer Relationships	4,580	10 years
Technology	3,740	10-30 years
Tradenname	3,800	Indefinite
Tradenname	380	10-15 years
	<u>\$ 13,420</u>	

Amortization expense of \$137 was recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011. The estimated amortization of intangibles from the acquisition will be approximately \$412 for the remaining three months of 2011, and will average \$864 annually for each of the next five years thereafter.

DGT's operations are reported in the Diversified Industrial segment and its accounts are included in the SPH condensed consolidated statement of operations beginning July 5, 2011. Revenue and net income of DGT in the condensed consolidated statement of operations from July 5, 2011 are \$1,366 and \$33, respectively.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

SWH

On February 2, 2011, BNS acquired all of the capital stock of SWH, Inc. ("SWH") for an aggregate purchase price of \$50,806 in cash. SWH owns all of the capital stock of Sun Well Service, Inc., its sole asset. Sun Well Service, Inc. is a work-over rig provider to oil and gas exploration companies throughout the Williston Basin in North Dakota. SWH was acquired to further the Company's position as a global diversified holding company.

The allocation of the purchase price to SWH's assets acquired and liabilities assumed is summarized below.

Assets:	
Cash	\$ 2,153
Accounts receivable	5,040
Prepaid expenses	463
Deferred tax asset	410
Property, plant and equipment	18,258
Goodwill	25,179
Identifiable intangible assets	8,991
Other assets - restricted cash	2,572
Total assets acquired	63,066
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,560
Capital lease obligations	1,106
Deferred tax liability, non current	8,594
Total liabilities acquired	12,260
Net assets acquired	\$ 50,806

Accounts receivable substantially represents the gross amount due and expected to be collected.

The components of the \$8,991 of acquired identifiable intangible assets of SWH listed in the above table are as follows:

	Amount	Amortization Period
Products and customer relationships	\$ 3,220	10 years
Trademark/Brand name	4,990	Indefinite
Favorable lease	141	2 years
Non-compete agreement	640	5 years
Total identifiable intangible assets	\$ 8,991	

Amortization expense of \$188 and \$405 was recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011. The estimated amortization of intangibles from the acquisition will be approximately \$130 for the remaining three months of 2011, and will average \$520 annually for each of the next five years. The goodwill is not amortizable for income tax purposes.

SWH's operations are reported in the Diversified Industrial segment and its accounts are included in the SPH condensed consolidated financial statements beginning February 2, 2011 through the Company's consolidation of BNS. Revenue and net income of SWH included in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 are \$9,928 and \$2,765, and \$23,298 and \$5,676, respectively. (See Note 17 - "Segment Information" for a discussion of SPH's segments).

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Tiger Claw

On March 23, 2011, a subsidiary of HNH acquired for \$8,761 in cash, certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Tiger Claw, Inc. ("Tiger Claw"), a company that among other businesses, develops and manufactures hidden fastening systems for deck construction. HNH believes this acquisition enhances its product offerings of fastening systems for deck construction.

A preliminary allocation of the purchase price to Tiger Claw's assets acquired and liabilities assumed is summarized below. The allocation of the purchase price is based on a preliminary valuation and may change when the final valuation is complete.

	Amount
Assets:	
Accounts receivable	\$ 603
Inventories	1,125
Prepaid expenses	19
Equipment	181
Identifiable intangible assets	6,144
Goodwill	1,623
Total assets acquired	9,695
Liabilities:	
Accrued liabilities	934
Net assets acquired	\$ 8,761

Accounts receivable substantially represents the gross amount due and expected to be collected.

Based on the preliminary evaluation, the components of the \$6,144 of acquired identifiable intangible assets listed in the above table are as follows:

	Amount	Amortization Period
Products and customer relationships	\$ 3,810	10 years
Trademark/Brand name	713	16 years
Patents and patent applications	1,471	10-15 years
Non-compete agreement	150	5 years
Total identifiable intangible assets	\$ 6,144	

Amortization expense of \$100 and \$300 was recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011. The estimated amortization of intangibles from the acquisition will be approximately \$150 for the remaining three months of 2011, and \$600 annually for each of the next five years thereafter. The goodwill is expected to be amortizable for income tax purposes.

Tiger Claw's operations are reported with HNH in the Diversified Industrial segment and its accounts are included in the SPH condensed consolidated statement of operations beginning March 23, 2011. Revenue and net income of Tiger Claw in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 are \$1,600 and \$300, and \$5,300 and \$1,100, respectively.

There is additional contingent consideration that could be due from HNH under the Asset Purchase Agreement if the net sales of certain identified products exceed the parameters set forth in the Asset Purchase Agreement in 2011 and 2012. The additional consideration would be equal to 10% of the sales in excess of the specified parameters. No amount related to the contingent portion of the purchase price was recognized at the acquisition date, in accordance with ASC 805 - Business Combinations.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

HNH

On May 7, 2010, SPH acquired additional shares of HNH stock to give SPH majority ownership. Accordingly, the accounting for the investment in HNH has been changed from the equity method at fair value to a majority-owned controlled subsidiary and is consolidated with SPH from that date. The additional shares of HNH purchased on May 7, 2010 brought the total number of shares owned by SPH to 6,123,876, representing 50.3% of the outstanding shares. At September 30, 2011, SPH owns 55.5% of HNH's outstanding shares.

HNH is included in the Diversified Industrial segment from the acquisition date. For the period from January 1, 2010 to May 7, 2010 the investment in HNH is accounted for as an associated company. See Note 4 - "Investments in Associated Companies."

Unaudited Pro Forma Results of Operations

The following unaudited pro forma results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 assume the acquisitions of SWH, Tiger Claw, HNH and DGT occurred at the beginning of 2010. This unaudited pro forma information does not purport to be indicative of the results that would have been obtained if the acquisitions had actually occurred at the beginning of 2010, nor of the results that may be reported in the future.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
Revenue	\$ 553,690	\$ 509,248
Net income attributable to common unitholders	11,984	34,264
Net income per common unit – basic	0.47	1.36
Net income per common unit – diluted	0.18	1.26

3. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The following assets and liabilities of discontinued operations have been segregated in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets of discontinued operations:		
Trade and other receivables	\$ 15,488	\$ 12,351
Inventories	9,260	13,624
Other current assets	4,613	1,069
Other intangibles, net	8,823	2,650
Property, plant and equipment, net	579	3,378
Other non-current assets	600	234
Total assets	\$ 39,363	\$ 33,306
Liabilities of discontinued operations:		
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 12,120	\$ 9,341
Other liabilities	2,838	656
Total liabilities	\$ 14,958	\$ 9,997

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

The condensed consolidated statement of operations includes the following relating to discontinued operations:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sales	\$ 6,325	\$ 22,929	\$ 22,121	\$ 102,467
Net loss	(316)	(564)	(1,049)	(2,712)
Income (loss) after taxes and noncontrolling interests	129	(269)	(584)	(1,499)
(Loss) gain on sale of discontinued operations net of tax and noncontrolling interests	(212)	30	1,056	16,268

BNS Discontinued Operations

On February 18, 2010, BNS sold its interest in Collins Industries, Inc. ("Collins") for net proceeds of \$64,693 in cash net of \$100 in fees. BNS used a portion of the proceeds to repay the term loan due to the Steel Partners II Liquidating Series Trust ("SPII Liquidating Trust") of \$21,785 plus additional accrued interest of \$982, of which SPH received \$9,960 through an interest it holds in the SPII Liquidating Trust. The SPII Liquidating Trust terminated the series holding the BNS term loan and SPH received \$10,332 on May 11, 2010 as a final distribution. The remaining BNS long-term debt was assumed by the acquirer. Collins paid BNS a \$1,000 fee in exchange for the cancellation of a management services agreement and BNS paid the Manager \$1,000 for investment banking services in connection with the sale transaction. SPH recorded a gain on sale of discontinued operations of \$31,254 (\$16,238 after noncontrolling interest) in the first quarter of 2010.

HNH Discontinued Operations

During the third quarter of 2011, HNH sold its stock of Biro-France, a part of its Kasco segment, to the former management team for a price of one Euro plus 25% of any pre-tax earnings over the next three years. Biro-France, based on a 5 year supply agreement, will continue to purchase from Kasco its standard products. As a result of the sale, the Company recorded a pre-tax loss of \$603, which is included in the loss from sale of discontinued operations reported for the third quarter. Biro-France has been included as a discontinued operation on a retroactive basis for all of the year-to-date periods of 2011, and for the comparable periods of 2010.

On February 4, 2011, Arlon LLC ("Arlon"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of HNH, sold substantially all of its assets and existing operations located primarily in the State of California related to its Adhesive Film Division for an aggregate sale price of \$26,543. Net proceeds of approximately \$24,200 from this sale were used to repay indebtedness under HNH's revolving credit facility. A gain on the sale of these assets of \$7,782 has been recorded.

On March 25, 2011, Arlon and its subsidiaries sold substantially all of their assets and existing operations located primarily in the State of Texas related to Arlon's Engineered Coated Products Division and SignTech subsidiary for an aggregate sale price of \$2,500. In addition, Arlon sold a coater machine to the same purchaser for a price of \$500. A pre-tax loss of \$5,106 was recorded on the sale of these assets in the first quarter of 2011. The net proceeds from these asset sales were used to repay indebtedness under HNH's revolving credit facility.

Amounts held in escrow in connection with the asset sales, totaling \$3,000, are recorded in Trade and other receivables on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2011, and are expected to be received by HNH in the second quarter of 2012. The total gain as a result of these sales of \$2,179, net of tax, is reported in discontinued operations on the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

DGT Discontinued Operations

On September 12, 2011, DGT entered into a share purchase agreement (the "Share Purchase Agreement") with VIV s.r.l., a limited liability company incorporated under Italian law ("VIV"), pursuant to which DGT has agreed to sell all of the shares of its Italian subsidiary, Villa, its medical and dental imaging systems segment, to VIV, subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein (the "Villa Sale"). This transaction was completed on November 3, 2011. See Note 24 - "Subsequent Events".

4. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

The Company's investments in associated companies accounted for under the equity method of accounting are initially recorded at their original cost, subsequently increased or decreased for SPH's share of the investees' earnings or losses and other comprehensive income, reduced for dividends received and impairment charges recorded, if any, and increased for any additional investment. The Company elected to apply the fair value option for its investments in HNH, API Group PLC ("API"), Steel Excel Inc., formerly known as ADPT Corporation ("Steel Excel"), and SL Industries, Inc. ("SLI") beginning on the dates these investments would otherwise have been subject to the equity method of accounting. The Company is permitted to choose, at specified election dates, to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value (the "fair value option") that would not otherwise be required to be measured at fair value. If the fair value option is elected for a particular financial instrument, the Company is required to report unrealized gains and losses on those items in its consolidated statement of operations. The fair value elections for the Company's investments in HNH and Steel Excel were made beginning July 16, 2009; the fair value elections for the Company's investments in API and SLI were made beginning January 1, 2010. See Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements."

The following table provides combined summarized data with respect to the associated companies:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Investments in associated companies:		
API*	\$ 17,030	\$ 6,009
Steel Excel*	109,965	105,387
CoSine	6,944	7,260
DGT**	-	12,817
JPS	8,367	8,367
SLI*	15,624	16,217
Other	7,518	7,213
	<u>\$ 165,448</u>	<u>\$ 163,270</u>
Summary of balance sheet amounts:		
Current assets	\$ 602,096	\$ 605,889
Noncurrent assets	233,879	203,194
Total assets	<u>\$ 835,975</u>	<u>\$ 809,083</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 128,977	\$ 117,436
Noncurrent liabilities	151,426	159,152
Total liabilities	280,403	276,588
Parent equity	555,572	529,244
Noncontrolling interest	-	3,251
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 835,975</u>	<u>\$ 809,083</u>

* The Company elected to account for this investment under the fair value option commencing on the date the investment would have otherwise been subject to equity method accounting.

** DGT is consolidated as of September 30, 2011. See Note 2 - "Acquisitions."

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Summary income statement amounts:				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 113,413	\$ 230,276	\$ 426,798
Gross profit	-	30,430	63,591	105,405
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(182)	5,160	9,857	(18,243)
Net income (loss) after noncontrolling interests	(182)	4,802	21,166	(8,806)
Amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated financial statements:				
SPH share of net (loss) income	(235)	443	(230)	1,484
Unrealized (loss) gain on associated companies accounted for at fair value	(14,520)	7,348	316	7,474
SPH's equity in other comprehensive income (loss)	456	(60)	857	(123)

The September 30, 2011 summary of balance sheet amounts excludes DGT, which is consolidated as of July 5, 2011. The December 31, 2010 summary of balance sheet amounts excludes HNH, which is consolidated beginning on May 7, 2010. The summary income statement amounts include results for DGT and HNH for the period from January 1 through their dates of acquisition in 2011 and 2010, respectively. The last available financial information for JPS was for their fiscal year ending October 31, 2010 and JPS has not yet released any publicly available financial results since then. Because of the lack of available interim financial statements for JPS we considered the possibility of impairment and whether any adjustment was needed based on the current year operating results. As of September 30, 2011, the carrying value of JPS was \$8,367 and the aggregate market value of the Company's interest in JPS, based on trades in JPS shares on the OTC (JPST.PK), was \$26,140. We concluded that there was no impairment and that any adjustment based on our ownership interest would be immaterial to the Company's financial statements.

SPH's associated companies accounted for under the equity method are as follows:

HNH

At December 31, 2009, SPH owned 4,707,388 shares of HNH representing 38.6% of outstanding shares with an investment carrying value of \$11,298. Between January 1 and May 7, 2010 prior to acquiring a controlling interest, SPH acquired an additional 1,358,687 shares for cash in the open market for \$6,116, bringing total HNH shares owned to 6,066,075 (49.8% of outstanding shares). The fair value of SPH's investment in HNH was \$26,084 as of May 7, 2010 immediately prior to SPH purchasing a controlling interest. SPH's purchase on May 7, 2010 of 57,801 additional HNH shares for cash in the open market for \$255 brought the total investment to \$26,339 and total shares owned by SPH to 6,123,876 (50.3% of outstanding shares), and HNH became a majority-owned controlled subsidiary. HNH's accounts are consolidated with the accounts of SPH from May 7, 2010 and accordingly, SPH's investment in HNH has been removed from investments in associated companies on that date. SPH elected to account for its investment in HNH under the fair value option; and accordingly, SPH recorded an unrealized gain in the condensed consolidated statement of operations of \$0 and \$8,670 on its investment in HNH for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 prior to obtaining a controlling interest.

API

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, SPH owned 24,832,203 shares of API (34.2% and 32.4% respectively, of the outstanding shares) with an investment carrying value of \$17,030 and \$6,009, respectively. The investment in API is reported at fair value. SPH recorded an unrealized gain in the condensed consolidated statement of operations of \$5,574 and \$3,329 on its investment in API for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, SPH recorded an unrealized gain in the condensed consolidated statement of operations of \$11,022 and \$3,435 respectively, on its investment in API. The Company's ownership interest in API exceeded 20% on September 1, 2010; and, accordingly API has been accounted for as an associated company using the fair value election from January 1, 2010. Income of associated companies, net of taxes in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 includes unrealized gain of \$0 and \$146, respectively, reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Steel Excel

At September 30, 2011 SPH owns 4,103,167 shares (37.7% of the outstanding shares) of Steel Excel with an investment carrying value of \$109,965. At December 31, 2010, SPH owned 3,596,811 shares of Steel Excel (33.0% of the outstanding shares) with an investment carrying value of \$105,387. From January 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011, SPH acquired an additional 506,356 shares for cash in the open market for \$14,634. The investment in Steel Excel is reported at fair value. SPH recorded an unrealized gain (loss) in the condensed consolidated statement of operations of \$(13,881) and \$2,133 on its investment in Steel Excel for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, SPH recorded an unrealized gain (loss) in the condensed consolidated statement of operations of \$(10,112) and \$(9,720) respectively, on its investment in Steel Excel.

CoSine

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, SPH owned 4,779,721 shares (47.3% and 47.4% of the outstanding shares, respectively) of CoSine Communications, Inc. ("CoSine") with an investment carrying value of \$6,944 and \$7,260, respectively. The investment in CoSine is reported on the equity method. SPH recorded a loss of \$87 and \$385 as its share of CoSine net loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 respectively, and \$1 and \$68 as its share of capital changes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. SPH recorded a loss of \$99 and \$342, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 as its share of CoSine net loss. The aggregate market value of the Company's interest in CoSine was \$9,703 at September 30, 2011 and \$9,081 at December 31, 2010.

DGT

At December 31, 2010, SPH owned 1,762,956 shares (46.2% of the outstanding shares) of DGT with an investment carrying value of \$12,817. From January 1, 2011 to July 5, 2011, prior to acquiring a controlling interest, SPH acquired an additional 20,762 shares for cash in the open market for \$207, bringing total DGT shares owned to 1,783,718 (46.1% of the outstanding shares). The fair value of SPH's investment in DGT was \$21,389 as of July 5, 2011 immediately prior to SPH purchasing a controlling interest. SPH's purchase on July 5, 2011 of 193,305 additional DGT shares for cash on the open market for \$1,933 brought total shares owned by SPH to 1,977,023 (51.1% of the outstanding shares), and DGT became a majority-owned controlled subsidiary. DGT's accounts are consolidated with the accounts of SPH from July 5, 2011 and accordingly, SPH's investment in DGT has been removed from investments in associated companies as of that date.

Prior to acquiring a controlling interest, SPH recorded a loss of (\$149) and income of \$213 as its share of DGT net income and \$0 and \$(261) as its share of capital changes including other comprehensive income/loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. SPH has recorded income of \$367 and \$782 as its share of DGT net income and \$11 and \$47 as its share of capital changes including other comprehensive income / loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively.

See Note 2 - "Acquisitions" for additional information on the acquisition of DGT and the related acquisition accounting disclosures.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

JPS

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, SPH owned 4,021,580 shares (39.3% of the outstanding shares) of JPS Industries, Inc. ("JPS") with an investment carrying value of \$8,367. The investment in JPS is reported on the equity method. Financial information for JPS for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 was not published. Accordingly, no income or loss has been included in the Company's statement of operations in 2011. SPH has recorded income of \$176 and \$1,035 as its share of JPS net income and \$202 and \$557 as its share of capital changes including other comprehensive income / loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively. The aggregate market value of the Company's interest in JPS was \$26,140 at September 30, 2011 and \$19,665 at December 31, 2010. As noted above, although we have not received interim financial statements from JPS for 2011 we considered the possibility of impairment and concluded that there was no impairment because the aggregate market value of the Company's interest in JPS is significantly higher than the carrying value of \$8,367.

SLI

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, SPH owned 927,231 shares of SLI (20.4% and 20.7% respectively, of the outstanding shares) with an investment carrying value of \$15,624 and \$16,217, respectively. The investment in SLI is reported at fair value. SPH recorded an unrealized (loss) gain in the condensed consolidated statement of operations of \$(6,212) and \$1,885 on its investment in SLI for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. SPH recorded an unrealized (loss) gain in the condensed consolidated statement of operations of \$(594) and \$4,570 on its investment in SLI for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company's ownership interest in SLI exceeded 20% on December 31, 2010; and, accordingly SLI has been accounted for as an associated company using the fair value election from January 1, 2010. Income of associated companies, net of taxes in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 includes unrealized gain of \$0 and \$373 respectively, reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

5. INVESTMENTS

Investments

Investments at fair value at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 consist of available-for-sale securities as follows:

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2011				
Equity securities - U.S.				
Computer Software and Services	\$ 35,971	\$ -	\$ (5,065)	\$ 30,906
Aerospace / Defense	10,700	7,510	-	18,210
Manufacturing	1,603	385	-	1,988
Restaurants	5,974	2,490	-	8,464
Other	8,803	21	(749)	8,075
Total investments	\$ 63,051	\$ 10,406	\$ (5,814)	\$ 67,643
December 31, 2010				
Debt securities - corporate				
Insurance	\$ 14,921	\$ 7,112	\$ -	\$ 22,033
Aerospace / Defense	13,203	2,130	-	15,333
	28,124	9,242	-	37,366
Equity securities - U.S.				
Computer Software and Services	3,362	-	(1,279)	2,083
Aerospace / Defense	10,700	10,268	-	20,968
Manufacturing	1,603	1,633	-	3,236
Restaurants	5,974	1,532	-	7,506
Other	1,568	5	(860)	713
	23,207	13,438	(2,139)	34,506
Total investments	\$ 51,331	\$ 22,680	\$ (2,139)	\$ 71,872

Investment information is summarized below for available-for-sale securities:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Proceeds from sales	\$ 41,634	\$ 86,060	\$ 122,064	\$ 217,437
Gross gains from sales	2,426	3,679	17,025	38,556
Gross losses from sales	(1,932)	(1,815)	(2,439)	(2,606)
Net investment gain	\$ 494	\$ 1,864	\$ 14,586	\$ 35,950
Change in net unrealized holding (losses)/gains included in other comprehensive income	\$ (12,714)	\$ 11,092	\$ (15,679)	\$ (39,035)

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Reclassified out of Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Unrealized gains	\$ 2,292	\$ 1,360	\$ 9,243	\$ 40,194
Unrealized losses	(1,523)	(3,453)	-	(202)
Total	<u>\$ 769</u>	<u>\$ (2,093)</u>	<u>\$ 9,243</u>	<u>\$ 39,992</u>

For purposes of determining gross realized gains and losses, the cost of securities sold is based on specific identification. Gross unrealized gains and gross unrealized losses in the table are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Other Investments - Related Party

Other Investments - related party, classified as non-current assets at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, consist of the Company's investment in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust (see Note 21 - "Related Party Transactions"). These investments were acquired in connection with the exchange transaction the Company completed on July 15, 2009 ("Exchange Transaction"). The Company elected to account for its investment in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust at fair value beginning July 16, 2009, the date these investments would otherwise have been subject to equity method accounting. The Company is permitted to choose, at specified election dates, to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that would not otherwise be required to be measured at fair value. If the fair value option is elected for a particular financial instrument, the Company is required to report unrealized gains and losses on those items in its condensed consolidated statement of operations.

Each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust is separate and distinct with respect to its assets, liabilities and net assets. Each individual series has no liability or claim with respect to the liabilities or assets, respectively, of the other series. Each series shares in the costs, assets and liabilities, if any, that are not specifically attributable to a particular series. Each series generally holds the securities related to a specific investment and cash for operating expenses of the series. The investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust are not redeemable and distributions will be received from the SPII Liquidating Trust as the underlying assets held are sold over a period which is not determinable. There are no unfunded capital commitments with respect to these investments. The fair values for the investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust have been estimated using the net asset value of such interests as reported by the SPII Liquidating Trust.

The following table provides combined summarized data with respect to the other investments - related party accounted for under the fair value option for equity investees:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Other investments - related party:		
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series B (a)	\$ 19,095	\$ 25,154
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series D (b)	12,530	17,217
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series G (c)	10,576	11,579
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series H (d)	2,755	7,826
SPII Liquidating Trust - Series I (e)	1,586	777
Total	<u>\$ 46,542</u>	<u>\$ 62,553</u>
Summary of balance sheet amounts:		
Total assets	\$ 107,696	\$ 143,037
Total liabilities	205	76
Net Asset Value	<u>\$ 107,491</u>	<u>\$ 142,961</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Summary income statement amounts:				
Net (decrease) increase in net assets from operations	\$ (4,972)	\$ 6,379	\$ (25,971)	\$ 8,762
Amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated financial statements:				
(Loss) gain from other investments - related party	(2,667)	1,844	(11,855)	(5,007)
Proceeds from sales	-	-	4,156	10,332
Gross gains from sales	-	-	-	810

- (a) Represents the Company's interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds preference shares and ordinary shares in Barbican Group Holdings Limited ("Barbican").
- (b) Represents the Company's interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds common shares in F&H Acquisition Corp ("F&H"), which does business as Fox & Hound.
- (c) Represents the Company's indirect interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds the limited partnership interest in Steel Partners China Access I L.P. ("SPCA") (see Note 21 - "Related Party Transactions").
- (d) Represents the Company's interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds the limited partnership interest in Steel Partners Japan Strategic Fund, L.P. ("SPJSF") (see Note 21 - "Related Party Transactions").
- (e) Represents the Company's interest in the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust that holds certain other investments.

Investments in Variable Interest Entities

The Company holds variable interests in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust (see "Other Investments - Related Party" above). The purpose of the SPII Liquidating Trust is to effect the orderly liquidation of certain assets previously held by Steel Partners II, L.P. ("SPII"). The Company determined that each VIE in which it held a variable interest since January 1, 2010 met the deferral criteria of ASC 810. Accordingly, these VIEs will continue to be assessed under the overall guidance on the consolidation of VIEs or other applicable guidance.

The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of any series of the SPII Liquidating Trust because it does not absorb a majority of the expected losses or receive a majority of the expected residual returns based on its equity ownership interests in each of the series. In addition, there are no related parties of SPH that, when considered together as a group, would cause the Company and its related party group to absorb a majority of expected losses or receive a majority of the expected residual returns. There are also no other contractual arrangements that would cause the Company to absorb a majority of the expected losses or receive a majority the expected residual returns. The Company also does not have a de facto agency relationship with any series of the SPII Liquidating Trust.

SPH's financial position, financial performance and cash flows will be affected by the extent to which the operations of the SPII Liquidating Trust results in realized or unrealized gains (losses) and by distributions it makes in each reporting period.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the series of the SPII Liquidating Trust, in the aggregate, in which the Company holds a variable interest as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and is not a primary beneficiary. The amounts presented below are included in, and not in addition to, the other investments - related party tables above.

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Gross Assets	\$ 107,696	\$ 143,037
SPH Investment	\$ 46,542	\$ 62,553

Net Investment (Losses) Gains

Net investment (losses) gains in the condensed consolidated statement of operations consists of the following:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 494	\$ 1,864	\$ 14,586	\$ 35,950
Financial instruments	(26,816)	9,174	(29,594)	(4,884)
Securities sold, not yet purchased	(1,030)	(211)	(1,408)	(3,987)
Other investments - related party	-	-	-	810
Investment holding gain on DGT	7,921	-	7,921	-
Other	(1)	3	40	(29)
Total	\$ (19,432)	\$ 10,830	\$ (8,455)	\$ 27,860

The losses from financial instruments are primarily from the foreign currency financial instruments described in Note 7 - "Financial Instruments".

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Investments and Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, prepaid and other current assets, accounts payable, other current liabilities and payables, is considered to be representative of their fair value, due to the short term nature of these instruments. The carrying amount of short-term and long-term debt does not differ materially from fair value because such debt is based on current market interest rates. The estimated fair values of the Company's investments and other financial assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are shown in the following table.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets:				
Investments (see Note 5)	\$ 67,643	\$ 71,872	\$ 67,643	\$ 71,872
Financial instruments (see Note 7)	-	13,772	-	13,772
Loans receivable	32,971	28,327	34,333	28,084
Investments in associated companies (a)	142,619	127,613	142,619	127,613
Other investments - related party (b)	46,542	62,553	46,542	62,553
Other investments (c)	5,794	7,668	5,794	7,668
Total	<u>\$ 295,569</u>	<u>\$ 311,805</u>	<u>\$ 296,931</u>	<u>\$ 311,562</u>
Liabilities:				
Distribution payable (see Note 18)	\$ -	\$ 29,869	\$ -	\$ 29,869
Financial instruments (see Note 7)	17,596	143,917	17,596	143,917
Deposits	94,343	61,792	95,499	61,466
Deferred fee liability to related party (see Note 21)	58,145	64,854	58,145	64,854
Derivative features of subordinated notes (see Note 7)	1,945	2,866	1,945	2,866
Common unit option liability (see Note 16)	21	1,785	21	1,785
Total	<u>\$ 172,050</u>	<u>\$ 305,083</u>	<u>\$ 173,206</u>	<u>\$ 304,757</u>

(a) See Note 4 - "Investments in Associated Companies". The Company elected the fair value option for API, Steel Excel and SLI.

(b) See Note 5 - "Investments" for description of Company's fair value option election with respect to its other investments.

(c) Represents the Company's direct investment in the ordinary and preference shares of Barbican (\$5,722) and commodity contracts (\$72), and are reported in Other non-current assets.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e. the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements are broken down into three levels based on the reliability of inputs as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The valuation under this approach does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include: quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, (e.g., interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals or current market) and contractual prices for the underlying financial instrument, as well as other relevant economic measures.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

The Company employs various methods within the market approach, income approach and/or cost approach and has also considered whether there were observable inputs. Certain discounts and other judgment factors were applied to arrive at the investments' fair value. SPH's private investments are valued utilizing unobservable pricing inputs. The Company's determination of fair value is based upon the best information available for a given circumstance and may incorporate assumptions that are the Company's best estimates after consideration of a variety of internal and external factors. The valuation methodology applied for each is determined based on the nature of the investment. For private equity investments a market multiples approach that considers a specified financial measure (such as EBITDA or net tangible book value) and recent public market and private transactions and other available measures for valuing comparable companies may be used. A discounted cash flow approach may be used where significant assumptions and judgments are incorporated, including estimates of assumed growth rates, terminal values, discount rates, capital structure and other factors. For private debt investments, the valuation method considers comparable market yields for such instruments and recovery assumptions. The Company may utilize observable pricing inputs and assumptions in determining the fair value of our private investments. Observable and unobservable pricing inputs and assumptions may differ by investment and in the application of the valuation methodologies. The reported fair value estimates could vary materially if different unobservable pricing inputs and other assumptions were used.

Fair values recorded for non-financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed in acquisitions and when testing for impairment include values measured using Level 3 inputs including an income approach and/or a market approach to the measurements. The income approach is based on a discounted cash flow analysis ("DCF") and calculates the fair value by estimating the after-tax cash flows attributable to reporting units and then discounting the after-tax cash flows to present value using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Assumptions used in the DCF require the exercise of significant judgment, including judgment about appropriate discount rates and terminal values, growth rates, and the amount and timing of expected future cash flows. The discount rates, which are intended to reflect the risks inherent in future cash flow projections, used in the DCF are based on estimates of the weighted-average cost of capital ("WACC") of a market participant. Such estimates are derived from analysis of peer companies and consider the industry weighted average return on debt and equity from a market participant perspective. A market approach values a business by considering the prices at which shares of capital stock of reasonably comparable companies are trading in the public market, or the transaction price at which similar companies have been acquired. Relative weights are then given to the results of each of these approaches, based on the facts and circumstances of the business being valued. The use of multiple approaches (the income and market approaches) is considered preferable to a single method. Significant weight is given to the income approach because it generally provides a reliable estimate of value for an ongoing business which has a reliable forecast of operations. The income approach closely parallels investors' consideration of the future benefits derived from ownership of an asset.

The financial instruments reported as current assets and current liabilities are valued and reported at fair value. The option contracts reported as financial instruments are traded on nationally recognized exchanges. The financial instruments payable in foreign currencies are entered into with a counterparty and are considered Level 2 measurements.

The derivative instruments that certain subsidiaries of HNH purchase, specifically commodity futures and forwards contracts on precious metal, are valued at fair value. The futures contracts are Level 1 measurements since they are traded on a commodity exchange. The forward contracts are entered into with a counterparty, and are considered Level 2 measurements.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the condensed consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are summarized by type of inputs applicable to the fair value measurements as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
September 30, 2011				
Assets:				
Equity securities - U.S. (a)	\$ 55,111	\$ 12,532	\$ -	\$ 67,643
Investments in associated companies (b)	142,619	-	-	142,619
Other investments - related party (c)	-	-	46,542	46,542
Other investments	-	72	5,722	5,794
Total	<u>\$ 197,730</u>	<u>\$ 12,604</u>	<u>\$ 52,264</u>	<u>\$ 262,598</u>
Liabilities:				
Financial instruments	\$ -	\$ 17,596	\$ -	\$ 17,596
Deferred fee liability to related party	-	-	58,145	58,145
Derivative features of subordinated notes	-	-	1,945	1,945
Common unit option liability	-	-	21	21
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,596</u>	<u>\$ 60,111</u>	<u>\$ 77,707</u>
December 31, 2010				
Assets:				
Debt securities - corporate	\$ 15,333	\$ 22,033	\$ -	\$ 37,366
Equity securities - U.S.	28,979	5,527	-	34,506
Total investments	44,312	27,560	-	71,872
Financial instruments	-	13,772	-	13,772
Investments in associated companies (b)	105,387	22,226	-	127,613
Other investments - related party (c)	-	-	62,553	62,553
Other investments	-	-	7,797	7,797
Total	<u>\$ 149,699</u>	<u>\$ 63,558</u>	<u>\$ 70,350</u>	<u>\$ 283,607</u>
Liabilities:				
Current portion of distribution payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,869	\$ 29,869
Financial instruments	-	143,917	-	143,917
Deferred fee liability to related party	-	-	64,854	64,854
Derivative features of subordinated notes	-	-	2,866	2,866
Common unit option liability	-	-	1,785	1,785
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 143,917</u>	<u>\$ 99,374</u>	<u>\$ 243,291</u>

(a) One security with a fair value of \$8,464 was transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 at September 30, 2011 based on lower trading volume.

(b) At December 31, 2010, API and SLI are Level 2; at September 30, 2011, both were transferred to Level 1 based on higher trading volume.

(c) Other investments - related party are entirely comprised of the interests held by the Company in each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust (see Note 5 - "Investments" and Note 21 - "Related Party Transactions"). Each series of the SPII Liquidating Trust generally holds the securities related to a specific investment and cash for operating expenses of the series. The investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust are not redeemable and distributions will be received as the underlying assets of the SPII Liquidating Trust are liquidated over a period which is not determinable. There are no unfunded capital commitments with respect to these investments. The fair values for the investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust held by the Company have been estimated using the net asset value of such interests as reported by the SPII Liquidating Trust. Changes in the fair values of investments in the SPII Liquidating Trust are reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations as loss from other investments - related party.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, realized and unrealized gains and (losses) on investments for which fair values were determined using reported net asset values were \$808 and \$(12,663) and \$1,921 and \$(6,928), respectively. These realized and unrealized gains and losses are reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. Investments for which fair value is determined using net asset values as fair value are classified as Level 3 and are \$46,542 and \$62,553 at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The investments are reported in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as other investments - related party.

The Company and the SPII Liquidating Trust use specific valuation metrics appropriate for each specific investment to estimate the fair value of their debt and equity securities measured using Level 3 inputs. The SPII Liquidating Trust estimates the value of its interests in SPCA, a limited partnership that holds an investment in a Chinese company, and SPJSF based on the net asset value of such funds, which hold investments all of which are valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. The investments held by the SPII Liquidating Trust in these two investment funds are not redeemable and distributions will be received from the SPII Liquidating Trust as the underlying assets held are sold over a period which is not determinable. SPCA's term ends in May 2012 and may be extended for up to one additional year at the discretion of its general partner. There are no unfunded capital commitments with respect to these investments.

Following is a summary of changes in financial assets measured using Level 3 inputs:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Other Investments - Related Party</u>	<u>Other Investments</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 62,553	\$ 7,668	\$ 70,221
Purchases	-	-	-
Sales	(4,156)	-	(4,156)
Unrealized gains	808	-	808
Unrealized losses	(12,663)	(1,874)	(14,537)
Balance at September 30, 2011	<u>\$ 46,542</u>	<u>\$ 5,794</u>	<u>\$ 52,336</u>
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 97,923	\$ 8,080	\$ 106,003
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements	(10,332)	-	(10,332)
Realized gains	810	-	810
Unrealized gains	1,921	-	1,921
Unrealized losses	(6,928)	(231)	(7,159)
Elimination of indirect interest in BNS and HNH	(21,450)	-	(21,450)
Balance at September 30, 2010	<u>\$ 61,944</u>	<u>\$ 7,849</u>	<u>\$ 69,793</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

The change in unrealized gains (losses) for investments still held at September 30, 2011 and 2010 was reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations as follows:

	Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Other		
	Other Investments - Related Party	Other Investments	Total
September 30, 2011			
Gains			
Gains from other investments - related party	\$ 808	\$ -	\$ 808
Losses			
Losses from other investments - related party	(12,663)	-	(12,663)
Investment and other loss	-	(2,075)	(2,075)
	<u>(12,663)</u>	<u>(2,075)</u>	<u>(14,738)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (11,855)</u>	<u>\$ (2,075)</u>	<u>\$ (13,930)</u>
September 30, 2010			
Gains			
Gains from investments - related party	\$ 1,921	\$ -	\$ 1,921
Losses			
Losses from other investments - related party	(6,928)	-	(6,928)
Investment and other loss	-	(231)	(231)
	<u>(6,928)</u>	<u>(231)</u>	<u>(7,159)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (5,007)</u>	<u>\$ (231)</u>	<u>\$ (5,238)</u>

The realized and unrealized gains and losses in financial assets measured using Level 3 inputs are reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations as follows:

	Realized Gains	Realized Losses	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011:					
Investment and other loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (519)	\$ (519)
Gain (loss) from other investments - related party	-	-	207	(2,873)	(2,666)
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>	<u>\$ (3,392)</u>	<u>\$ (3,185)</u>
Three Months Ended September 30, 2010:					
Investment and other gain	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 386	\$ -	\$ 386
Gain (loss) from other investments - related party	-	-	2,003	(159)	1,844
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,389</u>	<u>\$ (159)</u>	<u>\$ 2,230</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

	<u>Realized Gains</u>	<u>Realized Losses</u>	<u>Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011:					
Investment and other loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,075)	\$ (2,075)
Gain (loss) from other investments - related party	-	-	808	(12,663)	(11,855)
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 808	\$ (14,738)	\$ (13,930)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010:					
Investment and other loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (231)	\$ (231)
Net investment gain	810	-	-	-	810
Gain (loss) from other investments - related party	-	-	1,921	(6,928)	(5,007)
Total	\$ 810	\$ -	\$ 1,921	\$ (7,159)	\$ (4,428)

Following is a summary of changes in financial liabilities measured using Level 3 inputs:

	<u>Distribution Payable (a)</u>	<u>Deferred Fee Liability to Related Party (b)</u>	<u>Derivative Feature of Subordinated Notes (c)</u>	<u>Common Unit Option Liability (d)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 29,869	\$ 64,854	\$ 2,866	\$ 1,785	\$ 99,374
Decrease in fair value reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations as income	-	(6,709)	(318)	(1,764)	(8,791)
Cash distribution on April 6, 2011	(29,869)	-	-	-	(29,869)
Settlements	-	-	(603)	-	(603)
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ -	\$ 58,145	\$ 1,945	\$ 21	\$ 60,111
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 78,971	\$ 58,586	\$ -	\$ 1,092	\$ 138,649
Increase in fair value reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations as expense	-	2,637	-	1,260	3,897
Cash distribution on April 6, 2010	(49,102)	-	-	-	(49,102)
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$ 29,869	\$ 61,223	\$ -	\$ 2,352	\$ 93,444

(a) See Note 18 - "Capital and Comprehensive Income" - Common Unit Distributions.

(b) See Note 21 - "Related Party Transactions."

(c) See Note 14 - "Debt."

(d) See Note 16 - "Common Unit Option Liability."

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The Company's non-financial assets measured at fair value for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 on a non-recurring basis include the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisitions described in Note 2 – "Acquisitions". Significant judgments and estimates are made to determine the acquisition date fair values which may include the use of appraisals, discounted cash flow techniques or other information the Company considers relevant to the fair value measurement. Subsequent to initial measurement, the Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment that carrying values may not be recoverable. Circumstances that could trigger an interim impairment test include but are not limited to: the occurrence of a significant change in circumstances, such as continuing adverse business conditions or legal factors; an adverse action or assessment by a regulator; unanticipated competition; loss of key personnel; the likelihood that a reporting unit or significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed; or results of testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

WebBank has impaired loans of \$3,606 and \$2,627 at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively which are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis using Level 3 inputs. Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that WebBank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of loan agreements, including scheduled interest payments. When a loan has been identified as being impaired, the amount of impairment is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, when appropriate, the loan's observable fair value or the fair value of the collateral (less any selling costs) if the loan is collateral-dependent. If the measurement of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (including accrued interest, net of deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount), an impairment is recognized by creating or adjusting an existing allocation of the allowance for loan losses, or by charging down the loan to its value determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Amounts charged against the allowance for loan losses were \$498 and \$543 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively and \$851 and \$1,122 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Financial instruments include \$17,596 at September 30, 2011 and \$137,823 at December 31, 2010 of amounts payable in foreign currencies which are subject to the risk of exchange rate changes. These financial instruments resulted from transactions entered into for risk management purposes, are collateralized by an equivalent amount included in restricted cash and have no maturity date. The liabilities are accounted for at fair value on the balance sheet date with changes in fair value reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations included in Net investment (loss) gain. The liabilities are not designated as hedging instruments. The foreign currency financial instrument liabilities are as follows:

Currency	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Notional Amount	Carrying Amount	Notional Amount
Japanese Yen	\$ 1,896	¥ 146,104	\$ 111,484	¥ 9,052,504
Euro	-	€ -	10,715	€ 8,005
Pound Sterling	15,700	£ 10,072	15,624	£ 10,008
Total	\$ 17,596		\$ 137,823	

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Information is summarized below for foreign currency financial liabilities and related restricted cash:

	<u>September 30, 2011</u>	<u>September 30, 2010</u>
Foreign exchange transactions:		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 137,823	\$ -
Sales of foreign currency financial instruments	4,020	191,280
Purchases of foreign currency financial instruments	(128,487)	(33,464)
Proceeds from sales of investments	(1,961)	(32,893)
Net investment losses	4,924	11,396
Receipt of dividends, net of interest expense	471	(1,443)
Other	806	-
Balance of foreign currency financial instruments, liability and related restricted cash, end of period	<u>\$ 17,596</u>	<u>\$ 134,876</u>

HNH business units are subject to the risk of price fluctuations related to anticipated revenues and operating costs, firm commitments for capital expenditures and existing assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. HNH has not used derivative instruments to manage this risk.

Commodity Contracts

HNH enters into commodity futures and forwards contracts on precious metal that are subject to market fluctuations in order to economically hedge its precious metal inventory against price fluctuations. As of September 30, 2011, HNH had entered into forward and future contracts for gold with a total value of \$2,800 and for silver with a total value of \$500.

The forward contracts, in the amount of \$6,500, were made with a counter party rated A by Standard & Poor's, and the future contracts are exchange traded contracts through a third party broker. Accordingly, HNH has determined that there is minimal credit risk of default. Fair value of derivative contracts is estimated through use of market quotes or broker valuations when market information is not available.

Option Contracts

SPH acquired the stock of two companies in conjunction with its acquisition of the assets of SPII on July 15, 2009. Subsequently, in place of these holdings, SPH invested in buying calls and selling puts in these two companies to create similar risk/reward characteristics of a direct investment in the common stock of the two companies. At December 31, 2010, the Company had entered into call option contracts with a total fair value of \$13,772 reported on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as financial instruments - current assets and put option contracts with a total value of \$6,094 reported on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as financial instruments-current liability. At September 30, 2011, there are no call or put options outstanding. The option contracts are exchange traded in active markets and the Company estimates the fair value of the options through use of quoted prices obtained on internationally recognized exchanges.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Information is summarized below for the option contracts:

	<u>Three Months Ended September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Proceeds from sales	\$ 2,206	\$ 117	\$ 18,099	\$ 13,185
Realized (losses) gains:				
Gross gains from sales	\$ 1,310	\$ -	\$ 2,630	\$ 517
Gross losses from sales	(26,489)	-	(27,080)	(1,919)
Net realized investment loss	(25,179)	-	(24,450)	(1,402)
Unrealized gains (losses):				
Change in unrealized gains	5,367	18,044	1,982	11,009
Change in unrealized losses	(3,285)	(508)	(2,202)	(3,095)
Net unrealized investment gains (loss)	2,082	17,536	(220)	7,914
Net investment (loss) gain	\$ (23,097)	\$ 17,536	\$ (24,670)	\$ 6,512

Securities sold, not yet purchased

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, securities sold, not yet purchased were \$0 and \$0, respectively. For risk management purposes, the Company sells securities short (primarily exchange traded index funds) in order to economically hedge the risk of a decline in the stock market. Securities sold, not yet purchased represent obligations of the Company to deliver the specified security at the contracted price and, thereby, create a liability to repurchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance-sheet risk as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value may exceed the amount recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The securities sold, not yet purchased are exchange traded in active markets and the Company estimates fair value of the securities through use of quoted prices obtained on internationally recognized exchanges.

Information is summarized below for securities sold, not yet purchased:

	<u>Three Months Ended September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Proceeds from sales	\$ 8,186	\$ 3,061	\$ 20,045	\$ 192,826
Realized (losses) gains:				
Gross gains from sales	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 1,146
Gross losses from sales	(1,127)	(102)	(1,422)	(4,609)
Net realized investment loss	(1,125)	(102)	(1,408)	(3,463)
Unrealized gains (losses):				
Change in unrealized gains	(1)	-	-	-
Change in unrealized losses	96	(109)	-	(524)
Net unrealized investment gain (loss)	95	(109)	-	(524)
Net investment loss	\$ (1,030)	\$ (211)	\$ (1,408)	\$ (3,987)

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Subordinated Notes

HNH's Subordinated Notes have embedded call premiums and warrants associated with them. The Company has treated the fair value of these features together as both a discount and a derivative liability at inception of the loan agreement, valued at \$2,634. The discount is being amortized over the life of the notes as an adjustment to interest expense, and the derivative liability is marked to market at each balance sheet date.

As the above described derivatives are not designated as accounting hedges under ASC 815, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("ASC 815"), they are accounted for as derivatives with no hedge designation. The derivatives are marked to market and both realized and unrealized gains and losses are recorded in current period earnings in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations. The Company's hedging strategy is designed to protect it against normal volatility. However, abnormal price changes in the commodity, foreign exchange and stock markets could negatively impact the Company's earnings.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

Derivative	Balance Sheet Location	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Foreign currency financial instruments	Financial instruments - current liabilities	\$ 17,596	\$ 137,823
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$ 72	\$ -
Commodity contracts	Other current liabilities	\$ -	\$ 40
Call options	Financial instruments - current assets	\$ -	\$ 13,772
Put options	Financial instruments - current liabilities	\$ -	\$ 6,094
Derivative features of subordinated notes	Long-term debt	\$ 1,945	\$ 2,866

Effect of derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

Derivative	Statement of Operations Location	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2011 Gain (Loss)	2010 Gain (Loss)	2011 Gain (Loss)	2010 Gain (Loss)
Foreign currency financial instruments	Net investment (loss) gain	\$ (3,719)	\$ (8,362)	\$ (4,924)	\$ (11,396)
Commodity contracts	Realized and unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	164	(1,799)	(1,254)	(1,580)
Call options	Net investment (loss) gain	(5,236)	7,560	(8,539)	2,614
Put options	Net investment (loss) gain	(17,861)	9,976	(16,131)	3,898
Securities sold, not yet purchased	Net investment (loss) gain	(1,030)	(211)	(1,408)	(3,987)
Derivative features of subordinated notes	Realized and unrealized (loss) gain on derivatives	(846)	-	318	-
Total derivatives		\$ (28,528)	\$ 7,164	\$ (31,938)	\$ (10,451)

Financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk

WebBank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. In the normal course of business, these financial instruments include commitments to extend credit in the form of loans or through letters of credit. Those instruments involve to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized on the balance sheet. The contract amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Bank has in particular classes of financial instruments.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, WebBank's undisbursed loan commitments totaled \$116,967 and \$57,488. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer provided there is no violation of any condition established in the contract.

Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since certain of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. WebBank evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained if deemed necessary by WebBank upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

WebBank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of these instruments. WebBank uses the same credit policy in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

WebBank estimates an allowance for potential losses on off-balance sheet contingent credit exposures. WebBank determines the allowance for these contingent credit exposures based on historical experience and portfolio analysis. The allowance is included with other liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet, with any related increases or decreases in the reserve included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. WebBank's allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet contingent credit exposures was \$1,696 and \$1,718 for the periods ended September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The amount included in expenses for credit losses on off balance sheet contingent credit exposures was a \$22 benefit and a \$110 expense for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively and a benefit of \$22 and an expense of \$575 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

A summary of receivables is as follows:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,558 in 2011 and \$2,198 in 2010	\$ 105,545	\$ 66,582
Other receivables	4,697	1,165
Total	\$ 110,242	\$ 67,747

9. LOANS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans Receivable

ASU 2010-20, *Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses*, requires certain additional disclosures under ASC 310, Receivables, which became effective at December 31, 2010. Certain other disclosures were required beginning in the first quarter of 2011 and relate to additional detail for the rollforward of the allowance for credit losses and for impaired loans. The new guidance is incorporated in the following discussion. It relates only to financial statement disclosures and does not affect the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Additional accounting guidance and disclosures for troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") was required for the Company beginning September 30, 2011 in accordance with ASU 2011-02, *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring*. ASU 2011-02 was issued April 5, 2011 and supersedes the deferral granted by ASU 2011-01 of the effective date of disclosures about TDRs which were included in ASU 2010-20. In addition to the required new disclosures, ASU 2011-02 provides criteria to evaluate if a TDR exists based on whether (1) the restructuring constitutes a concession by the creditor and (2) the debtor is experiencing financial difficulty. The adoption of this additional accounting guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Major classifications of WebBank's loans receivable at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Total				Current		Non-current	
	September 30, 2011	%	December 31, 2010	%	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Real estate loans:								
Construction	\$ -	-	\$ 989	3%	\$ -	\$ 201	\$ -	\$ 788
Commercial - owner occupied	9,318	27%	9,546	32%	393	281	8,925	9,265
Commercial - other	312	1%	276	1%	8	8	304	268
Total real estate loans	9,630	28%	10,811	36%	401	490	9,229	10,321
Commercial and industrial	3,874	12%	6,218	21%	2,805	4,620	1,069	1,598
Loans held for sale	20,503	60%	12,903	43%	20,503	12,903	-	-
Total loans	34,007	100%	29,932	100%	23,709	18,013	10,298	11,919
Less:								
Deferred fees and discounts	(89)		(64)		(89)	(64)	-	-
Allowance for loan losses	(947)		(1,541)		(947)	(1,541)	-	-
Total loans receivable, net	\$ 32,971		\$ 28,327		\$ 22,673	\$ 16,408	\$ 10,298	\$ 11,919

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses ("ALLL") represents WebBank's estimate of probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio reported in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as loans receivable as of the balance sheet date. Losses are charged to the ALLL when recognized. Generally, commercial loans are charged off or charged down at the point at which they are determined to be uncollectible in whole or in part, or when 180 days past due unless the loan is well secured and in the process of collection. WebBank establishes the amount of the ALLL by analyzing the portfolio at least quarterly, and adjusts the provisions for loan losses so the ALLL is at an appropriate level at the balance sheet date.

The methodologies WebBank uses to estimate the ALLL depend upon the impairment status and portfolio segment of the loan. For the commercial and commercial real estate segments, WebBank uses a comprehensive loan grading system to assign loss given default grades to each loan. The credit quality indicators discussed subsequently are based on this grading system. Loss given default grades are based on both financial and statistical models and loan officers' judgment. WebBank creates groupings of these grades for each loan class and calculates historic loss rates ranging from the previous 36 months.

After applying historic loss experience, as described above, WebBank reviews the quantitatively derived level of ALLL for each segment using qualitative criteria. WebBank tracks various risk factors that influence its judgment regarding the level of the ALLL across the portfolio segments. Primary qualitative factors that may not be reflected in quantitative models include:

- Asset quality trends
- Risk management and loan administration practices
- Risk identification practices
- Effect of changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

- Existence and effect of any portfolio concentrations
- National economic and business conditions
- Regional and local economic and business conditions
- Data availability and applicability

WebBank reviews changes in these factors to ensure that changes in the level of the ALLL are consistent with changes in these factors. The magnitude of the impact of each of these factors on the qualitative assessment of the ALLL changes from quarter to quarter according to the extent these factors are already reflected in historic loss rates and according to the extent these factors diverge from one another. WebBank also considers the uncertainty inherent in the estimation process when evaluating the ALLL.

Changes in the allowance for loan and lease losses are summarized as follows:

	Real Estate				Commercial & Industrial	Unallocated	Total
	Construction	Commercial - Owner Occupied	Commercial - Other				
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 200	\$ 294	\$ 8	\$ 565	\$ 474	\$ 1,541	
Charge-offs	(440)	(59)	-	(352)	-	(851)	
Recoveries	-	9	33	24	-	66	
Provision	240	336	7	82	(474)	191	
Balance at September 30, 2011	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 580</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>\$ 319</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 947</u>	

The ALLL and outstanding loan balances according to the Company's impairment method are summarized as follows at September 30, 2011:

	Real Estate				Commercial & Industrial	Unallocated	Total
	Construction	Commercial - Owner Occupied	Commercial - Other				
Allowance for loan losses:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ 151	\$ -	\$ 187	\$ -	\$ 338	
Collectively evaluated for impairment	-	429	48	132	-	609	
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 580</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>\$ 319</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 947</u>	
Outstanding Loan balances:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ 3,038	\$ -	\$ 567	\$ -	\$ 3,605	
Collectively evaluated for impairment	-	6,280	312	3,307	-	9,899	
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,318</u>	<u>\$ 312</u>	<u>\$ 3,874</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,504</u>	

Nonaccrual and Past Due Loans

Loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when payment in full of principal and interest is not expected, or the loan is 90 days or more past due as to principal or interest, unless the loan is both well secured and in the process of collection.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

A nonaccrual loan may be returned to accrual status when all delinquent interest and principal become current in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement; and the loan, if secured, is well secured; the borrower has paid according to the contractual terms for a minimum of six months; and analysis of the borrower indicates a reasonable assurance of the ability to maintain payments. Payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied as a reduction to the principal outstanding.

Closed-end loans with payments scheduled monthly are reported as past due when the borrower is in arrears for two or more monthly payments. Similarly, open-end credit such as charge-card plans and other revolving credit plans are reported as past due when the minimum payment has not been made for two or more billing cycles. Other multipayment obligations (i.e., quarterly, semiannual, etc.), single payment, and demand notes are reported as past due when either principal or interest is due and unpaid for a period of 30 days or more.

Nonaccrual loans are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Real Estate Loans:		
Construction	\$ -	\$ 988
Commercial - Owner Occupied	188	207
Total Real Estate Loans	188	1,195
Commercial and Industrial	172	419
Total Loans	<u>\$ 360</u>	<u>\$ 1,614</u>

Past due loans (accruing and nonaccruing) are summarized as follows at September 30, 2011:

	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment in Accruing Loans 90+ Days Past Due	Nonaccrual Loans that are Current (a)
Real Estate Loans:							
Construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial - Owner Occupied	6,817	2,486	15	2,501	9,318	-	17
Commercial - Other	312	-	-	-	312	-	-
Total Real Estate Loans	7,129	2,486	15	2,501	9,630	-	17
Commercial and Industrial	3,630	83	161	244	3,874	-	11
Total Loans	<u>\$ 10,759</u>	<u>\$ 2,569</u>	<u>\$ 176</u>	<u>\$ 2,745</u>	<u>\$ 13,504</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>

(a) Represents nonaccrual loans that are not past due more than 30 days; however, full payment of principal and interest is still not expected.

In addition to the past due and nonaccrual criteria, WebBank also analyzes loans using a loan grading system. WebBank generally assigns internal grades to loans based on financial/statistical models and loan officer judgment. WebBank reviews and grades all loans with unpaid principal balances of \$100 once per year. Grades follow WebBank's definitions of Pass, Special Mention, Substandard, and Doubtful. The definitions of Pass, Special Mention, Substandard, and Doubtful are summarized as follows:

· **Pass:** A Pass asset is higher quality and does not fit any of the other categories described below. The likelihood of loss is considered remote.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

- *Special Mention:* A receivable in this category has a specific weakness or problem but does not currently present a significant risk of loss or default as to any material term of the loan or financing agreement.
- *Substandard:* A substandard receivable has a developing or currently minor weakness or weaknesses that could result in loss or default if deficiencies are not corrected or adverse conditions arise.
- *Doubtful:* A doubtful receivable has an existing weakness or weaknesses that have developed into a serious risk of significant loss or default with regard to a material term of the financing agreement.

Outstanding loan balances (accruing and nonaccruing) categorized by these credit quality indicators are summarized as follows at September 30, 2011:

	<u>Pass</u>	<u>Special Mention</u>	<u>Sub-Standard</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>
Real Estate Loans:					
Commercial - Owner Occupied	\$ 5,735	\$ 544	\$ 3,039	\$ -	\$ 9,318
Commercial - Other	312	-	-	-	312
Total Real Estate Loans	6,047	544	3,039	-	9,630
Commercial and Industrial	3,159	148	567	-	3,874
Total Loans	<u>\$ 9,206</u>	<u>\$ 692</u>	<u>\$ 3,606</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,504</u>

Impaired Loans

Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that WebBank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement, including scheduled interest payments. When loans are impaired, WebBank estimates the amount of the balance that is impaired and assigns a specific reserve to the loan based on the estimated present value of the loan's future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the observable market price of the loan, or the fair value of the loan's underlying collateral less the cost to sell. When WebBank bases the impairment amount on the fair value of the loan's underlying collateral, it generally charges off the portion of the balance that is impaired, such that these loans do not have a specific reserve in the ALLL. Payments received on impaired loans that are accruing are recognized in interest income, according to the contractual loan agreement. Payments received on impaired loans that are on nonaccrual are not recognized in interest income, but are applied as a reduction to the principal outstanding. Payments are recognized when cash is received.

Information on impaired loans is summarized as follows at September 30, 2011:

	<u>Unpaid Principle Balance</u>	<u>Recorded investment</u>		<u>Total Recorded Investment</u>	<u>Related Allowance</u>	<u>Average Recorded Investment</u>
		<u>With no Allowance</u>	<u>With Allowance</u>			
Real Estate Loans:						
Construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 635
Commercial - Owner Occupied	3,172	188	2,851	3,039	151	1,353
Total Real Estate Loans	3,172	188	2,851	3,039	151	1,988
Commercial and Industrial	618	191	376	567	187	689
Total Loans	<u>\$ 3,790</u>	<u>\$ 379</u>	<u>\$ 3,227</u>	<u>\$ 3,606</u>	<u>\$ 338</u>	<u>\$ 2,677</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

10. INVENTORIES

A summary of inventories is as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
Finished products	\$ 20,756	\$ 18,718
In - process	9,650	8,110
Raw materials	21,823	16,389
Fine and fabricated precious metal in various stages of completion	14,509	12,151
	<u>66,738</u>	<u>55,368</u>
Inventory reserve	(5,739)	(4,546)
Total inventories	<u>\$ 60,999</u>	<u>\$ 50,822</u>

In order to produce certain of its products, HNH purchases, maintains and utilizes precious metal inventory. HNH records its precious metal inventory at last-in, first-out ("LIFO") cost, subject to lower of cost or market with any adjustments recorded through cost of goods sold. The market value of the precious metal inventory exceeded LIFO cost by \$4,564 and \$4,546 as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Certain customers and suppliers of HNH choose to do business on a "toll" basis, and furnish precious metal to HNH for return in fabricated form ("customer metal") or for purchase from or return to the supplier. When the customer metal is returned in fabricated form, the customer is charged a fabrication charge. The value of this customer metal is not included in the Company's balance sheet. To the extent HNH is able to utilize customer precious metal in its production processes, such customer metal replaces the need for HNH to purchase its own inventory. As of September 30, 2011, HNH's customer metal consisted of 210,239 ounces of silver, 719 ounces of gold, and 1,391 ounces of palladium.

	<u>September 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
Supplemental inventory information:		
Precious metals stated at LIFO cost	\$ 9,945	\$ 7,605
Market value per ounce:		
Silver	\$ 30.07	\$ 30.92
Gold	\$ 1,620.60	\$ 1,421.07
Palladium	\$ 613.55	\$ 797.00

11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of property and equipment is as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
Land	\$ 8,252	\$ 8,117
Buildings and improvements	35,104	25,778
Machinery, equipment and other	95,264	65,527
Construction in progress	5,717	1,709
	<u>144,337</u>	<u>101,131</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(20,604)	(9,506)
Net property and equipment	<u>\$ 123,733</u>	<u>\$ 91,625</u>

Depreciation expense was \$3,835 and \$3,630 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively and \$11,239 and \$5,603 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

12. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

A reconciliation of the change in the carrying value of goodwill is as follows:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 16,212	\$ 81
Acquisition of HNH	-	16,131
Acquisition of SWH	25,179	-
Acquisition of Tiger Claw	1,623	-
Other	9	-
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 43,023</u>	<u>\$ 16,212</u>

Intangible assets other than goodwill is summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Product and customer relationships	\$ 96,690	\$ 7,515	\$ 88,790	\$ 2,678
Trademarks	26,633	916	20,140	512
Patents and technology	21,850	2,443	20,119	1,017
Other	4,631	1,058	880	451
Total	<u>\$ 149,804</u>	<u>\$ 11,932</u>	<u>\$ 129,929</u>	<u>\$ 4,658</u>

Amortization expense was \$2,181 and \$1,808 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively and \$7,340 and \$2,869 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Trademarks with indefinite lives as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were \$14,610 and \$9,620, respectively.

13. BANK DEPOSITS

A summary of WebBank deposits is as follows:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Time deposits year of maturity:		
2011	\$ 6,080	\$ 21,910
2012	28,006	20,189
2013	22,854	12,501
2014	13,291	-
2015	15,204	-
Total time deposits	<u>85,435</u>	<u>54,600</u>
Money market deposits	8,908	7,192
Total deposits	<u>\$ 94,343</u>	<u>\$ 61,792</u>
Current	\$ 38,612	\$ 29,102
Long-term	55,731	32,690
Total deposits	<u>\$ 94,343</u>	<u>\$ 61,792</u>
Time deposit accounts under \$100	\$ 71,629	\$ 52,459
Time deposit accounts \$100 and over	13,806	2,141
Total time deposits	<u>\$ 85,435</u>	<u>\$ 54,600</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

14. DEBT

Debt outstanding is as follows:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Short term debt:		
First Lien Revolver	\$ 2,220	\$ 42,635
Foreign	287	255
Total short-term debt	2,507	42,890
Long-term debt - non related party:		
First Lien Term Loans	38,587	20,300
Second Lien Term Loans	75,000	25,000
10% Subordinated Notes, net of unamortized discount	31,638	40,520
Other debt – domestic	7,097	7,286
Foreign loan facilities	2,000	2,750
Total debt to non related party	154,322	95,856
Less portion due within one year	21,034	4,452
Long-term debt to non related party	133,288	91,404
Long-term debt - related party:		
10% Subordinated Notes, net of unamortized discount	571	580
Total long-term debt	133,859	91,984
Total debt	\$ 157,400	\$ 139,326

HNH Debt

On August 5, 2011, HNH amended its debt facilities to among other things, extend the maturity dates of the First Lien Revolver, the First Lien Term Loan and Second Lien Term Loan to June 28, 2013.

On September 12, 2011, H&H entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the "Ableco Refinancing") with Ableco, L.L.C. ("Ableco"), one of its existing lenders, to increase the size of the total term loan thereunder from \$25,000 to up to \$75,000 (the "Ableco Facility") and to amend certain covenants. The Ableco Facility provides for three separate term loans to Handy & Harman Group Ltd. ("H&H Group"), the parent company of H&H and Bairnco, and certain of its subsidiaries at a maximum value of \$25,000 per term loan. The first and second term loans bear interest on the respective principal amounts thereof at the U.S. base rate (the prime rate) plus 4.50% or LIBOR (or, if greater, 1.50%) plus 6.00%. The third term loan bears interest on the principal amount thereof at the U.S. base rate (the prime rate) plus 7.50% or LIBOR (or, if greater, 1.75%) plus 9.00%. As of September 19, 2011, \$75,000 principal amount of the term loans are currently outstanding. All amounts outstanding under the Ableco Facility are due and payable in full on July 1, 2013.

Sun Well Debt

Sun Well Service, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of BNS signed a credit agreement with a bank on June 30, 2011. The agreement includes a term loan of \$20,000 and a revolving loan of up to \$5,000. The loans are secured by the assets of Sun Well Service, Inc. and bear interest at the greater of (a) the bank's prime rate, (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 1.5%, or (c) the Daily One-Month LIBOR rate plus 1.50% for base rate loans, or Libor plus 3.5%. Both options are subject to leverage ratio adjustments. The term loan is repayable in \$1,000 quarterly installments from September 30, 2011 to June 30, 2015. Borrowings under the revolving loan, which are determined based on eligible accounts receivable, mature on June 30, 2015.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

The above debt is collateralized by priority liens on all of the assets of the indebted subsidiaries, which approximates \$345,833 as of as of September 30, 2011.

15. PENSION BENEFIT PLANS

The following table presents the components of net periodic pension cost for the HNH pension plans for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Service cost	\$ 54	\$ 51	\$ 164	\$ 85
Interest cost	5,605	5,730	16,805	9,546
Expected return on plan assets	(6,483)	(7,161)	(20,328)	(11,930)
Net pension income	\$ (824)	\$ (1,380)	\$ (3,359)	\$ (2,299)

SPH acquired HNH on May 7, 2010; accordingly, the Company had no pension expense prior to that date.

In addition to its pension plans which are included in the table above, HNH also maintains several other postretirement benefit plans covering certain of its employees and retirees. The approximate aggregate expense for these plans was \$500 and \$300 for the three months periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$1,600 and \$500 for the nine months periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

16. COMMON UNIT OPTION LIABILITY

The total common unit options outstanding at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are 4,973,863 and 4,971,361, respectively. As of July 14, 2009, the Manager was granted an option to purchase 4,965,690 common units (the "July 14, 2009 Options") which is equal to 15% of the sum of common units outstanding and the number of notional common units attributable to the Deferred Fee Liability. The options are fully vested, currently exercisable and expire on December 31, 2011. The July 14, 2009 Options have an initial common unit exercise price of \$31.81, which is subject to adjustment for any cash distributions, any distributions-in-kind and the release of any reserves by Steel Partners II (Onshore) LP ("SPH Onshore") to its former limited partners. As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the exercise price of the July 14, 2009 Options declined to \$28.68 and \$29.86, respectively, because of the April 2011 and April 2010 distributions to unitholders as described in Note 18 - "Capital and Comprehensive Income". Moreover, if any issuance of common units, options, convertible securities or any other right to acquire common units of SPH results in an increase in the number of common units outstanding on a fully diluted basis as compared to the number outstanding as of the date of the most recent issuance (or, in the case of the first issuance, since the initial option grant date), the Manager will be issued additional options to purchase a number of common units so that as of the grant date of the additional option, after taking into account the number of outstanding common units on a fully diluted basis and all options granted since the initial option grant date, the Manager holds outstanding options (in the aggregate) to acquire 15% of the sum of outstanding common units on a fully diluted basis and the number of notional common units attributable to the Deferred Fee Liability. Each additional option will be immediately exercisable on the grant date, will have an exercise price per common unit equal to the fair market value of a common unit on the grant date and will otherwise be subject to the same terms as the initial option, unless the Manager otherwise agrees. Under these anti-dilution provisions, effective March 21, 2011, pursuant to the management agreement, Company granted to the Manager (i) an option to purchase 5,671 common units at an exercise price of \$16.89, per common unit, as based on the net asset value of the common units as of June 30, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$15.71 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders, (ii) an option to purchase 1,291 common units at an exercise price of \$18.80, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of September 30, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$17.62 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders, and (iii) an option to purchase 1,211 common units at an exercise price of \$20.03, per common unit, as determined based on the net asset value of the common units as of December 31, 2010 and the exercise price declined to \$18.85 because of the April 6, 2011 distribution to unitholders.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Because of the anti-dilution provisions, the options are accounted for as a derivative liability reported in Payable to Related Parties on the condensed consolidated balance sheets at fair value with changes in fair value recognized during the period reported in Selling, General and Administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of the options at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was \$21 and \$1,785, respectively. A decrease in the derivative liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 of \$1,764, reduced Selling, General and Administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of operations. An increase in the derivative liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 of \$1,260 increased Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. The fair value was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model that used assumptions as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 for volatility of 34.6% and 36.6%, a term of 6 months and 1 year, a risk free interest rate of 0.06% and 0.29% based on the U.S. Treasury bill yield, and an expected dividend of 0.0%. The intrinsic value of the options is \$0 as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The net asset values used in the fair value estimates were \$15.94 and \$18.27 at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively and are adjusted for a liquidity discount. Because the SPH common units have not significantly traded internally or in a public or non-public market, there is no practical means of estimating expected volatility. The volatility assumption was based on a calculated diversified industrial company peer group average of historical volatility.

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION

SPH's reportable segments consist of its operating units, Diversified Industrial, Financial Services and Corporate which are managed separately and offer different products and services. The Diversified Industrial segment consists of HNH, BNS, API, DGT, JPS and SLI. HNH is a diversified holding company with strategic businesses encompassing precious metal, tubing, engineered materials, electronic materials, and Kasco blades and route repair services. HNH became a consolidated subsidiary of SPH on May 7, 2010 and its results are consolidated with SPH from that date. Through February 18, 2010, the Diversified Industrial segment included BNS, which principally operated Collins, a North American manufacturer of specialty vehicles. Collins was sold on February 18, 2010 and is presented in the condensed consolidated financial statements as a discontinued operation. On February 2, 2011 BNS acquired SWH, a work-over rig provider to oil and gas exploration companies. BNS has accordingly been included in the Diversified Industrial Segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The Financial Services segment consists of WebBank. Corporate includes Steel Excel and CoSine, which are currently in the business of seeking to acquire one or more business operations. BNS was reported with Corporate through December 31, 2010. Corporate assets primarily consist of investments, including the SPH Liquidating Trust, and cash and cash equivalents, and corporate revenues consist of investment and other income and investment gains and losses. Corporate assets and selling, general and administrative expenses are not allocated to the other segments. Interest expense paid to deposit holders by WebBank is included in the Financial Services segment results and interest expense on debt is included in Diversified Industrial segment results.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Segment information is presented below:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenue:				
Diversified industrial	\$ 189,282	\$ 150,877	\$ 543,434	\$ 251,578
Financial services	3,862	2,704	10,199	7,153
Corporate	(19,933)	12,630	(9,706)	31,070
Total	\$ 173,211	\$ 166,211	\$ 543,927	\$ 289,801
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes:				
Diversified industrial	\$ 15,460	\$ 14,920	\$ 51,251	\$ 29,775
Financial services	2,017	814	4,432	2,511
Corporate	(22,404)	7,940	(30,113)	(2,745)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes	(4,927)	23,674	25,570	29,541
Income tax (provision) benefit	(2,192)	(829)	2,091	(1,627)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (7,119)	\$ 22,845	\$ 27,661	\$ 27,914
(Loss) income from equity method investments:				
Diversified industrial	\$ (788)	\$ 5,756	\$ 10,641	\$ 19,010
Corporate	(16,634)	3,879	(22,410)	(15,059)
Total	\$ (17,422)	\$ 9,635	\$ (11,769)	\$ 3,951

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	Identifiable Assets Employed:	
Diversified industrial	\$ 560,916	\$ 431,210
Financial services	121,799	84,632
Corporate	306,920	542,717
Segment totals	989,635	1,058,559
Discontinued operations	39,363	33,306
Total	\$ 1,028,998	\$ 1,091,865

18. CAPITAL AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Common Unit Distributions

In connection with the Exchange Transaction, SPH agreed to distribute to the holders of its common units up to \$87,506 (the "Target Distribution"), subject to certain limitations, during the period from July 16, 2009 to April 30, 2011. On April 1, 2010, SPH distributed to its unitholders of record as of March 26, 2010 \$54,409 or \$1.95 per common unit including \$5,307 relating to treasury units. On April 6, 2011, SPH distributed to its unitholders of record as of March 25, 2011 \$33,097 or \$1.18 per common unit, including \$3,228 relating to treasury units. At December 31, 2010, the April 6, 2011 distribution is reported as current portion of the distribution payable. With the Target Distribution having been met, the Company may, at its option, make future distributions to unitholders, although it currently has no plan to make any future distributions.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Common Units Issuance

Effective as of March 21, 2011, SPH issued to its independent directors (i) an aggregate of 7,315 common units at a per unit value of \$18.80, which was determined based on the net asset value of SPH common units as of September 30, 2010 and (ii) an aggregate of 6,865 common units at a per unit value of \$20.03, which was determined based on the net asset value of SPH common units as of December 31, 2010. Each independent director may elect to be paid his compensation in cash or have all or a portion paid in that number of common units having a value equal to two times the amount of compensation earned. Each independent director has elected to receive this compensation in common units. Total expense for the common units issued is \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively and \$0 and \$275 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Common Unitholders — Allocation of Net Income (Loss)

For each period presented net (loss) income attributable to common unit holders is allocated to the common unitholders on a pro rata basis based on the number of units held.

Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Comprehensive (loss) income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 was:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net (loss) income	\$ (7,836)	\$ 22,281	\$ 28,791	\$ 56,456
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Unrealized (loss) gain on available -for-sale securities	(12,714)	11,186	(15,975)	(39,797)
Currency translation adjustment	(646)	336	99	(149)
Comprehensive (loss) income	(21,196)	33,803	12,915	16,510
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4,553)	(2,975)	(16,094)	(16,374)
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to common unitholders	\$ (25,749)	\$ 30,828	\$ (3,179)	\$ 136

Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

The Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income balance represents the following:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	\$ 4,546	\$ 20,521
Cumulative translation adjustment	1,951	1,852
Change in net pension and other benefit obligations	(14,611)	(14,611)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (8,114)	\$ 7,762

Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income includes amounts for associated companies accounted for under the equity method at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 of \$(22) and \$(21) for unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities; \$882 and \$1,960 for cumulative translation adjustment; and, \$0 and \$(7,321) for change in net pension and retiree medical liability.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Entities

Noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities at September 30, 2011 represent the interests held by the noncontrolling shareholders of BNS, HNH and DGT. The balance at December 31, 2010 represents interests held by the noncontrolling shareholders of BNS and HNH.

19. INCOME TAXES

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, a tax (provision) benefit from continuing operations of \$(2,192) and \$2,091 was recorded, respectively, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, a tax provision of \$(829) and \$(1,627) was recorded, respectively. The Company's tax provision represents the income tax expense or benefit of its consolidated subsidiaries. SPH's tax provisions are principally for state and foreign income taxes of its consolidated subsidiaries. The Company has recorded deferred tax valuation allowances to the extent that it believes that it is more likely than not that the benefits of its deferred tax assets, including those relating to its net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs"), will not be realized in future periods.

Included in the Company's tax benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 is \$(9,915) from the release of valuation allowances primarily relating to BNS' acquisition of SWH.

20. NET INCOME PER COMMON UNIT

The following data was used in computing net income (loss) per common unit shown in the condensed consolidated statements of operations:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (7,119)	\$ 22,845	\$ 27,661	\$ 27,914
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	(4,890)	(3,105)	(15,439)	(2,600)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	<u>(12,009)</u>	<u>19,740</u>	<u>12,222</u>	<u>25,314</u>
(Loss) Income from discontinued operations	(717)	(564)	1,130	28,542
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	337	130	(655)	(13,774)
	<u>(380)</u>	<u>(434)</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>14,768</u>
Net (loss) income attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ (12,389)</u>	<u>\$ 19,306</u>	<u>\$ 12,697</u>	<u>\$ 40,082</u>
Net (loss) income per common unit - basic				
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.48)	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.00
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.01)	0.02	0.59
Net (loss) income attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ (0.50)</u>	<u>\$ 0.77</u>	<u>\$ 0.50</u>	<u>\$ 1.59</u>
Net (loss) income per common unit - diluted				
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.74)	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.89
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.02	0.47
Net (loss) income attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ (0.75)</u>	<u>\$ 0.71</u>	<u>\$ 0.21</u>	<u>\$ 1.36</u>

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Weighted average common units outstanding - basic	25,230,679	25,248,410	25,249,817	25,229,190
Adjustment for deferred fee liabilities (a)	4,339,884	-	3,950,329	3,691,717
Adjustment for distribution payable (b)	-	1,664,365	-	2,499,822
Denominator for net income per common unit - diluted	<u>29,570,563</u>	<u>26,912,775</u>	<u>29,200,146</u>	<u>31,420,729</u>

(a) Includes common units assuming a common unit settlement of the deferred fee liability as described in Note 21 - "Related Party Transactions."

(b) Includes common units assuming a common unit settlement of the distribution payable. Although the Target Distribution liability as described in Note 18 - "Capital and Comprehensive Income" was able to be settled in common units, it was settled for cash.

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Deferred Fee Liability to Related Party

Pursuant to an assignment and assumption agreement effective as of July 15, 2009, SPH assumed from Steel Partners II (Offshore) Ltd. ("SPH Offshore"), an entity previously affiliated with SPH, a liability due WGL Capital Corp. ("WGL"), an affiliate of the Manager, pursuant to a deferred fee agreement (the "Deferred Fee Liability") in the amount of \$51,594 as of July 15, 2009. In exchange for assuming the liability, SPH received consideration of equal value from SPH Offshore comprised of \$4,487 in cash and 2,725,533 common units of SPH (valued at \$17.28 per common unit as determined in connection with the implementation of the Exchange Transaction) which are held by SPH as treasury units.

The Deferred Fee Liability is scheduled to be paid on the distribution dates specified in the assignment and assumption agreement at the option of WGL in cash or SPH common units, or a combination thereof. The deferred fee is a fair value liability and a cash settlement is assumed. The number of SPH common units to be issued in lieu of cash would be determined by applying a 15% discount to the market price if the SPH shares are publicly traded or to the net asset value per common unit. The maximum number of common units that could be issued in lieu of cash would be 4,027,660 at September 30, 2011 and 3,791,645 at December 31, 2010. The common units issued will be subject to a six month lock-up pursuant to which WGL cannot sell such common units for six months. The amount of the Deferred Fee Liability is indexed to the value of SPH. The Deferred Fee Liability is increased or decreased quarterly by the same percentage as the increase or decrease in the index from July 15, 2009 to each distribution date. The (decrease)/increase in the Deferred Fee Liability was (\$6,708) and \$2,636 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively based on the change in the index and is reported in the condensed consolidated statements of operations as (decrease)/increase in deferred fee liability to related party. The (decrease)/increase in the Deferred Fee Liability was (\$10,007) and \$6,134 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For every \$1.00 change in the index at September 30, 2011, the Deferred Fee Liability changes by \$3,423. The fair value of the Deferred Fee Liability of \$58,145 is reported on the condensed consolidated balance sheet of which \$57,832 is the amount that would be paid to WGL under the terms of the agreement as of September 30, 2011. Based on the value of the Deferred Fee Liability at September 30, 2011, the Deferred Fee Liability would be paid as follows: 2012 - \$1,090; 2013 - \$4,927; 2014 - \$11,318; 2015 - \$7,173; 2016 through 2018 - \$33,324.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

Other

Under a Management Agreement entered into effective January 1, 2009 and amended as of July 14, 2009 (the "Management Agreement"), the Manager receives a monthly management fee at a rate of 1.5% per annum payable monthly (the "Management Fee"). Until such time as the common units are listed on a national securities exchange, the Management Fee will be calculated based on the sum of the net asset value of the common units and the Deferred Fee Liability as of the last day of the prior calendar month. Thereafter, the Management Fee will be based on the sum of the market capitalization of SPH and the Deferred Fee Liability as of the last day of the prior calendar month. The agreement continues until December 31, 2011 and is automatically renewed annually subject to not less than 180 days notice by SPH of termination prior to the end of each term. SPH will bear (or reimburse the Manager with respect to) all its reasonable costs and expenses of the managed entities, the Manager, SPH GP or their affiliates, including but not limited to: legal, tax, accounting, auditing, consulting, administrative, compliance, investor relations costs related to being a public entity rendered for SPH or SPH GP as well as expenses incurred by the Manager and SPH GP which are reasonably necessary for the performance by the Manager of its duties and functions under the Management Agreement and certain other expenses incurred by managers, officers, employees and agents of the Manager or its affiliates on behalf of SPH. For the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, the Manager earned a Management Fee of \$2,139 and \$1,885, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, the Manager earned a Management Fee of \$6,357 and \$5,507, respectively. Unpaid amounts for Management Fees included in payable to related parties were \$996 at September 30, 2011 and \$681 at December 31, 2010. The Manager incurred \$810 and \$429 of reimbursable expenses during the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$2,413 and \$1,475 of reimbursable expenses during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, in connection with its provision of services under the Management Agreement. Unpaid amounts for reimbursable business expenses included in payable to related parties were \$1,122 at September 30, 2011 and \$1,145 December 31, 2010.

Effective as of July 15, 2009, SPH entered into an investor services agreement with WGL, an affiliate of the Manager. Pursuant to the investor services agreement, WGL performs certain investor relations services on SPH's behalf and SPH pays WGL a fee in an amount of \$50 per year (the "Investor Services Fee"). The Management Fee payable to the Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement is offset and reduced on each payment date by the amount of the Investor Services Fee payable to WGL under the investor services agreement. In addition, SPH bears (or reimburses WGL with respect to) all reasonable costs and expenses of SPH, and WGL, or their affiliates relating to the investor relations services performed for SPH, including but not limited to all expenses actually incurred by WGL that are reasonably necessary for the performance by WGL of its duties and functions under the investor services agreement. For the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, WGL earned an Investor Services Fee of \$13 and \$13, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, WGL earned an Investor Services Fee of \$38 and \$38, respectively. Unpaid amounts for the Investor Services Fee are included as part of the Management Fee in payable to related parties and were \$9 at September 30, 2011 and \$4 at December 31, 2010.

Pursuant to a services agreement (the "Services Agreement") with SP Corporate Services, LLC ("SPCS"), an affiliate of the Manager, effective as of July 1, 2007, SPCS provided SPH with certain management, consulting and advisory services. The Services Agreement is automatically renewable on an annual basis unless terminated by either party on any anniversary date, upon at least 30 days written notice. In consideration of the services rendered, a fixed annual fee totaling \$310 was charged, adjustable annually upon agreement. Effective as of July 15, 2009, the Services Agreement was amended to provide for the provision of accounting, investor relations, compliance and other services related to the operation of SPH. The fee to be paid is agreed upon by the parties from time to time. For the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, SPCS earned \$210 and \$522, respectively and \$856 and \$1,274 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Unpaid amounts under the Services Agreement included in payable to related parties were \$210 at September 30, 2011 and \$494 at December 31, 2010.

On January 24, 2011, a special committee of the Board of Directors of HNH, composed entirely of independent directors, approved a management and services fee to be paid to SPCS in the amount of \$1,950 for services performed in 2010. This fee was the only consideration paid for the services of the five directors who are associated with the Manager for their service on the Board of Directors of HNH and as the Chairman of the Board, the Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and the Vice President of HNH, as well as other assistance from SPCS and its affiliates. The services provided included management and advisory services with respect to operations, strategic planning, finance and accounting, sale and acquisition activities and other aspects of the businesses of HNH. At December 31, 2010, \$1,950 under the management and services fee was unpaid and included in payable to related parties. For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2011, HNH expensed \$435 and \$1,305 for the management and services fee of which \$435 was unpaid and included in Payable to related parties at September 30, 2011.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

HNH provides certain accounting services to SPH on an ongoing basis. For the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, SPH incurred \$278 and \$75, respectively, for these accounting services. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, SPH incurred \$921 and \$163, respectively, for these accounting services. Unpaid amounts to HNH for accounting services were \$99 at September 30, 2011 and \$494 at December 31, 2010. Expenses for accounting services for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, and the unpaid amounts at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are eliminated in consolidation.

SPH holds interests in the SPII Liquidating Trust, an entity that holds certain investments which it acquired in connection with the Exchange Transaction, which the Manager and its affiliate serve as the manager and liquidating trustee, respectively, without compensation other than reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses. SPH's interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust was \$46,542 and \$62,553 at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, which is reported as Other investments at fair value – related party on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The SPII Liquidating Trust has an investment in SPJSF and SPCA. SPH has no obligation to make any capital contributions to the SPII Liquidating Trust. On January 6, 2010, SPH received a cash distribution from the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPCA and a series that was terminated in 2009 related to SP Acquisition Holdings, Inc. ("SPAH") of \$962 and \$13,221. The cash distribution from the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPAH represented SPH's share of the cash held by the SPII Liquidating Trust to fund its co-investment obligation to SPAH which terminated on October 10, 2009. At September 30, 2011, SPH's interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPJSF and SPCA was \$2,755 and \$10,576, respectively. At December 31, 2010, SPH's interest in the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPJSF and SPCA was \$7,826 and \$11,579, respectively. For the three months ended September 30, 2011, SPH recorded an unrealized loss of (\$281) on SPJSF and (\$941) on SPCA. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, SPH recorded an unrealized loss of (\$915) on SPJSF and (\$1,004) on SPCA. On March 22, 2011, SPH received a cash distribution from the SPII Liquidating Trust related to SPJSF of \$4,156. For the three months ended September 30, 2010, SPH recorded an unrealized gain of \$193 and \$1,160 on SPJSF and SPCA, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, SPH recorded an unrealized loss of (\$1,760) and (\$69) on SPJSF and SPCA, respectively.

SPH has an arrangement whereby it holds an asset on behalf of a related party in which it has an investment. The asset had a fair value of \$53,392 and \$59,134 at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Under the terms of this arrangement, the related party is the sole beneficiary and SPH does not have an economic interest in the asset and SPH has no capital at risk with respect to such asset, other than indirectly through its indirect investment in such related party. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, SPH was indirectly compensated for providing this arrangement by the payment of a fee. The fee was not material.

The Company's non-management directors receive an annual retainer of \$50. These directors are also paid fees of \$1 for each board committee meeting attended. The chairmen of the Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and Compensation Committee are paid an additional fee of \$15, \$5 and \$5 annually, respectively. Each director may elect to be paid their compensation in cash or have all or a portion paid in SPH common units. Should a director elect to receive his compensation in SPH common units, the director shall receive that number of common units of SPH as shall have a fair market value that is two times the amount of cash compensation to which such director is entitled (or any portion thereof) and has elected to be paid in the form of SPH common units. Each of the non-management directors elected to have their compensation paid in SPH common units. For the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, non-management directors' fees expensed were \$150 and \$138, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, non-management directors' fees were \$441 and \$423, respectively. Unpaid amounts are included in payable to related parties and were \$441 at September 30, 2011 and \$275 at December 31, 2010.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

On March 9, 2010, WebBank and SPCS entered into a servicing agreement. SPCS receives \$63 quarterly and provides certain services to WebBank. The agreement is effective January 1, 2010, continues for three years and automatically renews for successive one year terms unless terminated in accordance with the agreement. For the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, WebBank paid SPCS fees of \$63. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, WebBank paid SPCS fees of \$188 and \$438 (includes a fee of \$250 paid on February 25, 2010 for the provision of executive services for 2009). There were no amounts payable under this agreement at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Effective July 1, 2007, BNS contracted with SPCS to provide BNS with financial management and administrative services, including the services of a chief financial officer and corporate secretary. Under the terms of an amended and restated services agreement effective as of May 12, 2010, SPCS receives \$42 monthly for the provision of officers, financial management and administrative services. BNS incurred \$625 (includes \$500 for assistance provided to BNS related to a financing arrangement) and \$125 for the third quarter of 2011 and 2010, respectively. BNS incurred \$958 for the period from November 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011 and \$297 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 (as discussed in Note 2, BNS changed its fiscal year to a calendar year and the quarter ended March 31, 2011 includes two additional months of statement of operations activity). The amounts unpaid at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were \$500 and \$0, respectively.

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager is responsible for selecting executing brokers. Securities transactions for SPH are allocated to brokers on the basis of reliability and best price and execution. The Manager has selected Mutual Securities as an introducing broker and may direct a substantial portion of the managed entities' trades to such firm among others. An officer of the Manager and SPH GP is affiliated with Mutual Securities. The Manager only uses Mutual Securities when such use would not compromise the Manager's obligation to seek best price and execution. SPH has the right to pay commissions to Mutual Securities, which are higher than those that can be obtained elsewhere, provided that the Manager believes that the rates paid are competitive institutional rates. The Commissions paid by SPH to Mutual securities were approximately \$622 and \$127 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively and approximately \$1,024 and \$764 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Such commissions are included in the net investment gains (losses) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The portion of the commission paid to Mutual Securities ultimately received by such officer is net of clearing and other charges.

SPCS and SPL have agreements whereby for a fee they provide services to certain companies in which SPH has an interest. Certain officers of the Manager serve as directors of certain companies in which SPH has an interest and for which they receive compensation from those companies.

In June 2010, a subsidiary of WebBank entered into an agreement with NOVTE Corporation, a subsidiary of an affiliate of the Manager, to participate in a factoring facility up to \$2,000. As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the participation amount by NOVTE was \$0 and \$2,000, respectively.

SPH has an estimated liability of \$116 and \$1,463 as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, included in other current liabilities which, pursuant to the Amended Exchange Agreement, is indemnified by SPII Onshore. As a result, the Company recorded an amount receivable from SPII Onshore reported as Receivable from related party in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

22. REGULATORY MATTERS

SPH

The Company historically has conducted its business so as not to be deemed an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Act"). The Company has filed with the SEC a request for an order under the Act to provide the additional time for the Company to restructure its holdings so as not to be required to register as an investment company under the Act. Under the terms of the requested order, the Company would be required to undertake transactions consistent with certain qualitative tests related to the Company's assets and/or income and to refrain from trading for short-term speculative purposes. If the order is granted, the Company would be required to meet these tests (or otherwise not be subject to the Act) within one year following the order date. The SEC has not yet provided public notice that it intends to consider the application and there can be no assurance that the requested relief will be granted. If the Company is not able to obtain relief, is unable to bring itself into conformity with the relevant tests within the relief period and is unable to otherwise remain outside of the Act's registration requirement, the Company would be forced to register as an investment company or seek other alternatives, such as making significant changes to the Company's business model to avoid investment company registration. Such significant changes could have a material adverse effect on the Company's performance.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

WebBank

WebBank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on WebBank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, WebBank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of its assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. WebBank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require WebBank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average quarterly assets (as defined). As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, WebBank exceeded all the capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, WebBank was categorized as well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events, since the most recent FDIC notification, which have changed WebBank's prompt corrective action category.

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

BNS Sub Environmental Matters

A subsidiary of BNS ("BNS Sub") had been notified by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management ("RIDEM") that it was a potentially responsible party ("PRP") with respect to the Cranston Sanitary Landfill site in Cranston, Rhode Island, a disposal site previously used by BNS Sub in its previous manufacturing businesses. The PRP Group had agreed that members of a defined group may have the option of joining the Settling Non-Performing Defendants Group and the PRP Group entered into a settlement agreement with each of the Settling Performing Defendants and the Settling Non-Performing Defendants in December 2010. A Consent Decree was entered into by the PRP Group and RIDEM defining the Settling Non-Performing Defendants and the Settling Performing Defendants. The Settling Non-Performing Defendants have agreed to pay an agreed upon settlement amount as per each defendant's pro-rata allocation of the cost remediation. The Consent Decree was approved and entered by the Court in July 2011. Pursuant to the terms of the Consent Decree BNS Sub has paid its allocated agreed upon settlement value of \$192 with respect to the site.

BNS Sub has been identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") as a PRP as an alleged drum reconditioning customer of New England Container Corp. ("NECC") by a letter dated August 14, 2008. BNS Sub is presently investigating the matter and has joined a group of other alleged NECC customers. BNS Sub has accrued \$50 as of September 30, 2011 based on its estimate of the defense costs with respect to the site, but it is not possible at this time to estimate the cost of its ultimate liability with respect to the site.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

BNS Litigation Matters

BNS Sub has been named as a defendant in 1012 known asbestos-related toxic-tort claims (from 1994 through September 30, 2011). In many cases these claims involved more than 100 defendants. Of the claims filed, 678 were dismissed, settled or granted summary judgment and closed and 334 were open and active as of September 30, 2011. BNS Sub has insurance policies covering asbestos-related claims for years from 1974 through 1988 with estimated aggregate coverage limits of \$158 and \$2,660 in estimated remaining self insurance retention (deductible). There is secondary evidence of coverage from 1970 to 1973 although there is no assurance that the insurers will recognize that coverage was in place. Policies issued for BNS Sub beginning in 1989 contained exclusions related to asbestos. Under certain circumstances, some of the settled claims may be reopened. Also, there may be a significant delay in receipt of notification by BNS Sub of the entry of a dismissal or settlement of a claim or the filing of a new claim. BNS Sub believes it has significant defenses to any liability for toxic-tort claims on the merits. None of these toxic-tort claims have gone to trial and, therefore, there can be no assurance that these defenses will prevail. In addition, there can be no assurance that the number of future claims and the related costs of defense, settlements or judgments will be consistent with the experience to date of existing claims; and, that BNS Sub will not need to increase significantly its estimated liability for the costs to settle these claims to an amount that could have a material effect on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

BNS Sub annually receives retroactive billings or credits from its insurance carriers for any increase or decrease in claims reserves as claims are filed, settled or dismissed, or as estimates of the ultimate settlement and defense costs for the then-existing claims are revised. In addition, BNS Sub has recorded a liability of \$624 on the condensed consolidated balance sheet relating to the open and active claims against BNS Sub as of September 30, 2011. This liability represents an estimate of the likely costs to defend against or settle these claims by BNS Sub beyond the amounts reserved by the insurance carriers and previously funded, through the retroactive billings, by BNS Sub. However, there can be no assurance that BNS Sub will not need to take additional charges in connection with the defense, settlement or judgment of these existing claims. There can be no assurance that the costs of future claims and the related costs of defense, settlements or judgments will be consistent with the experience to date relating to existing claims.

HNH Environmental Matters

Handy & Harman ("H&H"), a subsidiary of HNH, has been working with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection ("CTDEP") with respect to its obligations under a 1989 consent order that applies to a property in Connecticut that H&H sold in 2003 ("Sold Parcel") and an adjacent parcel ("Adjacent Parcel") that together with the Sold Parcel comprises the site of a former H&H manufacturing facility. Remediation of all soil conditions on the Sold Parcel was completed on April 6, 2007. H&H performed limited additional work on that site, solely in furtherance of now concluded settlement discussions between H&H and the purchaser of the Sold Parcel. Although no groundwater remediation is required, there will be monitoring of the Sold Parcel site for several years. On September 11, 2008, the CTDEP advised H&H that it had approved H&H's December 28, 2007 Soil Action Remediation Action Report as amended, thereby concluding the active remediation of the Sold Parcel. Approximately \$29,000 was expended through December 31, 2009, and the remaining remediation and monitoring costs for the Sold Parcel are expected to approximate \$300. H&H previously received reimbursement of \$2,000 from an insurance company under a cost-cap insurance policy and in January 2010, H&H received \$1,034, net of attorney's fees, as the final settlement of H&H's claim for additional insurance coverage relating to the Sold Parcel. H&H also has been conducting an environmental investigation of the Adjacent Parcel, and is continuing the process of evaluating various options for its remediation of the Adjacent Parcel. Since the total remediation costs for the Adjacent Parcel cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, accordingly, there can be no assurance that the resolution of this matter will not be material to the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of H&H or HNH.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

In 1986, Handy & Harman Electronic Materials Corporation ("HHEM"), a subsidiary of H&H, entered into an administrative consent order (the "ACO") with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("NJDEP") with regard to certain property that it purchased in 1984 in New Jersey. The ACO involves investigation and remediation activities to be performed with regard to soil and groundwater contamination. Thereafter, in 1998, HHEM and H&H settled a case brought by the local municipality in regard to this site and also settled with certain of its insurance carriers. HHEM is actively remediating the property and continuing to investigate effective methods for achieving compliance with the ACO. A remedial investigation report was filed with the NJDEP in December 2007. By letter dated December 12, 2008, NJDEP issued its approval with respect to additional investigation and remediation activities discussed in the December 2007 remedial investigation report. HHEM anticipates entering into discussions with NJDEP to address that agency's potential natural resource damage claims, the ultimate scope and cost of which cannot be estimated at this time. Pursuant to a settlement agreement with the former owner/operator of the site, the responsibility for site investigation and remediation costs, as well as any other costs, as defined in the settlement agreement, related to or arising from environmental contamination on the property (collectively, "Costs") are contractually allocated 75% to the former owner/operator (with separate guaranties by the two joint venture partners of the former owner/operator for 37.5% each) and 25% jointly to HHEM and H&H after the first \$1,000. The \$1,000 was paid solely by the former owner/operator. As of September 30, 2011, over and above the \$1,000, total investigation and remediation costs of approximately \$1,800 and \$600 have been expended by the former owner/operator and HHEM, respectively, in accordance with the settlement agreement. Additionally, HHEM is currently being reimbursed indirectly through insurance coverage for a portion of the Costs for which HHEM is responsible. HHEM believes that there is additional excess insurance coverage, which it intends to pursue as necessary. HHEM anticipates that there will be additional remediation expenses to be incurred once a remediation plan is agreed upon. There is no assurance that the former owner/operator or guarantors will continue to timely reimburse HHEM for expenditures and/or will be financially capable of fulfilling their obligations under the settlement agreement and the guaranties. The additional Costs cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, and accordingly, there can be no assurance that the resolution of this matter will not be material to the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of HHEM or HNH.

H&H and Bairnco Corporation ("Bairnco"), a subsidiary of HNH, (and/or one or more of their respective subsidiaries) have been identified as potentially responsible parties ("PRPs") under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") or similar state statutes and are parties to administrative consent orders in connection with certain properties. Those subsidiaries may be subject to joint and several liabilities imposed by CERCLA on PRPs. Due to the technical and regulatory complexity of remedial activities and the difficulties attendant in identifying PRPs and allocating or determining liability among them, the subsidiaries are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate cost of compliance with such laws.

In August 2006, H&H received a notice letter from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") formally naming H&H as a PRP at a superfund site in Massachusetts (the "Superfund site"). H&H is part of a group of thirteen (13) other PRPs (the "PRP Group") to work cooperatively regarding remediation of the Superfund site. On June 13, 2008, H&H executed a participation agreement, consent decree and settlement trust and all of the other PRP's have signed as well. In December 2008, the EPA lodged the consent decree with the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts and the consent decree was entered on January 27, 2009, after no comments were received during the thirty-day comment period. With the entry and filing of the consent decree, H&H was required to make two payments in 2009: one payment of \$182 relating to the "true-up" of monies previously expended for remediation and a payment of \$308 for H&H's share of the early action items for the remediation project. In addition, on March 11, 2009, HNH executed a financial guaranty of H&H's obligations in connection with the Superfund site. The PRP Group has both chemical and radiological PRPs. H&H is a chemical PRP; not a radiological PRP. The remediation of radiological contamination at the site, under the direction of the Department of Energy ("DOE"), is expected to be completed and approved by the USEPA by April 2012. Additional financial contributions will be required by the PRP Group when it starts its work in the 2nd quarter of 2012 following completion and approval of the DOE's radiological remediation work. H&H has recorded a significant liability in connection with this matter. There can be no assurance that the resolution of this matter will not be material to the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of H&H or HNH.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

HHEM is continuing to comply with a 1987 consent order from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection ("MADEP") to investigate and remediate the soil and groundwater conditions at the MA Property that is the subject of the Arista Development litigation discussed above. On January 20, 2009, HHEM filed with MADEP a partial Class A-3 Response Action Outcome Statement ("RAO-P") and an Activity & Use Limitation ("AUL") for the MA Property. By letter dated March 24, 2009, MADEP advised HHEM that the RAO-P did not require a comprehensive audit. By letter dated April 16, 2009, the MADEP advised HHEM that a MADEP AUL Audit Inspection conducted on March 18, 2009 did not identify any violations of the requirements applicable to the AUL. Together, the March 24 and April 16 MADEP letters, combined with HHEM's Licensed Site Professional's partial RAO opinion constitute confirmation of the adequacy of the RAO-P and associated AUL. On March 31, 2010, the Massachusetts Attorney General, executed a covenant not to sue ("CNTS") to cover the MA Property. Following the execution of the CNTS, HHEM filed a Remedy Operation Status ("ROS") on April 1, 2010. On June 30, 2010, HHEM filed a Class A-3 RAO to close the site since HHEM's Licensed Site Professional concluded that groundwater monitoring demonstrated that the groundwater conditions have stabilized or continued to improve at the site. In addition, HHEM has concluded settlement discussions with abutters of the MA Property and entered into settlement agreements with each of them. Therefore, HHEM does not expect that any claims from any additional abutters will be asserted, but there can be no such assurances.

As discussed above, H&H and Bairnco and/or their subsidiaries have existing and contingent liabilities relating to environmental matters, including capital expenditures, costs of remediation and potential fines and penalties relating to possible violations of national and state environmental laws. Those subsidiaries have substantial remediation expenses on an ongoing basis, although such costs are continually being readjusted based upon the emergence of new techniques and alternative methods. HNH had approximately \$5,500 accrued related to estimated environmental remediation costs as of September 30, 2011. In addition, H&H has insurance coverage available for several of these matters and believes that excess insurance coverage may be available as well.

Based upon information currently available, H&H, Bairnco and/or their subsidiaries do not expect their respective environmental costs, including the incurrence of additional fines and penalties, if any, to have a material adverse effect on them, or that the resolution of these environmental matters will have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of such subsidiaries or HNH, but there can be no such assurances. HNH anticipates that H&H, Bairnco and/or their subsidiaries will pay such amounts out of their respective working capital, although there is no assurance that they will have sufficient funds to pay them. In the event that H&H, Bairnco and/or their subsidiaries are unable to fund their liabilities, claims could be made against their respective parent companies, including HNH, for payment of such liabilities.

HNH Litigation Matters

HNH and certain of its subsidiaries are defendants in product liability, exposure, accident, casualty and other claims in connection with a variety of products sold by such subsidiaries over several years, as well as litigation related to employment matters, contract matters, sales and purchase transactions and general liability claims, many of which arise in the ordinary course of business. It is not possible to reasonably estimate the probability, range or share of any potential liability of HNH or its subsidiaries in any of these matters.

There is insurance coverage available for many of the foregoing actions, which are being litigated in a variety of jurisdictions. To date, HNH and its subsidiaries have not incurred and do not believe they will incur any significant liability with respect to these claims, which they are contesting vigorously in most cases. However, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of such litigation and claims could have a material adverse effect on HNH's results of operations, financial position and cash flows when they are resolved in future periods.

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Sale of Villa

On November 3, 2011, DGT completed a share purchase agreement (the "Share Purchase Agreement") with VIV s.r.l., a limited liability company incorporated under Italian law ("VIV"), pursuant to which DGT has sold all of the shares of its Italian subsidiary, Villa, its medical and dental imaging systems segment, to VIV.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands Except Common Unit Data)

In consideration for the sale of the shares of Villa to VIV, DGT received \$21,800 in cash and an unsecured subordinated promissory note (the "Note") made by VIV in the amount of €500. The Note has a term of 5 years with interest accruing at a rate of 6% per annum beginning 18 months after issuance. The Note may be prepaid at any time and if prepayment in full occurs during the first 18 months following the date of issuance, the total principal amount will be reduced to €400. Payment of the Note will be subordinated to the repayment of the loan extended to VIV by Banca Intesa to provide financing for the Villa Sale. The Company also received, as part of the transaction, a dividend of cash held by Villa as of the closing date in the amount of \$4,500.

HNH Loan Facilities

On October 14, 2011, H&H Group redeemed \$25,000 principal amount of its outstanding Subordinated Notes and associated Warrants at a redemption price of 102.8% of the principal amount and accrued but unpaid payment-in-kind-interest of the Subordinated Notes, plus accrued and unpaid cash interest thereon. The Subordinated Notes and Warrants were redeemed on a pro-rata basis among all holders thereof. The total redemption amount paid by H&H Group was \$26,400. After giving effect to the redemption on October 14, 2011, the principal amount of the outstanding Subordinated Notes was approximately \$40,600. Approximately \$12,500 of the \$25,000 was paid to SPH to redeem its pro-rata share of the Subordinated Notes.

Acquisitions

Subsequent to September 30, 2011, SPH acquired for cash 258,831 additional shares of Steel Excel Inc. common stock in the open market for \$6,654, bringing total shares owned as of December 6, 2011 to 4,361,998 representing 40.0% of the outstanding shares.

Subsequent to September 30, 2011, SPH acquired for cash 62,210 additional shares of SL Industries, Inc. common stock in the open market for \$1,117, bringing total shares owned as of December 6, 2011 to 989,441 representing 21.7% of the outstanding shares.

Other

On November 23, 2011, SPH, SPH Group LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of SPH, and Steel Partners LLC entered into that certain Third Amended and Restated Management Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2012, to, among other things, revise the compensation to be paid to the Manager and to extend the term of the agreement.

On November 23, 2011, SPH entered into that certain Third Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of SPH, dated as of July 14, 2009, to, among other things, amend the existing limited partnership agreement to provide for the compensation to be paid to manager pursuant to the Third Amended and Restated Management Agreement.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is presented to reflect the pro forma effects of the acquisition by BNS of SWH on February 2, 2011 and the acquisition by the Company of a controlling interest in HNH on May 7, 2010 as if the acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2010.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 (together with the related notes) have been derived from the financial statements of the Company, SWH and HNH which are included elsewhere in this Registration Statement. The historical consolidated financial statements of the Company have been adjusted to give effect to pro forma events that are (i) directly attributable to the acquisitions; (ii) factually supportable; and (iii) expected to have continuing impact the combined results of the Company and SWH and HNH.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results that actually would have occurred if the above transactions had been consummated as of the date indicated above, nor do they purport to represent the financial position and results of operations for future periods. The pro forma adjustments are based upon currently available information and upon certain assumptions that we believe are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled "Business," "Selected Consolidated Financial Data" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the historical consolidated financial statements of the Company included elsewhere in this Registration Statement and of SWH and HNH included in Exhibits 99.5 and 99.1 to this Registration Statement.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
 Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011
 (in thousands, except per unit data)

	Historical		SWH Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Results
	SPH	SWH(1)			
Revenues:					
Diversified industrial net sales	\$ 543,434	\$ 2,577	\$ -		\$ 546,011
Financial services revenue	10,199		-		10,199
Investment and other loss	(1,251)		-		(1,251)
Other loss, net	(8,455)		-		(8,455)
	<u>543,927</u>	<u>2,577</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>546,504</u>
Costs and expenses:					
Diversified industrial cost of goods sold	399,390	1,774	(10)	3(a)	401,154
Selling, general and administrative	104,094	1,328	47	3(a)	105,469
Finance interest expense	1,214	-	-		1,214
Provision for loan losses	192	-	-		192
Interest expense	8,488	117	-		8,605
Realized and unrealized loss on derivatives	936	-	-		936
Management fees - related party	6,357	-	-		6,357
Decrease in deferred fee liability to related party	(6,708)	-	-		(6,708)
Other income	(7,375)	(388)	-		(7,763)
	<u>506,588</u>	<u>2,831</u>	<u>37</u>		<u>509,456</u>
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity method income (loss)	37,339	(254)	(37)		37,048
Income tax benefit (provision)	2,091	67	(14)	3(b)	2,144
Income (loss) from equity method investments:	-	-	-		-
Income of associated companies, net of taxes	86	-	-		86
Loss from other investments - related party	(11,855)	-	-		(11,855)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	27,661	(187)	(51)		27,423
Net (income) loss from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities:	(15,439)	-	34	3(g)	(15,405)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 12,222</u>	<u>\$ (187)</u>	<u>\$ (17)</u>		<u>\$ 12,018</u>
Net income per common unit - basic	<u>\$ 0.48</u>				<u>\$ 0.48</u>
Net income per common unit - diluted	<u>\$ 0.19</u>				<u>\$ 0.18</u>

(1) For the period January 1, 2011 through February 2, 2011.

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L. P.
 UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
 Year Ended December 31, 2010
 (in thousands, except per unit data)

	Historical			SWH Pro Forma Adjustments	HNH Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Results
	SPH	SWH	HNH (1)			
Revenues:						
Diversified industrial net sales	\$ 385,805	\$ 26,015	\$ 182,407	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 594,227
Financial services revenue	10,803	-	-	-	-	10,803
Investment and other (loss) income	4,007	-	-	-	-	4,007
Other loss, net	24,050	-	-	-	-	24,050
	<u>424,665</u>	<u>26,015</u>	<u>182,407</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>633,087</u>
Costs and expenses:						
Diversified industrial cost of goods sold	289,839	14,326	134,971	(119)	3(a)	439,878
Selling, general and administrative	88,250	3,932	38,158	560	3(a)	129,074
					1,646	3(a)
					(3,507)	3(c)
					35	3(d)
Finance interest expense	2,022	-	-	-	-	2,022
Provision for loan losses (gains)	(420)	-	-	-	-	(420)
Interest expense	12,123	1,308	9,119	-	(1,992)	20,558
Realized and unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives	5,164	-	-	-	-	5,164
Management fees - related party	7,531	-	-	-	-	7,531
Increase in deferred fee liability to related party	6,268	-	-	-	-	6,268
	<u>410,777</u>	<u>19,566</u>	<u>182,248</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>(2,957)</u>	<u>610,075</u>
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity method income (loss)						
	13,888	6,449	159	(441)	2,957	23,012
Income tax (provision) benefit	(2,657)	(2,485)	(884)	1,523	3(b)	(4,503)
(Loss) income from equity method investments:						
Income (loss) of associated companies, net of taxes	10,305	-	-	-	(8,670)	1,635
Loss from other investments - related party	(3,220)	-	-	-	(1,839)	(5,059)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	<u>18,316</u>	<u>3,964</u>	<u>(725)</u>	<u>1,082</u>	<u>(7,552)</u>	<u>15,085</u>
Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities:						
	(997)	-	-	(726)	3(g)	(1,842)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders	<u>\$ 17,319</u>	<u>\$ 3,964</u>	<u>\$ (725)</u>	<u>\$ 356</u>	<u>\$ (7,671)</u>	<u>\$ 13,243</u>
Net income per common unit - basic						
	<u>\$ 0.69</u>					<u>\$ 0.52</u>
Net income per common unit - diluted						
	<u>\$ 0.63</u>					<u>\$ 0.48</u>

(1) For the period January 1, 2010 through May 6, 2010.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Acquisitions of SWH and HNH*SWH*

On February 2, 2011 BNS acquired all of the capital stock of SWH, Inc. ("SWH") for an aggregate purchase price of \$50.8 million in cash. SWH owns all of the capital stock of Sun Well Service, Inc., its sole asset. Sun Well Service, Inc. is a work-over rig provider to oil and gas exploration companies throughout the Williston Basin in North Dakota. SWH was acquired to further the Company's position as a global diversified holding company.

SWH's operations are reported in the Diversified Industrial segment and its accounts are included in the SPH condensed consolidated financial statements beginning February 2, 2011 through the Company's consolidation of BNS.

HNH

On May 7, 2010, SPH acquired additional shares of HNH stock to give SPH majority ownership. Accordingly, the accounting for the investment in HNH has been changed from the equity method at fair value to a majority-owned controlled subsidiary and is consolidated with SPH from that date. The additional shares of HNH purchased on May 7, 2010 brought the total number of shares owned by SPH to 6,123,876, representing 50.3% of the outstanding shares. At September 30, 2011, SPH owns 55.5% of HNH's outstanding shares.

HNH is included in the Diversified Industrial segment from the acquisition date. For the period from January 1, 2010 to May 7, 2010 the investment in HNH is accounted for as an associated company.

2. Basis of Presentation

In accordance with ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations, the application of purchase accounting requires that the total purchase price be allocated to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the acquisition date, with amounts exceeding the fair values recorded as goodwill. If the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the fair value of the consideration given, a bargain purchase has occurred which is recorded as a gain on acquisition. The allocation process requires, among other things, an analysis of acquired fixed assets, contracts, and contingencies to identify and record the fair value of all assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In allocating the purchase price to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, we utilized, in part, a third-party appraiser to assist us in assessing the fair values of certain components of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

For information regarding the Company's allocation of the total purchase price of SWH and HNH to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, refer to the footnotes to the Company's financial statements included elsewhere in this Registration Statement.

Pro Forma Financial Statement Presentation

In accordance with the guidelines set forth in Article 11-02 of Regulation S-X, the objective of the pro forma financial information is to provide investors with information about the continuing impact of a particular transaction by illustrating how the acquisitions might have affected the Company's historical financial statements if the acquisitions had occurred at an earlier time. Therefore, The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 have been prepared to give effect to the unaudited pro forma adjustments necessary as if the as if the acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2010.

3. Pro Forma Adjustments

3(a) Records adjustments for depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment and amortization expense on other intangible assets recorded at the acquisition date. These adjustments are a result of increases in these assets to their fair value.

3(b) Records the income tax effect of the pro forma adjustments. Also records the tax benefit of the utilization of BNS's net operating loss carry forward against taxable income of SWH. An effective tax rate of 38% was used for computing the tax effect of the pro forma adjustments.

3(c) Records reduction in pension expense primarily due to the elimination of HNH's actuarial loss previously reported in accumulated other comprehensive income and amortized as part of pension expense. As a result of the application of purchase accounting, assets and liabilities were recorded at fair value, with pre-acquisition amounts of retained earnings and other comprehensive income eliminated.

3(d) Increase in operating lease expense for elimination of deferred gain on sale lease-back, which results from the application of purchase accounting whereby assets and liabilities were recorded at fair value.

3(e) Eliminates HNH's portion of interest expense on debt payable to two series of the SPII Liquidating Trust.

3(f) Eliminates SPH's earnings from its investment in HNH prior to the acquisition.

3(g) Records net income of SWH and HNH applicable to noncontrolling interests.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: February 6, 2012

STEEL PARTNERS HOLDINGS L.P.

By: Steel Partners Holdings GP Inc.
Its General Partner

By: /s/ Warren G. Lichtenstein
Warren G. Lichtenstein
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
