

DGSE COMPANIES INC
Form S-4
February 26, 2007

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 2007
Registration No. 333-[]

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

FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

DGSE COMPANIES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Nevada

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

3911

(Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

88-0097334

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

**2817 Forest Lane
Dallas, Texas 75234
(972) 484-3662**

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code,
of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

**Dr. L.S. Smith
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
DGSE Companies, Inc.
2817 Forest Lane
Dallas, Texas 75234
(972) 484-3662**

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code,
of Agent for Service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective and all other conditions set forth in the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, made as of January 6, 2007, described in the enclosed joint proxy statement/prospectus have been satisfied or waived.

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If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box. "

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to Be Registered	Amount to Be Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	5,411,348 (2)	(2)	\$ 10,285,023 (2)	\$ 315 (2)
Warrants to Purchase Shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	1,708,634	N.A.	\$ 5,232,871 (3)	\$ 161

(1)

In accordance with Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this registration statement shall be deemed to cover any additional securities that may from time to time be offered or issued to prevent dilution resulting from stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.

(2)

The number of shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of DGSE to be registered pursuant to this registration statement is based on the maximum number of shares of DGSE common stock issuable to stockholders of Superior Galleries, Inc. in the merger described herein and upon exercise of warrants being issued in the merger, as follows:

Amount to Be Registered(a)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
3,605,763 (b)	N.A.	\$ 8,677,175 (c)	\$ 266
845,634 (d)	\$ 1.89	\$ 1,598,248 (e)	\$ 49
959,951 (f)	\$ 0.01	\$ 9,600 (e)	\$ 0
5,411,348		\$ 10,285,023	\$ 315

(a)

See note (1) above.

(b)

The estimated number of shares of DGSE common stock issuable to stockholders of Superior in the merger.

(c)

Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) and (f)(1) under the Securities Act, based upon the number of shares of common stock, par value \$0.001, of Superior Galleries, Inc. ("Superior") to be exchanged in the merger described herein (13,558,087 shares), multiplied by \$0.64, the arithmetic mean of the high and low prices of Superior common stock as reported on the OTCBB on February 21, 2007.

(d)

Warrants to purchase 845,634 shares of DGSE common stock have an exercise price per share equal to \$1.89.

(e)

Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(i) under the Securities Act, based upon the aggregate exercise price for the maximum number of shares of DGSE common stock subject to warrants to be issued in connection with the merger described herein.

(f)

Warrants to purchase up to 959,951 shares of DGSE common stock have an exercise price per share equal to \$0.01.

(3)

Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) and (f)(1) under the Securities Act, based upon the excess of the amount of Superior debt being exchanged for shares of Superior common stock in connection with the merger described herein over the product of the number of shares of Superior common stock being exchanged for that debt multiplied by \$0.64, the arithmetic mean of the high and low prices of Superior common stock as reported on the OTCBB on February 21, 2007.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is not complete and may be changed. DGSE Companies, Inc. may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This joint proxy statement/prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED FEBRUARY 26, 2007

Dear DGSE Companies, Inc. and Superior Galleries, Inc. Stockholders:

We are pleased to report that the boards of directors of DGSE Companies, Inc., which we refer to as DGSE, and Superior Galleries, Inc., which we refer to as Superior, have each unanimously approved the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, which we refer to as the merger agreement, providing for a merger and reorganization involving our two companies, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the combination. Before we can complete the combination, we must obtain the approval of the stockholders of each of our companies. We are sending you this joint proxy statement/prospectus to ask you to vote in favor of the merger agreement and various related matters.

Pursuant to the combination, Superior will merge with a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE, which we refer to as the merger, and DGSE will acquire all of the outstanding shares of Superior. Superior stockholders will be entitled to receive 0.2731 shares of DGSE common stock for every share of Superior common stock they own at the effective time of the merger, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the exchange ratio. **The value of the merger consideration will fluctuate with changes in the price of DGSE's common stock. If the price of DGSE's common stock increases, the value of the merger consideration increases, however, if the price of DGSE's common stock decreases, the value of the merger consideration decreases. There can be no assurance as to the market price of DGSE common stock at any time prior to the completion of the proposed merger or at any time thereafter.** Fractional shares will be rounded up to the nearest whole number of DGSE shares. Fifteen percent of the number of shares of DGSE common stock to be issued at the closing of the merger, less 33,648 shares to which DGSE is entitled as an indemnity under the merger agreement, will be deposited in an escrow account as security for the payment of indemnification claims under the merger agreement in the event Superior's representations and warranties concerning its capitalization are inaccurate. As a result of the exchange, Superior stockholders will become DGSE stockholders and Superior will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE. Each outstanding share of DGSE common stock will remain unchanged in the combination.

Both DGSE and Superior have scheduled a special meeting of their respective stockholders to vote on the combination and related proposals. The dates, times and details of these meetings are described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT. Whether or not you plan to attend your meeting, please take the time to vote by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy card to DGSE or Superior, as applicable. **We encourage you to read this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus carefully and we especially encourage you to read the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 22.** This document provides you with detailed information about the merger and reorganization and the other related proposals of DGSE and Superior and the meetings of DGSE and Superior. As described in the next few pages, you can also find more information about DGSE and Superior from publicly available documents on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. DGSE's common stock trades on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "DGSE." Following the combination, DGSE may change its listing to the American Stock Exchange. On [], 2007, the closing price of DGSE common stock, as reported by the Nasdaq Capital Market, was \$[] per share. The warrants will not be listed on any securities exchange.

We enthusiastically support the merger and reorganization, and we join with the members of our boards of directors in recommending that you vote FOR the merger agreement, the combination and the other proposals.

Dr. L.S. Smith

*Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive
Officer*

DGSE Companies, Inc.

William H. Oyster

*Chief Executive Officer
Superior Galleries, Inc.*

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved the DGSE Companies, Inc. common stock to be issued pursuant to the terms set forth in this joint proxy

statement/prospectus or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated [], 2007 and is first being mailed to DGSE and Superior stockholders on or about [], 2007.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

As used in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, “DGSE” refers to DGSE Companies, Inc., formerly known as Dallas Gold & Silver Exchange, Inc., and its consolidated subsidiaries, and “Superior” refers to Superior Galleries, Inc., formerly known as Tangible Asset Galleries, Inc., and its consolidated subsidiaries, in each case, except where the context otherwise requires or as otherwise indicated.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus:

.
Incorporates important business and financial information about DGSE and Superior from documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that is not included in or delivered with this document but is available online at <http://www.sec.gov/>, as well as from other sources; and

.
Does not include some information included in the registration statement on Form S-4 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by DGSE, of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, or information included in the exhibits to the registration statement.

The information described above is available to you without charge upon your written or oral request. You can obtain any of the information described above regarding DGSE by requesting it in writing or by telephone from DGSE at the following address and telephone number:

DGSE Companies, Inc.

2817 Forest Lane

Dallas, Texas 75234

Attention: Investor Relations

(972) 484-3662

You can obtain any of the information described above regarding Superior by requesting it in writing or by telephone from Superior at the following address and telephone number:

Superior Galleries, Inc.

9478 West Olympic Blvd.

Beverly Hills, California 90212

Attention: Investor Relations

(800) 421-0754

In order for you to receive timely delivery of the documents in advance of the meetings, DGSE or Superior should receive your request no later than [], 2007, which is five business days before the date of each company’s special meeting.

Please also see the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information” beginning on page 155.

If you have any questions about the combination or the meetings of DGSE and Superior, including the procedures for voting your shares, or if you need additional copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy, please contact:

For DGSE stockholders:

DGSE Companies, Inc.

2817 Forest Lane

Dallas, Texas 75234

Attention: Investor Relations

(972) 484-3662

For Superior stockholders:

Superior Galleries, Inc.

9478 West Olympic Blvd.

Beverly Hills, California 90212

Attention: Investor Relations

(800) 421-0754

The “US Bullion Exchange”, “Dallas Gold and Silver Exchange”, “First Coin Auctions”, “Virtual Auctioneer” and “DGSE” family of related marks, images and symbols are the properties, trademarks and service marks of DGSE. The “Superior Galleries” family of related marks, images and symbols are the properties, trademarks and service marks of Superior.

Additional company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

DGSE COMPANIES, INC.
2817 Forest Lane
Dallas, Texas 75234

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
To Be Held [], 2007

To the Stockholders of DGSE Companies, Inc.:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of DGSE Companies, Inc., a Nevada corporation, will be held at DGSE's executive offices at 2817 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234, on [], [], 2007, at [] AM Central Time, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1.

Reorganization. To adopt and approve the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, which we refer to as the merger agreement, entered into as of January 6, 2007, by and among DGSE, DGSE Merger Corp., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE, Superior Galleries, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and Stanford International Bank Ltd., as stockholder agent, and to approve the merger and reorganization contemplated thereby, including the issuance of shares, and options and warrants to acquire shares, of DGSE common stock pursuant to the merger agreement.

2.

Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation. To approve an amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock by 20,000,000 shares, to a total of 30,000,000 shares.

3.

Adjournment. To adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

While proposals 1 and 2 are being voted upon separately, both may have to be approved for either to be implemented. These proposals are more fully described in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus, which we urge you to read very carefully. A copy of the merger agreement, along with various related agreements and the amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation, are attached as Annexes A – J to the joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Only DGSE stockholders of record at the close of business on [], 2007, the record date, are entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting. A list of stockholders eligible to vote at the special meeting will be available for your review during DGSE's regular business hours at its principal place of business in Dallas, Texas for at least ten days prior to the special meeting for any purpose germane to the special meeting.

The board of directors of DGSE unanimously recommends you vote FOR Proposal No. 1 for the merger agreement and the issuance of shares of DGSE common stock pursuant to the merger agreement, FOR Proposal No. 2 for the amendment to the DGSE articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock to 30,000,000 shares, and FOR Proposal No. 3 to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting in person, to ensure that your shares are represented at the special meeting, we encourage you to submit your proxy by mail in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. Returning your proxy does not deprive you of your right to attend the special meeting and to vote your shares in person. You may revoke your proxy in the manner described in the joint proxy statement/prospectus at any time before it has been voted at the special meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Dated: [], 2007

Dr. L.S. Smith, Ph.D.
Chairman of the Board and Secretary

SUPERIOR GALLERIES, INC.
9478 West Olympic Blvd.
Beverly Hills, California 90212

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
To Be Held [], 2007

To the Stockholders of Superior Galleries, Inc.:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of Superior Galleries, Inc., a Delaware corporation, will be held at Superior's principal offices at 9478 West Olympic Blvd., Beverly Hills, California 90212, on [], [], 2007, at [] AM Pacific Time, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1.

Merger. To adopt and approve the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, which we refer to as the merger agreement, entered into as of January 6, 2007, by and among DGSE Companies, Inc., which we refer to as DGSE, DGSE Merger Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of DGSE, Superior, and Stanford International Bank Ltd., which we refer to as SIBL, as stockholder agent, whom together with any successors in that capacity we refer to as the stockholder agent, and to approve the merger and reorganization contemplated thereby.

2.

Approval of the Stockholder Agent. To irrevocably appoint SIBL, the largest Superior stockholder and Superior's primary lender, including its successors as stockholder agent, as the exclusive agent, attorney-in-fact and representative of Superior stockholders under the merger agreement and related escrow agreement.

3.

Adjournment. To adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

While proposals 1 and 2 are being voted upon separately, both must be approved for either to be implemented. These proposals are more fully described in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus, which we urge you to read very carefully. A copy of the merger agreement and various related agreements are attached as Annexes A – G to the joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Only Superior stockholders of record at the close of business on [], 2007, the record date, are entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting. A list of stockholders eligible to vote at the special meeting will be available for your review during Superior's regular business hours at its principal place of business in Beverly Hills, California for at least ten days prior to the special meeting for any purpose germane to the special meeting.

The board of directors of Superior unanimously recommends that you vote FOR Proposal No. 1 for the merger agreement and the merger, FOR Proposal No. 2 to irrevocably appoint SIBL and its successors as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and related escrow agreement, and FOR Proposal No. 3 to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting in person, to ensure that your shares are represented at the special meeting, we encourage you to submit your proxy by mail in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. Returning your proxy does not deprive you of your right to attend the special meeting and to vote your shares in person. You may revoke your proxy in the manner described in the joint proxy statement/prospectus at any time before it has been voted at the special meeting.

You should not submit any stock certificates with your proxy. A transmittal form with instructions for the surrender of stock certificates for Superior stock will be mailed to you as soon as practicable after completion of the combination.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Dated: [], 2007

William H. Oyster
Chief Executive Officer

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Opinion of Stenton Leigh Valuation Group, Inc.

Annex L

Selected Provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law Regarding Appraisal Rights

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is based on information provided by DGSE, Superior and other sources that DGSE and Superior believe to be reliable. This joint proxy statement/prospectus summarizes certain documents filed as exhibits hereto. For more information on how you can obtain copies of these documents, see “Where You Can Find More Information” on page 155.

SUMMARY
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THIS PROXY SOLICITATION,
THE DGSE SPECIAL MEETING, THE SUPERIOR SPECIAL MEETING,
THE COMPANIES AND THE COMBINATION

The following questions and answers provide brief responses to some frequently asked questions regarding this proxy solicitation, the DGSE and Superior special meetings, the companies and the reorganization. These questions and answers may not address all of the information that may be important to you. Please refer to the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and in the documents referred to or incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Q:

What is the combination?

A:

DGSE, DGSE Merger Corp., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE, which we refer to as merger sub, and Superior entered into an Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization as of January 6, 2007, which, as the same may be amended from time to time, we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the merger agreement. The merger agreement contains the terms and conditions of the proposed business combination of DGSE and Superior, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the combination. Under the merger agreement, Superior will merge with and into merger sub, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the merger, and Superior will survive the merger as a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE.

For more information, see “The Merger Agreement — Conversion of Superior Common Stock” beginning on page 67.

Q:

What will Superior stockholders receive in the combination?

A:

Superior stockholders will be entitled to receive 0.2731 shares of DGSE common stock for every share of Superior common stock they own at the effective time of the merger, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the exchange ratio. Fractional shares will be rounded up to the nearest whole number of DGSE shares. Fifteen percent of the number of shares of DGSE common stock to be issued at the closing of the merger, less 33,648 shares to which DGSE is entitled as an indemnity under the merger agreement due to the fact that Superior’s estimated stockholders’ equity as of December 31, 2006 was inaccurate, will be deposited in an escrow account as security for the payment of indemnification claims made under the merger agreement in the event Superior’s representations and warranties concerning its capitalization are inaccurate. As a result of the exchange, Superior stockholders will become DGSE stockholders and Superior will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE. Each outstanding share of DGSE common stock will remain unchanged in the combination.

If the combination (including the exchange by SIBL of Superior debt for common stock) had been completed as of February 23, 2007, DGSE would have issued approximately 3,702,713 shares of its common stock to the Superior stockholders (including the 96,971 shares to be issued to Mr. DiGenova pursuant to his warrant), with 33,648 of those shares paid back to DGSE as an indemnity and 521,759 of those shares placed in the escrow account, and options to acquire approximately 95,380 shares of its common stock to the Superior option holders. Accordingly, Superior stockholders would have beneficially owned approximately 43.6% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the combined company (31.2% on a fully diluted basis). Based upon that assumption, the DGSE stock issued to Superior stockholders would have represented a 5% discount to the closing price of Superior stock on the trading day preceding the announcement of the revised terms of the proposed combination. For a more complete description of the combination, see the section entitled “The Combination” beginning on page 39.

Q:

How will the merger affect my stock options to acquire Superior common stock?

A:

At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase shares of Superior common stock will be assumed by DGSE and converted into options to purchase shares of DGSE common stock. Each assumed option will be exercisable for a number of shares of DGSE common stock equal to the number of Superior shares covered by the Superior option multiplied by the exchange ratio, rounded to the nearest whole number of shares (with no cash being

payable for any fractional share eliminated by such rounding), and with an exercise price equal to the exercise price of the Superior option divided by the exchange ratio. After adjusting the assumed options to

reflect the application of the exchange ratio and the substitution of DGSE and DGSE common stock for Superior and Superior common stock, all other terms of the assumed options will remain the same. Superior option holders will need to surrender their option agreement to DGSE to receive the substitute option.

For more information, see “The Merger Agreement — Superior Options and Warrants” beginning on page 62.

Q:

Why are DGSE and Superior combining?

A:

Both DGSE and Superior believe that combining the two companies will expand and better serve the rare coin and precious metals markets and result in greater long-term growth opportunities than either company has operating alone. DGSE and Superior expect completion of the combination will enable the combined company to:

· expand the product offerings in Superior’s Beverly Hills, California retail outlet;

· strengthen each company’s Internet and auction businesses;

· have a broader sales and channel coverage than either company independently;

· take advantage of financial and regulatory synergies;

· have the scale to better compete in the marketplace;

· be led by an experienced management team; and

· expand the rare coin auction business.

For more information, see the subsections entitled “— DGSE Reasons for the Combination”, “— Superior Reasons for the Combination”, “— Other Factors Considered by the DGSE Board” and “— Other Factors Considered by the Superior Board” beginning on pages 42, 43, 44 and 45, respectively.

Q:

What were the factors considered by the DGSE board of directors in deciding to recommend the combination?

A:

The DGSE board considered many benefits of the combination, including: a greater penetration of the rare coin and precious metals businesses due to an expanded customer base, auction outlets and an improved supply network; a stronger financial position, including credit facilities, and reduced costs; enhanced trading liquidity and better market focus; operational synergies from combined expertise; substantially enhanced growth opportunities; the acquisition of a new retail location to expand DGSE’s jewelry, fine watch, diamond and precious metals businesses; more efficient utilization of DGSE’s staff and expertise in jewelry and watch repair; and the capped dilution of DGSE stockholders due to the fixed range of exchange ratio limits used to calculate the merger consideration. For more information, see the section entitled “The Combination — DGSE’s Reasons for the Combination” beginning on page 42.

The DGSE board also considered numerous other factors and risks in evaluating the proposed combination. For more information, see the section entitled “The Combination — Other Factors Considered by the DGSE Board” beginning on page 44.

Q:

What were the factors considered by the Superior board of directors in deciding to recommend the combination?

A:

The Superior board considered many benefits of and other reasons for the combination, including: SIBL’s unwillingness to continue to finance Superior’s operations with its current operational and management structure and limited market for its securities; inadequate capitalization; small margins and high regulatory compliance costs; high levels of debt; lack of diversification in its businesses; reliance on a few key employees; continued substantial losses; and difficulties in retaining employees. For more information see the sections entitled “The Combination — Superior’s Reasons for the Combination” and “The Combination — Other Factors Considered by the Superior Board”, beginning on

pages 43 and 45, respectively.

Q:

Are there risks involved in undertaking the combination?

A:

Yes. The combination (including the possibility that the combination may not be consummated) poses a number of risks. For example, each Superior stockholder will receive 0.2731 shares of DGSE common stock for

each share of Superior common stock owned by the stockholder, regardless of the market price of either DGSE common stock or Superior common stock at the effective time of the merger. The market value of DGSE common stock is likely to fluctuate, and no one can accurately predict what the market value will be either at the effective time of the merger or after the merger. In addition, both DGSE and Superior are subject to various risks associated with their respective businesses and industries, certain of which may be heightened by the proposed combination. These risks are discussed in greater detail under the caption “Risk Factors” beginning on page 22. We encourage you to read and consider all of these risks carefully.

Q:

What are the interests of DGSE officers and directors in the combination?

A:

Certain of the directors and officers of DGSE have interests in the approval of the combination that are different from, or in addition to, the general interests of the other stockholders of DGSE. The DGSE board of directors was aware of these interests to the extent they existed at the time and considered them, among other matters, in approving and recommending the reorganization, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. These other interests include the following, among others:

.
Each of Dr. Smith, William H. Oyster, the president and chief operating officer of DGSE, and John Benson, the chief financial officer of DGSE, is expected to enter into a new employment agreement with DGSE contingent upon the effectiveness of the combination.

.
Each of Dr. Smith and Mr. Oyster is entitled to be nominated as a director of DGSE pursuant to a corporate governance agreement expected to be executed in connection with the combination. The corporate governance agreement is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex G.

For more information, see the sections entitled “DGSE Proposal No. 1 and Superior Proposal No. 1 — Interests of Certain DGSE Persons in the Combination” beginning on page 52, and “Post-Combination Employment Agreements” beginning on page 75.

Q:

What are the interests of Superior officers, directors and controlling stockholders in the combination?

A:

Certain of the directors and officers of Superior have interests in the combination that are different from, or in addition to, the general interests of the other stockholders of Superior. The Superior board of directors was aware of these interests to the extent they existed at the time and considered them, among other matters, in approving and recommending the merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. These other interests include the following, among others:

.
Silvano DiGenova, the former chairman, president and chief executive officer of Superior and the then beneficial owner of approximately 38.4% of outstanding Superior common stock, had an outstanding subordinated loan made to Superior with an outstanding principal amount of approximately \$400,000 repaid in connection with the signing of the merger agreement.

.
In connection with entering into the merger agreement, Superior entered into an independent contractor arrangement with Mr. DiGenova.

.
In connection with entering into the merger agreement, Superior entered into a consulting agreement with Paul Biberkraut. The agreement has an initial term of three months and is renewable by Superior. Pursuant to the agreement, Superior will pay Mr. Biberkraut \$4,000 per month for consulting services leading up to the merger.

.
Stanford Financial Group Company, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as SFG, an affiliate of Superior’s largest stockholder and principal lender, Stanford International Bank Ltd., which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as SIBL, will enter into an amended and restated loan and security agreement with Superior in connection with the combination. For more information about this credit facility, see the section entitled

“Post-Combination Stanford Credit Facility” beginning on page 75.

SIBL is expected to exchange approximately \$8.4 million of secured notes issued by Superior into approximately 5 million shares of Superior common stock immediately preceding the combination, at the rate of \$1.70 per share.

In connection with the above-referenced exchange and the above-referenced amended and restated loan and security agreement, DGSE will issue warrants to SIBL and its assignees, each of which can be exercised for a period of seven years after the merger date. The first set of warrants grant the right to purchase 845,634 shares of DGSE common at an exercise price of \$1.89 per share, and the second set of warrants grant the right to purchase 863,000 shares of DGSE common stock at an exercise price equal to \$0.01 per share.

Subject to the approval by the Superior stockholders as provided in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, SIBL, which currently beneficially owns approximately 50.5% of Superior common stock and, after the exchange of its debt as described above, is expected to beneficially own approximately 70.4% of Superior common stock, is expected to act as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and related escrow agreement.

SIBL, DGSE and Dr. L.S. Smith, the chairman and chief executive officer of DGSE, are expected to enter into a corporate governance agreement in connection with the combination, pursuant to which SIBL and Dr. Smith will each have the right to nominate two “independent” directors to DGSE’s seven-member board of directors, and each of Dr. Smith and William H. Oyster, the president and chief operating officer of DGSE and the interim chief executive officer of Superior, will have the right to be nominated to the DGSE board as long as he is an executive officer of DGSE. The corporate governance agreement is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex G.

Directors and officers of Superior will have rights to indemnification against specified liabilities that must be maintained by DGSE and DGSE may be required to maintain directors’ and officers’ liability insurance for Superior directors and officers for four years following the combination.

For more information, see the sections entitled “DGSE Proposal No. 1 and Superior Proposal No. 1 — Interests of Certain Superior Persons in the Combination” beginning on page 53, and “The Combination — Stockholder Agent” beginning on page 71.

Q:

Did any financial advisor provide an opinion to the DGSE board?

A:

DGSE did not engage a financial advisor in connection with the proposed combination.

Q:

Did any financial advisor provide an opinion to the Superior board?

A:

Stenton Leigh Valuation Group, Inc., which we refer to as Stenton Leigh, has rendered its written opinion on December 21, 2006 to the Superior board of directors that, as of such date, and based upon and subject to certain matters stated in its opinion, the merger consideration to be paid by DGSE in the merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to the minority stockholders. The full text of Stenton Leigh’s written opinion, dated December 21, 2006, is attached as Annex K to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Stenton Leigh provided its opinion for the use and benefit of the Superior board of directors in connection with its consideration of the merger. The opinion was not intended to be and did not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder of DGSE or Superior as to how such stockholder should vote with respect to the combination-related proposals.

Q:

What are the material federal income tax consequences of the combination to me?

A:

The merger has been structured to qualify as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Assuming the merger qualifies as a reorganization, Superior stockholders will not recognize gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes upon the exchange of shares of Superior common stock for shares of DGSE common stock. Tax matters are very complicated, and the tax consequences of the merger to a particular stockholder will depend in part on such stockholder’s circumstances. Accordingly, we urge you to consult your own tax advisor for a full understanding of the tax consequences of the merger to you, including the applicability and effect of federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax laws. For more information, see the section entitled “The Combination — Material United States Federal Income Tax

Considerations” beginning on page 55.

Q:

What is the anticipated accounting treatment for the combination?

A:

The combination will be accounted for as a purchase transaction by DGSE for financial reporting and accounting purposes under United States generally accepted accounting principles. After the combination, the results

of operations of Superior will be included in the consolidated financial statements of DGSE. The purchase price, which is equal to the aggregate merger consideration, will be allocated based on the fair values of the Superior assets acquired and the Superior liabilities assumed. These allocations will be made based upon valuations and other studies that have not yet been finalized.

Q:

How may the merger agreement be terminated?

A:

The DGSE and Superior boards of directors may jointly agree to terminate the merger agreement without completing the combination. In addition, either DGSE or Superior (acting through its independent committee) may terminate the merger agreement if any of the following events occurs, provided in most cases that the terminating company is not in material breach of the merger agreement and is not responsible for the occurrence of the event which permits the termination:

.

SIBL declares an event of default under the credit facility with Superior, demands payment of the note, or seizes any collateral, or the forbearance period expires and is not renewed upon request;

.

a governmental entity has issued a final, nonappealable order, decree or ruling or taken any other action permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the combination or other related transaction;

.

the Superior stockholders do not adopt the merger agreement or appoint the stockholder agent; or

.

the company cannot satisfy one of its closing conditions.

DGSE, Superior or SIBL may also terminate the merger agreement if the combination has not occurred on or before March 31, 2007.

For more information regarding termination of the merger agreement, see the section entitled “The Merger Agreement — Termination of the Merger Agreement” on page 73.

Q:

Who is paying the fees and expenses of the combination?

A:

All fees and expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the combination will be paid by the company incurring the fee or expense. However, all of the following third party charges and expenses related to the combination are being shared equally between Superior and DGSE:

.

legal and accounting fees and expenses;

.

all filing fees and related expenses, such as SEC registration statement filing fees, “blue sky” filing fees, Nasdaq listing and other stock exchange filing fees;

.

due diligence expenses payable to third parties;

.

legal expenses related to separate representation of DGSE or Superior officers who are selected to continue as executive officers of DGSE after completion of the combination in connection with new employment agreements to be entered into or review of other agreements related to the combination; and

.

travel expenses incurred by their respective staff.

Superior will also pay Stenton Leigh Valuation Group, Inc. a fee of \$139,500 as consideration for the financial advisory services provided to Superior in connection with the merger.

For more information regarding termination of the merger agreement, see the section entitled “The Merger Agreement — Fees and Expenses” on page 74.

Q:

Are the companies allowed to consider other potential business combination transactions?

A:

Yes. However, DGSE and Superior have agreed to notify each other of inquiries, proposals or offers that constitute alternative transaction proposals. If either party receives an unsolicited alternative transaction proposal that is superior to the combination, that party may engage in negotiations with respect to the superior alternative transaction proposal.

Q:

Should I send in my Superior stock certificates now?

A:

No. After the merger is completed, you will receive written instructions from DGSE or the exchange agent explaining how to exchange your shares of Superior common stock for the merger consideration. You will need to return a completed letter of transmittal, in which you will need to provide, among other items of information, your taxpayer identification number (in the case of individuals, your social security number), together with a completed attached substitute Form W-9. You will also need to send your certificate(s) for your Superior common stock along with the letter.

Q:

When do you expect the combination to be completed?

A:

DGSE and Superior are working to consummate the combination during the first quarter of 2007, promptly following the approval of the merger and reorganization by the stockholders of Superior and DGSE. However, the combination is subject to various closing conditions that could affect the timing of the combination.

Q:

Am I entitled to appraisal or dissenters' rights?

A:

Under Delaware law, Superior stockholders will have the right to dissent from the merger and, in lieu of receiving the merger consideration, obtain payment in cash of the fair value of their shares of Superior common stock as determined by the Delaware Chancery Court. To exercise appraisal rights, you must strictly follow the procedures prescribed by Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. See the section entitled "The Combination — Appraisal and Dissenters' Rights" beginning on page 57. In addition, the full text of the applicable provisions of Delaware law is included as Annex L to this proxy statement/prospectus.

Under Nevada law, DGSE stockholders will not be entitled to appraisal or dissenters' rights under the applicable provisions of the Nevada Private Corporation Act.

Q:

Will the rights of a Superior stockholder change as a result of the merger?

A:

Yes. Through the date of the combination, the rights of DGSE stockholders will continue to be governed by DGSE's articles of incorporation and bylaws, and the rights of Superior stockholders will continue to be governed by Superior's certificate of incorporation and bylaws. Upon completion of the merger, Superior stockholders will become DGSE stockholders and their rights will then be governed by DGSE's articles of incorporation and bylaws. Please read carefully the summary of the material differences between the rights of Superior and DGSE stockholders in the section entitled "Comparison of Stockholders' Rights" beginning on page 93.

Q:

Are there any regulatory consents or approvals that are required to complete the combination?

A:

Neither DGSE or Superior is aware of the need to obtain any regulatory approvals in order to complete the combination other than the declaration by the SEC of the effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-4, of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part, and the registration by coordination or the qualification of the Form S-4 under state securities laws, each of which is expected to be completed successfully.

Q:

Will Superior stockholders be able to trade the DGSE common stock that they receive in the combination?

A:

The shares of DGSE common stock issued in connection with the combination will be freely tradable, unless you are an affiliate of Superior or become an affiliate of DGSE, and are expected to be quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "DGSE". Generally, persons who are deemed to be affiliates (generally directors, officers and 10% or greater stockholders) of Superior must comply with Rule 145 under the Securities Act if they wish to sell or otherwise transfer any of the shares of DGSE common stock they receive in the combination. You will be notified if you are known to be an affiliate of Superior.

DGSE common stock may be delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market upon the completion of the combination. In that event, DGSE will apply to list its common stock on the American Stock Exchange, although no assurances can be provided that the application will be approved. For more information, see the section “Risk Factors” beginning on page 22.

Stockholder Meetings

Q:

What is required to complete the combination?

A:

Both the DGSE and Superior stockholders must approve the combination-related proposals at their respective special meetings. In addition to these stockholder approvals, DGSE and Superior must satisfy or waive numerous other closing conditions set forth in the merger agreement, including the exchange by SIBL of approximately \$8.4 million in Superior debt for Superior common stock. Each of the conditions to the combination may be waived by the company entitled to assert the condition except to the extent the condition must be satisfied in order to comply with applicable law or regulatory requirements. For more information on these closing conditions, see the section entitled “The Merger Agreement — Conditions to Completion of the Combination” beginning on page 72.

Q:

What is the impact of the support agreements on the voting?

A:

Concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement, DGSE, Superior and Dr. L.S. Smith, who holds the power to vote approximately 51.7% of the outstanding shares of DGSE common stock, entered into a support agreement, and DGSE, Superior, and SIBL and other Superior stockholders who together hold approximately 75.6% of the outstanding shares of Superior common stock, entered into a support agreement. Pursuant to these support agreements, the stockholders (solely in their capacity as stockholders) agreed to vote all of their shares of DGSE or Superior common stock in favor of the merger and related transactions, and against any proposal or action that could reasonably be expected to delay, impede or interfere with the approval of the merger or any related transaction. For more information, see the section entitled “The Merger Agreement — Support Agreements” beginning on page 69.

Q:

Are there any DGSE or Superior officers, directors or stockholders already contractually committed to voting in favor of the merger and reorganization?

A:

Yes. Please see the preceding answer.

Q:

Why am I receiving this joint proxy statement/prospectus?

A:

You are receiving this joint proxy statement/prospectus because you have been identified as a stockholder of either DGSE or Superior, and thus you may be entitled to vote at the upcoming special meeting of stockholders of either DGSE or Superior, as applicable. This document serves as both a joint proxy statement of DGSE and Superior, used to solicit proxies for the meetings, and as a prospectus of DGSE, used to offer shares of DGSE common stock to the Superior stockholders pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement. This document contains important information about the combination, the stockholder proposals of DGSE and Superior and the meetings of DGSE and Superior, and you should read it carefully.

Q:

What do I need to do now?

A:

We urge you to read this joint proxy statement/prospectus carefully and then vote your proxy for the relevant proposals. You may vote in person at the DGSE or Superior special meeting or vote by proxy using the applicable enclosed proxy card.

.

To vote in person, attend the special meeting of your company, and you will be provided a ballot when you arrive.

.

To vote by proxy, simply complete, sign and date the enclosed proxy card and return it promptly in the envelope provided. If you return your signed proxy card before the meeting, your shares will be voted as you direct.

Please also see the instructions included with the enclosed proxy card. Regardless of whether you return your proxy card, you may attend the applicable meeting and vote your shares in person. Please note, however, that if your shares are held of record by a broker, bank or other nominee and you wish to vote at the applicable special meeting, you must

obtain from the record holder a proxy issued in your name or you must bring an account statement or other acceptable evidence of ownership of DGSE common stock or Superior common stock, as applicable, as of the close of business on [], 2007, the record date for voting.

Q:

May I change my vote after I have submitted my proxy?

A:

Yes. You may revoke your proxy at any time before your proxy is voted at the applicable meeting (unless you have signed a support agreement with DGSE and Superior to support the merger). You can do this in any of three ways:

First, you can deliver a written, dated notice to the Secretary of DGSE or Superior, as applicable, prior to the date of the applicable special meeting, stating that you would like to revoke your proxy.

Second, you can complete, date and prior to the date of the applicable special meeting submit to the Secretary of DGSE or Superior, as applicable, a new, later-dated proxy.

Third, you can attend the applicable special meeting and vote in person. Your attendance alone will not revoke your proxy.

If your shares are held in “street” name, please see the next question and answer.

Q:

If my shares of common stock are held in “street name” by my broker, will my broker vote my shares for me?

A:

If your shares of DGSE or Superior common stock are held in “street name” (that is, through a bank, broker or other nominee), your broker will vote your shares for you only if you provide instructions to your broker on how to vote your shares. You should follow the directions provided by your broker regarding how to instruct your broker to vote your shares. Your broker cannot vote your shares on these proposals without specific instructions from you. If you hold shares in street name and would like to attend the special meeting and vote in person, you will need to bring an account statement or other acceptable evidence of ownership of DGSE or Superior common stock, as applicable, as of the close of business on [], 2007, the record date for voting. Alternatively, in order to vote, you may contact the person in whose name your shares are registered, obtain a proxy from that person and bring it to the special meeting.

Q:

Who is paying for this proxy solicitation?

A:

DGSE and Superior are jointly conducting this proxy solicitation and will share the cost of soliciting proxies, including the assembly, printing and mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the proxy cards and any additional information furnished to their respective stockholders.

Q:

Who can help answer my questions?

A:

If you have any questions about the combination, the proposals of DGSE or Superior or the special meetings of DGSE or Superior, including the procedures for voting your shares, or if you need additional copies of the joint proxy statement/prospectus or an enclosed proxy, please contact:

If you are a DGSE stockholder:

DGSE Companies, Inc.
2817 Forest Lane
Dallas, Texas 75234
(972) 484-3662
Attn: Investor Relations

If you are a Superior stockholder:

Superior Galleries, Inc.
9478 West Olympic Blvd.
Beverly Hills, California 90212
(800) 421-0754
Attn: Investor Relations

You may also obtain additional information about DGSE and Superior from the documents each company files with the Securities and Exchange Commission or by following the instructions in the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information” on page 155.

DGSE Special Meeting

Q:

What is required of DGSE stockholders to complete the combination?

A:

To complete the combination, DGSE stockholders may need to adopt and approve the merger agreement and approve the reorganization, including the issuance of shares of DGSE common stock in connection with the combination, and will need to approve an amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock by 20,000,000 shares to 30,000,000 total shares.

Q:

How many votes do DGSE stockholders have?

A:

Each holder of record of DGSE common stock on [], 2007, the record date for the DGSE special meeting, will be entitled to one vote for each share of DGSE common stock held of record on that date.

Q:

How does DGSE's board of directors recommend that DGSE stockholders vote?

A:

After careful consideration, DGSE's board of directors unanimously recommends that DGSE stockholders vote FOR Proposal No. 1, to adopt and approve the merger agreement, and to approve the reorganization contemplated thereby, including the issuance of shares of DGSE common stock to Superior stockholders, and the issuance of options and warrants to acquire DGSE common stock, pursuant to the merger agreement; FOR Proposal No. 2, to approve an amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock by 20,000,000 shares, to a total of 30,000,000; and FOR Proposal No. 3, to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals. For a description of the reasons underlying the unanimous recommendations of DGSE's board, see the sections entitled "The Combination — DGSE's Reasons for the Combination" and "The Combination — Other Factors Considered by the DGSE Board", beginning on pages 42 and 44, respectively, the section entitled "DGSE Proposal No. 1" on beginning page 39 and the section entitled "DGSE Proposal No. 2" beginning on page 81.

Q:

What DGSE stockholder approvals are required to approve the DGSE proposals?

A:

Proposal No. 1. If the shares of DGSE common stock continue to be listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market at the time of the closing of the combination, pursuant to the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules, the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of DGSE common stock voting on the proposal will be required to adopt and approve the merger agreement and approve the reorganization, including the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock to be issued to Superior stockholders, and the issuance of options and warrants to acquire DGSE common stock, pursuant to the merger agreement. If the shares of DGSE common stock are not listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market or another applicable national securities exchange at the time of the closing of the combination, no applicable law or regulation will require DGSE stockholder approval for the adoption and approval of the merger agreement or approval of the reorganization or the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock to be issued to Superior stockholders in connection with the combination. Nevertheless, in that case, the board of directors of DGSE would still seek stockholder approval of Proposal No. 1 as a matter of good corporate governance, and if the number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in favor of Proposal No. 1 does not exceed the number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in opposition to Proposal No. 1, the DGSE board of directors would reconsider its decision to approve the merger agreement and the reorganization, including the issuance and reservation for issuance of shares of DGSE common stock in connection with the combination. In either case, abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted towards a quorum, but are not counted for any purpose in determining whether Proposal No. 1 has been approved.

Proposal No. 2. The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of DGSE common stock is required to approve the amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock by 20,000,000 shares, to a total of 30,000,000 shares. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting AGAINST Proposal No. 2.

Proposal No. 3. The affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the shares of DGSE common stock present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting and entitled to vote is required to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of Proposal Nos. 1 and 2. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting AGAINST Proposal No. 3.

In addition, for action to be taken on Proposal No. 1 or Proposal No. 2, a quorum of no less than a majority of outstanding shares of DGSE common stock must be present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting. As of the record date for the special meeting, approximately 54.9 percent of the outstanding shares of DGSE common stock were owned by directors and executive officers of DGSE and their affiliates.

Q:

What happens if I do not vote?

A:

The failure of a DGSE stockholder to vote in person or by proxy will have the effect of voting AGAINST Proposal No. 2 and, if present at the meeting, will have the same effect of voting AGAINST Proposal No. 3. The failure of a DGSE stockholder to vote in person or by proxy will not affect the outcome of DGSE Proposal No. 1 (provided sufficient shares are present in person or represented by proxy to establish quorum) but will reduce the number of votes required to approve that proposal. While Proposals No. 1 and No. 2 are being voted upon separately, each of Proposals No. 1 and 2 may have to be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

Superior Special Meeting

Q:

What is required of Superior stockholders to complete the combination?

A:

To complete the combination, Superior stockholders must adopt and approve the merger agreement, approve the merger and irrevocably appoint and constitute Stanford International Bank Ltd. and its successors as the stockholder agent to act as the Superior stockholders' exclusive agent, attorney-in-fact and representative under the merger agreement and related escrow agreement.

Q:

How many votes do Superior stockholders have?

A:

Each holder of record of Superior common stock on [], 2007, the record date for the Superior special meeting, will be entitled to one vote for each share of Superior common stock held of record on that date.

Q:

How does Superior's board of directors recommend that Superior stockholders vote?

A:

After careful consideration, Superior's board of directors unanimously recommends that Superior stockholders vote FOR Proposal No. 1, to adopt and approve the merger agreement and to approve the merger contemplated thereby; FOR Proposal No. 2, to approve the irrevocable appointment and constitution of Stanford International Bank Ltd., the largest Superior stockholder and Superior's primary lender, as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement; and FOR Proposal No. 3, to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals. For a description of the reasons underlying the unanimous recommendations of Superior's board, see the sections entitled "The Combination — Superior's Reasons for the Combination" and "The Combination — Other Factors Considered by the Superior Board", beginning on pages 43 and 45, respectively, the section entitled "Superior Proposal No. 1" beginning on page 39 and the section entitled "Superior Proposal No. 2" beginning on page 84.

Q:

What Superior stockholder approvals are required to approve the Superior proposals?

A:

Proposal No. 1. The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of Superior voting stock is required to adopt and approve the merger agreement and approve the merger. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting AGAINST Proposal No. 1.

Proposal No. 2. The number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in favor of the proposal must exceed the number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in opposition to the proposal at the special meeting to approve the irrevocable appointment and constitution of Stanford International Bank Ltd. and its successors as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted towards a quorum, but are not counted for any purpose in determining whether Proposal No. 2 has been approved.

Proposal No. 3. The affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the shares of Superior voting stock present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting and entitled to vote is required to adjourn the special meeting,

if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of Proposal Nos. 1 and 2. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting AGAINST Proposal No. 3. In addition, for action to be taken on Proposal No. 1 or Proposal No. 2, a quorum of no less than a majority of outstanding shares of Superior common stock must be present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting.

As of the record date for the special meeting, approximately 5.2 percent of the outstanding Superior voting power was owned by directors and executive officers of Superior and their affiliates (including DGSE) and approximately an additional 50.5 percent of the outstanding Superior voting power was beneficially owned by SIBL.

Q:

What happens if I do not vote?

A:

The failure of a Superior stockholder to vote in person or by proxy will have the effect of voting AGAINST Proposal No. 1 and, if present at the meeting, will have the same effect as voting AGAINST Proposal No. 3. The failure of a Superior stockholder to vote in person or by proxy will not affect the outcome of Superior Proposal No. 2 (provided sufficient shares are present in person or represented by proxy to establish quorum) but will reduce the number of votes required to approve that proposal. While Proposals No. 1 and No. 2 are being voted upon separately, each of Proposals No. 1 and 2 must be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

The Companies

Q:

What is the general business of DGSE?

A:

DGSE (formerly Dallas Gold and Silver Exchange, Inc.) sells jewelry and bullion products to both retail and wholesale customers throughout the United States and makes uncollateralized and collateralized loans to individuals. DGSE's products are marketed through its facilities in Dallas and Carrollton, Texas, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina and through its four internet websites. Through www.DGSE.com, DGSE operates a virtual store and a real-time auction of its jewelry products. Customers and DGSE buy and sell items of jewelry and are free to set their own prices in an interactive market. DGSE also offers customers the ability to buy and sell precious metal assets. Customers have access to DGSE's two-way markets in all of the most popularly traded precious metal products as well as current quotations for precious metals prices on DGSE's other internet website www.USBullionExchange.com. www.FairchildWatches.com (Fairchild International) provides wholesale customers a virtual catalog of DGSE's fine watch inventory. www.CGDEInc.com (Charleston Gold & Diamond Exchange) provides information about the DGSE subsidiary and inventory available to purchase, including find watches, diamonds, rare coins and bullion, and jewelry. Over 7,500 items are available for sale on DGSE's internet sites, including \$10,000,000 in diamonds, consisting of both inventory and consignments.

DGSE's wholly-owned subsidiary, National Jewelry Exchange, Inc., operates a pawn shop in Carrollton, Texas. DGSE has focused the subsidiary's operations on sales and pawn loans of jewelry products.

In January 2005, DGSE began offering unsecured payday loans through its wholly-owned subsidiary American Pay Day Centers, Inc.

In July 2004, DGSE sold the goodwill and trade name of Silverman Consultants, Inc.

DGSE's principal website can be accessed at <http://www.DGSE.com/>. None of the information on any of DGSE's websites forms a part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. DGSE's principal executive office is located at 2817 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234, and its telephone number is (972) 484-3662.

Q:

What is the market for DGSE's common stock?

A:

The common stock of DGSE is traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the ticker symbol "DGSE". On January 8, 2007, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the terms of the proposed combination, the last reported sale price of DGSE's common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market was \$2.68 per share. On [], 2007, the last reported sale price of DGSE's common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market was \$[] per share.

Q:

What is the general business of Superior?

A:

Superior (formerly Tangible Asset Galleries, Inc.) sells rare coins on a retail, wholesale and auction basis. Superior's retail and wholesale operations are conducted in virtually every state in the United States. Superior also provides auction services for customers seeking to sell their own coins. Superior markets its services nationwide through broadcasting and print media and independent sales agents, as well as on the internet through third party websites such as eBay and through its own website at www.SBGH.com. Superior's headquarters is in Beverly Hills, California. Superior's website can be accessed at <http://www.SBGH.com/>. None of the information on the website forms a part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Superior's principal executive office is located at 9478 West Olympic Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California 90212, and its telephone number is (310) 203-9855.

Q:

What is the market for Superior's common stock?

A:

The common stock of Superior is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board, which we refer to as the OTCBB, under the ticker symbol "SPGR.OB". On January 8, 2007, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the terms of the proposed merger, the last reported sale price of Superior's common stock on the OTCBB was \$0.75 per share. On [], 2007, the last reported sale price of Superior's common stock on the OTCBB was \$[] per share.

SUMMARY SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF DGSE

The following selected financial information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the financial statements of DGSE and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

The selected operating data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, and the selected balance sheet data at December 31, 2004 and 2005, that are set forth below are derived from DGSE's audited consolidated financial statements included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-13. The selected operating data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, and the selected balance sheet data at December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, are derived from DGSE's audited consolidated financial statements that are on file with the SEC but have not been included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The following data should be read in conjunction with DGSE's financial statements and related notes thereto and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of DGSE" beginning on page 106.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(amounts in thousands, except per share figures)				
Operating Data:					
Sales	19,134	21,083	25,244	28,386	35,319
Pawn and pay day service fees	120	156	182	256	320
Total revenues	19,254	21,239	25,426	28,642	35,639
Cost of goods sold	14,743	16,239	20,050	22,743	29,118
Gross profit	4,511	5,000	5,376	5,899	6,521
Selling, general & administrative expenses	3,601	3,948	4,054	4,724	5,349
Depreciation & amortization	235	158	160	123	145
	3,836	4,106	4,214	4,847	5,494
Operating Income	675	894	1,162	1,052	1,027
Other income (expense):					
Unrealized loss on investments	(1,635)	—	—	—	—
Other income	3	402	—	24	18
Interest expense	(298)	(263)	(268)	(248)	(291)
Total other income (expense)	(295)	139	(1,903)	(244)	(273)
Income (loss) before income taxes	380	1,033	(741)	828	754
Income tax expense (benefit)	119	327	(334)	228	269
Income (loss) from continuing Operations)	260	706	(407)	600	485
Loss from discontinued operations,					
Net of income taxes	(586)	(277)	(117)	(249)	—
Net income (loss)	(325)	429	(524)	351	485
Earnings (loss) per common share					
Basic					
From continuing operating	.05	.14	(.09)	.12	.10
From discontinued operations	(.12)	(.05)	(.02)	(.05)	—
	(.07)	.09	(.11)	.07	.10
Diluted					
From continuing operating	.05	.14	(.09)	.12	.10

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From discontinued operations	(.12)	(.05)	(.02)	(.05)	—
	(.07)	.09	(.11)	.07	.10
Weighted average number of common shares:					
Basic	4,925	4,914	4,913	4,913	4,913
Diluted	4,925	4,917	4,913	5,135	5,037

(a)

Beginning in fiscal year 2002, DGSE adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, which ceased amortization of certain indefinite lived intangible assets. Amortization expense for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 are stated on the historical accounting method, and are not directly comparable to fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 amounts.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Balance Sheet Data:	(amounts in thousands, except per share figures)				
Inventory	6,297	6,336	6,674	6,791	7,570
Working Capital	1,968	5,055	5,570	6,234	7,073
Long-term debt	764	3,067	2,719	2,749	3,315
Shareholders' equity	4,469	4,752	5,362	5,591	6,071

The following data present unaudited quarterly financial information for each of the eleven quarters beginning with the quarter ended March 31, 2004 and ending on the quarter ended September 30, 2006. The information has been derived from DGSE's unaudited quarterly financial statements, which have been prepared by DGSE on a basis consistent with its audited financial statements appearing elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The financial information set forth below includes all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, that management considers necessary for a fair presentation of the unaudited quarterly results. The following data should be read in conjunction with DGSE's financial statements and related notes thereto and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of DGSE" beginning on page 106.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA

	Fiscal Quarter Ended		
	Mar. 31, 2006	June 30, 2006	Sep. 30, 2006
	(amounts in thousands, except per share data)		
Total revenue	\$ 9,721	\$ 12,546	\$ 9,609
Cost of revenue	8,168	10,760	8,086
Gross profit	1,553	1,786	1,523
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,212	1,262	1,251
Depreciation and amortization	39	40	30
Operating income (loss)	302	484	242
Other income (expense)	(77)	(74)	(79)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax provision	225	410	164
Income tax provision (benefit)	77	139	56
Net income (loss)	\$ 148	\$ 271	\$ 108
Net income (loss) per common share:			
from net income (loss), basic	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.02
from net income (loss), fully diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.02
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	4,913	4,913	4,913
Fully diluted	4,913	5,045	5,056

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA

	Fiscal Quarter Ended				Year Ended
	Mar. 31, 2005	June 30, 2005	Sep. 30, 2005	Dec. 31, 2005	December 31, 2005
	(amounts in thousands, except per share data)				
Total revenue	\$ 6,717	\$ 6,800	\$ 7,215	\$ 14,906	\$ 35,639
Cost of revenue	5,317	5,454	5,838	12,509	29,118
Gross profit	1,400	1,347	1,377	2,397	6,521
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,059	1,105	1,124	2,060	5,349
Depreciation and amortization	43	49	46	7	145
Operating income (loss)	299	192	206	330	1,027
Other income (expense)	(71)	(72)	(68)	62	(273)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax provision	228	120	139	268	754
Income tax provision (benefit)	78	41	47	104	269
Net income (loss)	\$ 151	\$ 79	\$ 92	\$ 164	\$ 485
Net income (loss) per common share:					
from net income (loss), basic	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.10
from net income (loss), fully diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.10
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	4,913	4,913	4,913	4,913	4,913
Fully diluted	5,089	5,069	5,040	5,037	5,037

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA

	Fiscal Quarter Ended				Year Ended
	Mar. 31, 2004	June 30, 2004	Sep. 30, 2004	Dec. 31, 2004	December 31, 2004
	(amounts in thousands, except per share data)				
Total revenue	\$ 6,799	\$ 6,217	\$ 6,308	\$ 9,318	\$ 28,642
Cost of revenue	5,453	4,988	4,973	7,328	22,743
Gross profit	1,346	1,229	1,335	1,990	5,899
Selling, general and administrative expenses	909	897	987	1,907	4,699
Depreciation and amortization	35	37	35	41	148
Operating income (loss)	402	296	312	42	1,052

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Other income (expense)	(72)	(73)	(34)	(45)	(224)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax provision	330	223	278	(3)	828
Income tax provision (benefit)	112	75	95	(55)	228
Loss from discontinued operations	(32)	(46)	(74)	(97)	(249)
Net income (loss)	\$ 186	\$ 101	\$ 110	\$ (45)	\$ 351
Net income (loss) per common share:					
from net income (loss), basic	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.07
from net income (loss), fully diluted	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.07
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	4,913	4,913	4,913	4,913	4,913
Fully diluted	5,137	5,162	5,155	5,135	5,135

SUMMARY SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF SUPERIOR

The following selected financial information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the financial statements of Superior and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

The selected operating data for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and the selected balance sheet data at June 30, 2005 and 2006, that are set forth below are derived from Superior's audited financial statements included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-49. The selected operating data for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2002 and 2003, and the selected balance sheet data at June 30, 2002, 2003 and 2004, are derived from Superior's audited consolidated financial statements that are on file with the SEC but have not been included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The following data should be read in conjunction with Superior's financial statements and related notes thereto and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Superior" beginning on page 133.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA

	Years Ended June 30,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(amounts in thousands, except per share data)				
Total revenue	\$ 18,797	\$ 20,355	\$ 29,997	\$ 39,535	\$ 46,317
Cost of sales	16,092	15,952	23,382	32,027	38,393
Gross profit	2,705	4,403	6,615	7,508	7,924
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,406	6,676	5,959	7,708	9,792
Impairment of goodwill	—	591	—	—	—
Operating income (loss)	(3,701)	(2,864)	656	(200)	(1,868)
Other income (expense)	(1,174)	(614)	(92)	(415)	(669)
Extraordinary gain from extinguished debt	—	—	—	—	50
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax provision	(4,875)	(3,478)	564	(615)	(2,487)
Income tax provision (benefit)	(8)	13	12	1	2
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(4,867)	(3,491)	552	(616)	(2,489)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(3,038)	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$ (7,905)	\$ (3,491)	\$ 552	\$ (616)	\$ (2,489)
Calculation of net income (loss) per share					
Net income (loss)	\$ (7,905)	\$ (3,491)	\$ 552	\$ (616)	\$ (2,489)
Preferred stock accretion	(44)	(67)	(50)	—	—
Preferred stock dividends	(62)	(429)	(37)	—	—
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ (8,011)	\$ (3,987)	\$ 465	\$ (616)	\$ (2,489)
Net income (loss) per common share:(1)					

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from continuing operations	\$ (2.50)	\$ (1.75)	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.52)
from discontinued operations	(1.53)	—	—	—	—
from net income (loss), basic	\$ (4.03)	\$ (1.75)	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.52)
from net income (loss), fully diluted	\$ (4.03)	\$ (1.75)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.52)
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	1,988	2,278	4,370	4,627	4,817
Fully diluted	1,988	2,278	8,098	4,627	4,817

(1)

Per share data and weighted average shares outstanding have been retroactively adjusted for a twenty-for-one reverse stock split, which was effectuated on June 30, 2003

BALANCE SHEET DATA

	June 30,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(amounts in thousands)				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33	\$ 689	\$ 447	\$ 417	\$ 4,770
Current assets	5,918	9,597	16,719	19,395	19,410
Total assets	\$ 7,221	\$ 9,827	\$ 16,865	\$ 19,615	\$ 19,794
Current liabilities	\$ 5,528	\$ 9,955	\$ 17,004	\$ 17,879	\$ 20,319
Long-term liabilities	1,007	807	944	400	300
Shareholders' equity (deficit)	(585)	(1,572)	(1,083)	1,336	(825)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 7,221	\$ 9,827	\$ 16,865	\$ 19,615	\$ 19,794

The following data present unaudited quarterly financial information for each of the ten quarters beginning with September 30, 2004 and ending on December 31, 2006. The information has been derived from Superior's unaudited quarterly financial statements, which have been prepared by Superior on a basis consistent with its audited financial statements appearing elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The financial information set forth below includes all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, that management considers necessary for a fair presentation of the unaudited quarterly results. The following data should be read in conjunction with Superior's financial statements and related notes thereto and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Superior" beginning on page 133.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA

	Fiscal Quarter Ended	
	Sept. 30, 2006	Dec. 31, 2006
Total revenue	\$ 11,653	\$ 5,805
Cost of revenue	9,342	4,609
Gross profit	2,311	1,196
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,301	2,505
Operating income (loss)	10	(1,309)
Other income (expense)	(114)	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax provision	(104)	(182)
Income tax provision (benefit)	1	1
Extraordinary Gain	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$ (105)	\$ (1,492)
Net income (loss) per common share:		
from net income (loss), basic	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.31)
from net income (loss), fully diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.31)

Weighted average shares outstanding:

Basic	4,820	4,808
Fully diluted	4,820	4,808

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA

	Fiscal Quarter Ended				Year
	Sept. 30, 2005	Dec. 31, 2005	March 31, 2006	June 30, 2006	Ended June 30, 2006
	(amounts in thousands, except per share data)				
Total revenue	\$ 11,653	\$ 9,626	\$ 15,067	\$ 9,972	\$ 46,317
Cost of revenue	9,342	8,440	12,085	8,527	38,393
Gross profit	2,311	1,186	2,982	1,445	7,924
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,301	2,166	2,404	2,921	9,792
Operating income (loss)	10	(980)	578	(1,476)	(1,868)
Other income (expense)	(114)	(137)	(177)	(240)	(669)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax provision	(104)	(1,117)	401	(1,716)	(2,537)
Income tax provision (benefit)	1	—	—	1	2
Extraordinary Gain	—	—	50	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$ (105)	\$ (1,117)	\$ 451	\$ (1,717)	\$ (2,489)
Net income (loss) per common share:					
from net income (loss), basic	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.36)	\$ (0.52)
from net income (loss), fully diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.36)	\$ (0.52)
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,808	4,817
Fully diluted	4,820	4,820	8,977	4,808	4,817

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA

	Fiscal Quarter Ended				Year
	Sept. 30, 2004	Dec. 31, 2004	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2005	Ended June 30, 2006
	(amounts in thousands, except per share data)				
Total revenue	\$ 9,269	\$ 8,403	\$ 11,658	\$ 10,205	\$ 39,535
Cost of sales	7,215	6,787	9,661	8,364	32,027
Gross profit	2,054	1,616	1,997	1,841	7,508
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,854	1,642	2,098	2,114	7,708

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Operating income (loss)	200	(26)	(101)	(273)	(200)
Other income (expense)	(74)	(104)	(102)	(135)	(415)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax provision	126	(130)	(203)	(408)	(615)
Income tax provision (benefit)	1	—	—	—	1
Net income (loss)	\$ 125	\$ (130)	\$ (203)	\$ (408)	\$ (616)
Net income (loss) per common share:					
from net income (loss), basic	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.13)
from net income (loss), fully diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.13)
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	4,497	4,510	4,685	4,743	4,627
Fully diluted	8,170	4,510	4,685	4,743	4,627

**SUMMARY SELECTED UNAUDITED *PRO FORMA* CONDENSED COMBINED
FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following table shows information about DGSE's financial condition and results of operations, including per share data and financial ratios, on a *pro forma* basis after giving effect to a January 1, 2005 business combination of DGSE and Superior and related transactions. This information is called the *pro forma* financial information in this document. The table sets forth the information as if the combination and related transactions had become effective on September 30, 2006 (using currently available fair value information), with respect to balance sheet data, and January 1, 2005, with respect to statement of operations data. This unaudited *pro forma* financial information assumes that the combination will be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and represents a current estimate based on available information of the combined company's results of operations. The unaudited *pro forma* financial information includes adjustments to record the assets and liabilities of Superior at their estimated fair values and is subject to further adjustment as additional information becomes available and as additional analyses are performed. The merger agreement was announced on January 9, 2007. Pursuant to the combination, Superior will merge with a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE and DGSE will acquire all of the outstanding shares of Superior. Superior stockholders will be entitled to receive 0.2731 shares of DGSE common stock for every share of Superior common stock they own at the effective time of the combination, subject to an escrow arrangement described herein. This table should be read together with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the historical financial statements, including the notes thereto, of DGSE and Superior included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-1, and the more detailed unaudited *pro forma* condensed combined financial information, including the notes thereto, appearing in the section entitled "Unaudited *Pro forma* Condensed Combined Financial Information" beginning on page 87.

The unaudited *pro forma* financial information, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of the combined company under one set of assumptions, does not reflect the impact of possible revenue enhancements, expense efficiencies, asset dispositions and share repurchases, among other factors that may result as a consequence of the combination and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. It also does not necessarily reflect what the historical results of the combined company would have been had the companies been combined during these periods.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet Data

	As of September 30, 2006
	(in thousands)
Total Assets	\$ 31,154
Total Liabilities	\$ 12,995
Shareholders' Equity	\$ 18,159

Pro Forma Statement of Operations Data

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Revenues	\$ 18,169	\$ 78,781
Net (loss) income	\$ (269)	\$ 252
Net (loss) income Per Share:		
Basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.03

Diluted \$ (0.03) \$ 0.03

Comparative Per Share Data

The following table sets forth certain historical per share data of DGSE and Superior and per share data on an unaudited *pro forma* combined basis after giving effect to the combination. This table should be read together with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the historical financial statements, including the notes thereto, of DGSE and Superior included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-1, and the more detailed unaudited

pro forma condensed combined financial information, including the notes thereto, appearing in the section entitled “Unaudited *Pro forma* Condensed Combined Financial Information” beginning on page 87:

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005
DGSE Historical Per Share Data:		
Net Income (in thousands)	\$ 108	\$ 485
Basic(a)	0.02	0.10
Diluted(b)	0.02	0.10
Book value(c)	1.31	1.21
Superior Historical Per Share Data:		
Net Income (in thousands)	\$ (939)	\$ (1,834)
Basic(a)	(0.20)	(0.38)
Diluted(b)	(0.20)	(0.38)
Book value(c)	(0.35)	0.05
<i>Pro Forma</i> Combined Company Per Share Data:		
Net (Loss) Income (in thousands)	\$ (269)	\$ 253
Basic(d)	(0.03)	0.03
Diluted(d)	(0.03)	0.03
Book value(e)	1.85	1.99

(a)

Based on weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for DGSE and Superior for such period, respectively.

(b)

Based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding plus the potential dilution that would occur if interests in securities (options and other convertible securities) were exercised and converted into common stock of DGSE or Superior for such period.

(c)

Computed by dividing shareholders' equity by the weighted average number of shares of common stock at the end of such period plus the weighted average dilutive effect of interests in securities (options and other convertible securities).

(d)

Based on the *pro forma* combined net income presented in the section entitled “Unaudited *Pro forma* Condensed Combined Financial Information” beginning on page 87 of this joint proxy statement/prospectus which gives effect to the combination under the purchase method of accounting.

(e)

Computed by dividing shareholders' equity by the weighted average number of outstanding shares of DGSE common stock at the end of such period, adjusted to include the estimated number of shares of DGSE common stock to be issued in the combination plus the weighted average dilutive effect of interests in securities (options and other convertible securities) at the end of such period.

SUMMARY COMPARATIVE PER SHARE MARKET PRICE DATA

DGSE common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the ticker symbol "DGSE". Superior common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the ticker symbol "SPGR.OB".

The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices per share of DGSE common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Capital Market on January 8, 2006, the last completed trading day prior to the announcement of the combination, and on [], 2007, the last full trading day for which high and low sales prices were available as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. These equivalent high and low sales prices per share of Superior reflect the fluctuating value of DGSE common stock that Superior stockholders would receive in the combination in exchange for each share of Superior common stock if the combination had been completed on either of those dates, applying the exchange ratio.

	DGSE Common Stock		Superior Equivalent Price Per Share	
	High	Low	High	Low
January 8, 2007	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.71	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.74
[], 2007	\$ []	\$ []	\$ []	\$ []

The above table shows only historical comparisons. These comparisons may not provide meaningful information to DGSE and Superior stockholders in determining whether to approve the combination-related proposals described within this joint proxy statement/prospectus. DGSE and Superior stockholders are urged to obtain current market quotations for DGSE common stock and to review carefully the other information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 155.

Dividend Information (DGSE and Superior)

Neither DGSE nor Superior has ever declared or paid any cash dividends on its capital stock. Both DGSE and Superior currently intend to retain any earnings for use in their respective businesses and neither anticipates paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

RISK FACTORS

The combination involves a high degree of risk. By voting in favor of the merger, Superior stockholders will be choosing to invest in DGSE common stock. In addition to the risks described in DGSE's reports on Forms 10-K and 10-Q filed with the SEC, you should carefully consider the risks described below relating to the combination and the risks to the combined company's business after the combination. You should also consider the other information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Please refer to the section of the joint proxy statement/prospectus entitled "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 155. If any of these risks materializes, the business, financial condition or results of operations of DGSE may be seriously harmed. In such case, the market price of DGSE common stock may decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to the Combination

If DGSE and Superior fail to effectively integrate their operations, the combined company may not realize the potential benefits of the combination.

The integration of DGSE and Superior will be a time-consuming and expensive process and may disrupt the combined company's operations if it is not completed in a timely and efficient manner. If this integration effort is not successful, the combined company's results of operations could be harmed, employee morale could decline, key employees could leave, customers could choose not to place new orders and the combined company could have difficulty complying with regulatory requirements. In addition, the combined company may not achieve anticipated synergies or other benefits of the combination. Following the combination, DGSE and Superior must operate as a combined organization utilizing common information and communication systems, operating procedures, financial controls and human resources practices. The combined company may encounter the following difficulties, costs and delays involved in integrating their operations:

- failure to manage relationships with customers and other important constituents successfully;
- failure of customers to accept new services or to continue using the products and services of the combined company;
- difficulties in successfully integrating the management teams and employees of DGSE and Superior;
- challenges encountered in managing larger, more geographically dispersed operations;
- the loss of key employees;
- diversion of the attention of management from other ongoing business concerns;
- potential incompatibilities of technologies and systems;
- potential difficulties integrating and harmonizing financial reporting systems; and
- potential incompatibility of business cultures.

If the combined company's operations after the combination do not meet the expectations of existing customers of DGSE or Superior, then these customers may cease doing business with the combined company altogether, which would harm the results of operations and financial condition of the combined company.

If the anticipated benefits of the combination are not realized or do not meet the expectations of financial or industry analysts, the market price of DGSE common stock may decline after the combination. The market price of DGSE common stock may decline as a result of the combination if:

- the integration of DGSE and Superior is unsuccessful;
- the combined company does not achieve the expected benefits of the combination as quickly as anticipated or the costs of or operational difficulties arising from the combination are greater than anticipated;
-

the combined company's financial results after the combination are not consistent with the expectations of financial or industry analysts;

- the anticipated operating and product synergies of the combination are not realized; or
- the combined company experiences the loss of significant customers or employees as a result of the combination.
Failure to complete the combination could adversely affect the future business and operations of DGSE and Superior as well as the market price of DGSE and Superior common stock.
The combination is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of numerous closing conditions, including the approval of the merger and reorganization by both Superior and DGSE stockholders, and may not be successfully completed. In the event that the combination is not completed, Superior may be subject to a number of risks, including:
 - SIBL may foreclose on its loans to Superior, which could force Superior into bankruptcy and could result in SIBL owning all of the assets of Superior.
 - Superior could have difficulty attracting new customers or maintaining current customers because of its difficult financial situation.
 - Superior could lose its current management team, which is being provided by DGSE pursuant to the management agreement.
In the event that the combination is not completed, both DGSE and Superior may be subject to a number of risks, including:
 - The price of DGSE's and Superior's common stock may decline to the extent that the current market price of the respective companies' common stock reflects a market assumption that the combination will be completed.
 - DGSE and Superior could suffer the loss of customers, revenues and employees due to uncertainties resulting from the uncompleted combination.
 - DGSE's and Superior's costs related to the proposed combination, such as legal, accounting and advisory fees, must be paid even if the combination is not completed, and these costs would reduce each company's reported earnings or increase reported loss, for the period when it was determined that the combination would not be consummated.
Completion of the combination may result in DGSE being delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market.
The completion of the combination may result in DGSE being delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market. Under Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4340(a), an issuer must apply for initial inclusion following a transaction in which the issuer combines with a non-Nasdaq entity if the combination results in a change of control of the issuer and potentially allows the non-Nasdaq entity to obtain a Nasdaq listing. Superior is a non-Nasdaq entity and DGSE does not currently, and may not at the time of the combination, satisfy the initial listing requirements of the Nasdaq Capital Market. Accordingly, if Nasdaq determines that the combination will result in a "change of control" of DGSE for purposes of its Rule 4340(a), Nasdaq may initiate proceedings to delist DGSE from the Nasdaq Capital Market. In this case, DGSE may seek to be listed on the American Stock Exchange, though it does not currently, and there can be no assurances that it will at the time of the combination, satisfy the initial listing requirements of the American Stock Exchange.
Completion of the combination may result in dilution of future earnings per share to the stockholders of DGSE.
The completion of the combination may not result in improved earnings per share of DGSE or a financial condition superior to that which would have been achieved by either DGSE or Superior on a stand-alone basis. The combination could fail to produce the benefits that the companies anticipate, or could have other adverse effects that the companies currently do not foresee. In addition, some of the assumptions that either company has made, such as the achievement of operating synergies, may not be realized. In this event, the combination could result in a reduction of earnings per share of DGSE as compared to the earnings per share that would have been achieved by DGSE or Superior if the combination had not occurred.

The costs associated with the combination are difficult to estimate, may be higher than expected and may harm the financial results of the combined company.

DGSE and Superior estimate that they will incur aggregate direct transaction costs of approximately \$400,000 each associated with the combination, and additional costs associated with consolidation and integration of operations, which cannot be estimated accurately at this time. If the total costs of the combination exceed estimates or the benefits of the combination do not exceed the total costs of the combination, the financial results of the combined company could be adversely affected.

The businesses of DGSE and Superior could suffer due to the announcement and closing of the combination.

The announcement and closing of the combination may have a negative impact on DGSE's or Superior's ability to sell their respective products and services, attract and retain key management, technical, sales or other personnel, maintain and attract new customers and maintain strategic relationships with third parties. For example, DGSE and Superior may experience deferral, cancellations or a decline in the size or rate of orders for their respective products or services or a deterioration in their respective customer or business partner relationships. Any such events could harm the operating results and financial condition of the combined company following the combination.

DGSE executive officers and directors have interests that are different from, or in addition to, those of DGSE stockholders generally.

The executive officers and directors of DGSE in some cases have interests in the combination that are different from, or are in addition to, those of DGSE stockholders generally. The receipt of compensation or other benefits in connection with the combination, including employment agreements, may influence these officers and directors in making their recommendation that you vote in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement. You should be aware of these interests when you consider the DGSE board's recommendation that you vote in favor of adoption of the merger agreement. See the sections entitled "Proposal No. 1 — Interests of Certain DGSE Persons in the Combination" beginning on page 52 and "Post-Combination Employment Agreements" beginning on page 75.

Superior executive officers and directors have interests that are different from, or in addition to, those of Superior stockholders generally.

The executive officers and directors of Superior in some cases have interests in the combination that are different from, or are in addition to, those of Superior stockholders generally. The receipt of compensation or other benefits in the combination, including independent contractor agreements, and the provision and continuation of indemnification and insurance arrangements for current directors of Superior following completion of the combination may influence these directors in making their recommendation that you vote in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement. You should be aware of these interests when you consider the Superior board's recommendation that you vote in favor of adoption of the merger agreement. See the section entitled "The Combination — Interests of Certain Superior Persons in the Combination" below beginning on page 53.

Risks Related to the Combined Company After the Combination

To facilitate a reading of the risks that we believe will apply to DGSE and Superior as a combined company following completion of the combination, in referring to "we", "us" and other first person declarations in these risk factors, we are referring to the combined company as it would exist following the combination.

Changes in customer demand for our products and services could result in a significant decrease in revenues.

Although our customer base commonly uses our products and services, our failure to meet changing demands of our customers could result in a significant decrease in our revenues.

Changes in governmental rules and regulations applicable to the specialty financial services industry could have a negative impact on our lending activities.

Our lending is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and licensing requirements under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations. New laws and regulations could be enacted that could have a negative impact on our lending activities.

Fluctuations in our inventory turnover and sales.

We regularly experience fluctuations in our inventory balances, inventory turnover and sales margins, yields on loan portfolios and pawn redemption rates. Changes in any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our profitability and ability to achieve our planned results.

Changes in our liquidity and capital requirements could limit our ability to achieve our plans.

We require continued access to capital, and a significant reduction in cash flows from operations or the availability of credit could materially and adversely affect our ability to achieve our planned growth and operating results. Similarly, if actual costs to build new stores significantly exceeds planned costs, our ability to build new stores or to operate new stores profitably could be materially restricted. The DGSE credit agreement also limits the allowable amount of capital expenditures in any given fiscal year, which could limit our ability to build new stores.

Changes in competition from various sources could have a material adverse impact on our ability to achieve our plans.

We encounter significant competition in connection with our retail and lending operations from other pawnshops, cash advance companies and other forms of financial institutions and other retailers, many of which have significantly greater financial resources than us. Significant increases in these competitive influences could adversely affect our operations through a decrease in the number or quality of payday loans and pawn loans or our ability to liquidate forfeited collateral at acceptable margins.

In the coins and other collectibles business, we will compete with a number of comparably sized and smaller firms, as well as a number of larger firms throughout the United States. Our primary competitors are Heritage Auction Galleries, a large scale coin dealer and auctioneer, and American Numismatic Rarities, a comparably-sized coin auctioneer. Many of our competitors have the ability to attract customers as a result of their reputation and the quality collectibles they obtain through their industry connections. Additionally, other reputable companies that sell or auction rare coins and other collectibles may decide to enter our markets to compete with us. These companies have greater name recognition and have greater financial and marketing resources than we do. If these auction companies are successful in entering the specialized market for premium collectibles in which we participate or if dealers and sellers participate less in our auctions, we may attract fewer buyers and our revenue could decrease.

Our earnings could be negatively impacted by an unfavorable outcome of litigation, regulatory actions, or labor and employment matters.

A failure in our information systems could prevent us from effectively managing and controlling our business or serving our customers.

We rely on our information systems to manage and operate our stores and business. Each store is part of an information network that permits us to maintain adequate cash inventory, reconcile cash balances daily and report revenues and expenses timely. Any disruption in the availability of our information systems could adversely affect our operation, the ability to serve our customers and our results of operations.

A failure of our internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures, or our inability to comply with the requirements of section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in a timely fashion could have a material adverse impact on us and our investors' confidence in our reported financial information.

Effective internal controls and disclosure controls and processes are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and to detect and prevent fraud. We are currently performing the system and process evaluation required to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This evaluation may conclude that enhancements, modifications or changes to our controls are necessary. Completing this evaluation, performing testing and implementing any required remedial changes will require significant expenditures and management attention. We cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and remediation actions or the impact of these on our operations. We cannot be certain that significant deficiencies or material weaknesses will not be identified, or that remediation efforts will be timely to allow us to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. If we are unable to comply

with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information.

Changes in general economic conditions could negatively affect loan performance and demand for our products and services.

A sustained deterioration in the economic environment could adversely affect our operations by reducing consumer demand for the products we sell.

Interest rate fluctuations could increase our interest expense.

Although the U.S. Federal Reserve halted a sustained period of regular interest rate hikes in August 2006, interest rates could continue to rise which would, in turn, increase our cost of borrowing.

Our success depends on our ability to attract, retain and motivate management and other skilled employees.

Our future success and growth depend on the continued services of our key management and employees. The loss of the services of any of these individuals or any other key employee or contractor could materially affect our business.

Our future success also depends on our ability to identify, attract and retain additional qualified personnel.

Competition for employees in our industry is intense and we may not be successful in attracting or retaining them.

There are a limited number of people with knowledge of, and experience in, our industry. We do not have employment agreements with many of our key employees. We do not maintain life insurance policies on many of our employees. Our loss of key personnel, especially without advance notice, or our inability to hire or retain qualified personnel, could have a material adverse effect on sales and our ability to maintain our technological edge. We cannot guarantee that we will continue to retain our key management and skilled personnel, or that we will be able to attract, assimilate and retain other highly qualified personnel in the future.

Superior has a history of losses and may incur future losses.

Superior recorded a net loss of \$2,489,000 for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 and a net loss of \$616,000 for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. Superior recorded net income of \$552,000 for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 and has incurred losses in prior fiscal years since July 1999. We cannot be certain that following the combination, Superior will become profitable as a subsidiary of DGSE. If Superior does not become profitable and sustain profitability, the market price of our common stock may decline.

The voting power in our company is substantially controlled by a small number of stockholders, which may, among other things, delay or frustrate the removal of incumbent directors or a takeover attempt, even if such events may be beneficial to our stockholders.

Stanford International Bank Ltd. and Dr. L.S. Smith will collectively have the power to vote approximately 58% of our voting securities, and beneficially own approximately 57% of our voting securities on a fully-diluted basis, upon consummation of the combination. Consequently, these two stockholders may have sufficient voting power to control the outcome of virtually all corporate matters submitted to the vote of our common stockholders. Those matters could include the election of directors, changes in the size and composition of the board of directors, mergers and other business combinations involving DGSE, or the liquidation of DGSE. In addition, SIBL and Dr. Smith are expected to enter into a corporate governance agreement with DGSE in connection with the combination, which entitles SIBL and Dr. Smith to each nominate two "independent" directors to the DGSE board and entitles Dr. Smith, our chairman and chief executive officer, and William H. Oyster, our president and chief operating officer, to be nominated to the DGSE board for so long as he remains an executive officer of DGSE. Through this control of company nominations to the board of directors and through their voting power, SIBL and Dr. Smith are able to exercise substantial control over certain decisions, including decisions regarding the qualification and appointment of officers, dividend policy, access to capital (including borrowing from third-party lenders and the issuance of additional equity securities), and our acquisition or disposition of assets. Also, the concentration of voting power in the hands of SIBL and Dr. Smith could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company, even if the change in control would benefit our other stockholders, and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We could be subject to sales taxes, interest and penalties on interstate sales for which we have not collected taxes.

Superior has not collected California sales tax on mail-order sales to out-of-state customers, nor has it collected use tax on its interstate mail order sales. We believe that our sales to interstate customers are generally tax-exempt due to varying state exemptions relative to the definitions of being engaged in business in particular states and the lack of current Internet taxation. While we have not been contacted by any state authorities seeking to enforce sales or use tax regulations, we cannot assure you that we will not be contacted by authorities in the future with inquiries concerning our compliance with current statutes, nor can we assure you that future statutes will not be enacted that affect the sales and use tax aspects of our business.

We may incur losses as a result of accumulating inventory.

In addition to auctioning rare coins on consignment, a substantial portion of the rare coins that Superior sells comes from its own inventory. Superior purchases these rare coins from dealers and collectors and assumes the inventory and price risks of these items until they are sold. If Superior is unable to resell the rare coins that it purchases when it wants or needs to, or at prices sufficient to generate a profit from their resale, or if the market value of the inventory of purchased rare coins were to decline, our revenue would likely decline.

If we experience an increase in the rescission of sales, our revenue and profitability could decrease.

Our operating results could suffer if we experience a significant increase in the number of sales that are rescinded due to questions about title, provenance or authenticity of an item. Superior warrants the title, provenance and authenticity of each item that it sells at auction. A buyer who believes that any of these characteristics is in doubt must notify Superior in writing within a certain number of days after the date of sale of the property. If Superior cannot substantiate the questioned characteristics, the buyer may rescind the purchase and Superior will refund the price paid at auction to the buyer. When a purchase is rescinded, the seller is required to refund the item's sale price less sellers' commissions and other sellers' fees.

Our planned expansion and enhancement of our website and Internet operations may not result in increased profitability.

The satisfactory performance, reliability and availability of our website and network infrastructure are and will be critical to our reputation and our ability to attract and retain customers and technical personnel and to maintain adequate customer service levels. Any system interruptions or reduced performance of our website could materially adversely affect our reputation and our ability to attract new customers and technical personnel. We are in the process of development and/or enhancement of several portions of our websites that will offer content and auctions for rare coins that may have a lower average selling price than many of the rare coins in the markets we currently serve, and in the future we plan to integrate various of our websites. Continued development of our websites will require significant resources and expense. If the planned expansion of our websites does not result in increased revenue, we may experience decreased profitability.

Our website may be vulnerable to security breaches and similar threats which could result in our liability for damages and harm to our reputation.

Despite the implementation of network security measures, our websites are vulnerable to computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptive problems caused by Internet users. These occurrences could result in our liability for damages, and our reputation could suffer. The circumvention of our security measures may result in the misappropriation of customer or other confidential information. Any such security breach could lead to interruptions and delays and the cessation of service to our customers and could result in a decline in revenue and income.

Changes to financial accounting standards and new exchange rules could make it more expensive to issue stock options to employees, which would increase compensation costs and may cause us to change our business practices.

We prepare our financial statements to conform with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, in the United States. These accounting principles are subject to interpretation by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC and various other bodies. A change in those policies could have a significant effect on our reported results and may affect our reporting of transactions completed before a change is announced.

For example, we have used stock options and other long-term equity incentives as a fundamental component of our employee compensation packages. We believe that stock options and other long-term equity incentives directly motivate our employees to maximize long-term stockholder value and, through the use of vesting, encourage employees to remain with our company. Several regulatory agencies and entities are considering regulatory changes that could make it more difficult or expensive for us to grant stock options to employees. For example, the Financial Accounting Standards Board has issued SFAS 123R that will require us to record a charge to earnings for employee stock option grants. As a result of these changes, we may incur increased compensation costs, change our equity compensation strategy or find it difficult to attract, retain and motivate employees, each of which could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We are subject to new corporate governance and internal control reporting requirements, and our costs related to compliance with, or our failure to comply with existing and future requirements could adversely affect our business.

We face new corporate governance requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules and regulations subsequently adopted by the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and the Nasdaq Capital Market. These laws, rules and regulations continue to evolve and may become increasingly stringent in the future. In particular, we will be required to include management and independent registered public accounting firm reports on internal controls as part of our annual report for the year ending December 31, 2007 pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We are in the process of evaluating our control structure to help ensure that we will be able to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We cannot assure you that we will be able to fully comply with these laws, rules and regulations that address corporate governance, internal control reporting and similar matters. Failure to comply with these laws, rules and regulations could materially adversely affect our reputation, financial condition and the value and liquidity of our securities.

In addition, DGSE is currently eligible (and has elected) to be a “controlled company” for purposes of the corporate governance provisions of the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules. As a result, DGSE does not currently have a nominating or compensation committee of its board of directors, or any committee performing similar functions. Upon the consummation of the combination, DGSE may no longer be eligible to be a “controlled company” under applicable rules, and, if not, will need to phase in independent nomination and compensation committees.

The revolving credit facilities with Stanford International Bank Ltd. and Texas Capital Bank, N.A. is each collateralized by a general security interest in Superior’s and DGSE’s assets, respectively. If either company were to default under the terms of its credit facility, the lender would have the right to foreclose on our assets.

In December 2005, DGSE entered into a revolving credit facility with Texas Capital Bank, N.A., which currently permits borrowings up to a maximum principal amount of \$4 million. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility are collateralized by a general security interest in substantially all of DGSE’s assets. As of December 31, 2006, \$3.785 million was outstanding under the revolving credit facility. If DGSE were to default under the terms and conditions of the revolving credit facility, Texas Capital Bank would have the right to accelerate any indebtedness outstanding and foreclose on our assets in order to satisfy our indebtedness. Such a foreclosure could have a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, results of operations and financial position.

In October 2003, Superior entered into a revolving credit facility with Stanford Financial Group Company, which we refer to as SFG, which has assigned the facility to SIBL. The facility currently permits borrowings up to a maximum principal amount of \$19.89 million, and will be reduced to \$11.5 million in connection with the closing of the combination (after the exchange of approximately \$8.4 million of outstanding debt into shares of Superior common stock). Borrowings under the revolving credit facility are collateralized by a general security interest in substantially all of Superior’s assets. As of December 31, 2006, \$10.85 million was outstanding under the revolving credit facility; however, in connection with the combination, it is expected that \$8.4 million of that debt will be exchanged for Superior common stock and up to \$6 million of the credit facility will be made available to DGSE. If Superior were to default under the terms and conditions of the revolving credit facility, SIBL would have the right to accelerate any indebtedness outstanding and foreclose on Superior’s assets, and, subject to intercreditor arrangements with Texas Capital Bank, DGSE’s assets, in order to satisfy Superior’s indebtedness. Such a foreclosure could have a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, results of operations and financial position.

DGSE has not paid dividends on its common stock in the past and does not anticipate paying dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future.

DGSE has not paid common stock dividends since its inception and does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. Our current business plan provides for the reinvestment of earnings in an effort to complete development of our technologies and products, with the goal of increasing sales and long-term profitability and value. In addition, our revolving credit facility with Texas Capital Bank currently restricts, and any other credit or borrowing arrangements that we may enter into may in the future restrict or limit, our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The SEC encourages companies to disclose forward-looking information so that investors can better understand a company's future prospects and make informed investment decisions. This joint proxy statement/prospectus contains such "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "project," "seek," "will" and words and phrases of similar substance used in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance, or expected strategic benefits, advantages and other effects of the combination or any statements about Superior's business or operating results identify forward-looking statements. In particular, statements that involve risks and uncertainties regarding the expected strategic benefits, objectives, advantages, expectations and intentions and other effects of the combination described in sections such as "The Combination — DGSE Reasons for the Combination", "The Combination — Superior Reasons for the Combination", "The Combination — Other Factors Considered by the DGSE Board" and "The Combination — Other Factors Considered by the Superior Board", on pages 42, 43, 44 and 45, respectively, and elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus are forward-looking statements. In addition, some statements concerning DGSE's or Superior's business, revenues, revenue mix, gross margin, operating expense levels, financial outlook, commitments under existing leases, sales and marketing initiatives and competition, such as the following, are forward-looking statements:

- projections of revenues, synergies and other financial items;
- statements of strategies and objectives for future operations;
- expectations regarding the completion of the combination;
- statements regarding integration plans;
- statements concerning proposed products or services;
- statements regarding future economic conditions, performance or business prospects;
- statements regarding competitors or competitive actions; and
- statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing.

All forward-looking statements are present expectations of future events and are subject to a number of factors and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The risks related to the combination and to the combined businesses after the combination discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 22 of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Such risks include, among others: the competitive environment and competitive responses to the combination; whether the combined company can successfully develop new products and the degree to which these products will gain market acceptance; whether anticipated cost and product synergies can be achieved; whether the integration of DGSE and Superior will be more difficult and costly than expected; uncertainties as to the timing of the combination; approval of the proposals described herein by the respective stockholders of DGSE and Superior; and the satisfaction of other closing conditions

to the combination. Neither DGSE nor Superior makes any representation as to whether any projected or estimated information or results contained in any forward-looking statements will be obtained or achieved. Stockholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the date of the documents incorporated by reference in

this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Neither DGSE nor Superior is under any obligation, and each expressly disclaims any obligation, to update or alter any forward-looking statements after the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

For additional information about factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements, please see the section entitled “Risk Factors”, beginning on page 22, and the annual reports on Form 10-K and the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q that DGSE and Superior have filed with the SEC.

Please see the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information” on page 155.

SPECIAL MEETING OF DGSE STOCKHOLDERS

DGSE is furnishing this joint proxy statement/prospectus to you in order to provide you with important information regarding the matters to be considered at the special meeting of DGSE stockholders and at any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting. DGSE first mailed this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the accompanying form of proxy to its stockholders on or about [], 2007.

Date, Time and Place of the Special Meeting

DGSE will hold a special meeting of its stockholders at DGSE's executive offices at 2817 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234, on [], [], 2007, at [] AM Central Time.

Matters to be Considered at the Special Meeting

At the special meeting, stockholders of DGSE will be asked to consider and vote upon the following proposals:

1.

Proposal No. 1. To adopt and approve the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the merger agreement, made and entered into as of January 6, 2007, by and among DGSE, DGSE Merger Corp., a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of DGSE, Superior Galleries, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and Stanford International Bank Ltd., as stockholder agent, and to approve the reorganization contemplated thereby, including the issuance of shares of DGSE common stock to Superior stockholders, and the issuance of options and warrants to acquire shares of DGSE common stock, pursuant to the merger agreement.

2.

Proposal No. 2. To approve an amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock by 20,000,000 shares, to a total of 30,000,000 shares.

3.

Proposal No. 3. To adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

While these proposals are being voted upon separately, both of the first two proposals may have to be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

Record Date; Stockholders Entitled to Vote

The record date for determining the DGSE stockholders entitled to vote at the special meeting is [], [], 2007. Only holders of record of DGSE common stock at the close of business on that date are entitled to vote at the special meeting. On the record date, 4,913,290 shares of DGSE common stock were issued and outstanding.

As of the record date, the directors and executive officers of DGSE and their affiliates beneficially owned 4,214,280 shares of DGSE common stock representing 67.9% of the outstanding shares of DGSE common stock.

A list of stockholders eligible to vote at the special meeting will be available for your review during DGSE's regular business hours at its principal place of business in Dallas, Texas for at least ten days prior to the special meeting for any purpose germane to the special meeting.

Voting and Revocation of Proxies

The proxy card accompanying this joint proxy statement/prospectus is solicited on behalf of the board of directors of DGSE for use at the special meeting.

General. Shares represented by a properly signed and dated proxy will be voted at the special meeting in accordance with the instructions indicated on the proxy. Proxies that are properly signed and dated but that do not contain voting instructions will be voted as follows: FOR Proposal No. 1, to adopt and approve the merger agreement, and to approve the reorganization contemplated thereby, including the issuance of shares of DGSE common stock to Superior stockholders, and the issuance of options and warrants to acquire shares of DGSE common stock, pursuant to the merger agreement; FOR Proposal No. 2, to approve an amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock by 20,000,000 shares, to a total of 30,000,000; and FOR Proposal No. 3, to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, whether or not a quorum

is present, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

Abstentions. DGSE will count a properly executed proxy marked ABSTAIN with respect to a particular proposal as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present, but the shares represented by that proxy will not be voted at the special meeting with respect to that proposal. Because approval of Proposal No. 2 requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting power of the DGSE shares outstanding and approval of Proposal No. 3 requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting power of the DGSE shares present in person or by proxy, abstentions on either proposal will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the proposal. Abstentions will have no direct effect on the outcome of Proposal No. 1. However, while Proposals Nos. 1 and 2 are being voted upon separately, both Proposal No. 1 and 2 may have to be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

Broker Non-Votes. If your shares are held by your broker, your broker will vote your shares for you if you instruct your broker how to vote. You should follow the directions provided by your broker regarding how to instruct your broker to vote your shares. “Broker non-votes” are shares held by a broker or other nominee that are represented at the special meeting, but with respect to which the broker or nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of the shares to vote on the particular proposal and the broker does not have discretionary voting power on the proposal. Broker non-votes will be counted for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum but will not be counted for purposes of determining the number of shares represented and voting with respect to a proposal. Failure to instruct your broker on how to vote your shares on Proposal No. 2 or 3 will have the effect of voting AGAINST the proposal. Failure to instruct your broker on how to vote your shares on Proposal No. 1 will have no effect on the outcome of that proposal, assuming that a quorum is present at the special meeting, but will reduce the number of votes required to approve that proposal. While Proposals No. 1 and No. 2 are being voted upon separately, both Proposal No. 1 and 2 may have to be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

Voting Shares in Person that are Held Through Brokers. If your shares are held of record by your broker, bank or another nominee and you wish to vote those shares in person at the special meeting, you must obtain from the nominee holding your shares a properly executed legal proxy identifying you as a DGSE stockholder on the record date for the special meeting, authorizing you to act on behalf of the nominee at the DGSE special meeting and identifying the number of shares with respect to which the authorization is granted.

Revocation of Proxies. If you submit a proxy, unless you have entered into a support agreement to support the combination, you may revoke it at any time before it is voted in three ways:

- First, you can deliver a written, dated notice to the Secretary of DGSE prior to the date of the special meeting, stating that you would like to revoke your proxy.

- Second, you can complete, date and, prior to the date of the special meeting, submit a new, later-dated proxy to the Secretary of DGSE.

- Third, you can attend the special meeting and vote in person. Your attendance alone will not revoke your proxy. Notices to the Secretary of DGSE should be sent to 2817 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234, Attention: Corporate Secretary.

If you have instructed your broker to vote your shares, you must follow directions received from your broker to change those instructions.

Support Agreement. Dr. L.S. Smith, who holds the power to vote approximately 51.7% of the outstanding shares of DGSE common stock, has entered into a support agreement with DGSE and Superior solely in his capacity as a stockholder of DGSE. Pursuant to that agreement, Dr. Smith agreed to vote all of his shares of DGSE common stock in favor of the reorganization and related transactions, and against any proposal or action that could reasonably be expected to delay, impede or interfere with the approval of the reorganization or any related transaction. This constitutes sufficient votes for both Proposals No. 1 and 2 to be approved. For more information, see the section entitled “The Merger Agreement — Support Agreements” beginning on page 69.

Required Stockholder Vote

In order to conduct business at the DGSE special meeting, a quorum must be present. The holders of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of common stock at the special meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, constitutes a quorum under DGSE's bylaws. DGSE will treat shares of DGSE common stock represented by a properly signed and returned proxy, including abstentions and broker non-votes, as present at the DGSE special meeting for the purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. If a quorum is not present, it is expected that the special meeting will be adjourned to solicit additional proxies.

With respect to any matter submitted to a vote of the DGSE stockholders at the special meeting, each holder of DGSE common stock will be entitled to one vote, in person or by proxy, for each share of DGSE common stock held in his, her or its name on the books of DGSE on the record date.

Proposal No. 1. If the shares of DGSE common stock continue to be listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market at the time of the closing of the combination, pursuant to the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules, the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of DGSE common stock voting on the proposal will be required to adopt and approve the merger agreement and approve the reorganization, including the issuance of shares of DGSE common stock to be issued to Superior stockholders, and the issuance of options and warrants to acquire shares of DGSE common stock, pursuant to the merger agreement. If the shares of DGSE common stock are not listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market or another applicable national securities exchange which has a similar rule at the time of the closing of the combination, no applicable law or regulation will require DGSE stockholder approval for the adoption and approval of the merger agreement or approval of the reorganization, including the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock to be issued to Superior stockholders in connection with the combination. Nevertheless, in that case, the board of directors of DGSE would still seek stockholder approval of Proposal No. 1 as a matter of good corporate governance, and if the number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in favor of Proposal No. 1 does not exceed the number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in opposition to Proposal No. 1, the DGSE board of directors would, subject to its obligations in the merger agreement, reconsider its decision to approve the merger agreement and the reorganization, including the proposal to issue and reserve for issuance shares of DGSE common stock, and the issuance of options and warrants to acquire shares of DGSE common stock, pursuant to the merger agreement. In either case, abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted towards a quorum, but are not counted for any purpose in determining whether Proposal No. 1 has been approved.

Proposal No. 2. The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of DGSE common stock is required to approve the amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock by 20,000,000 shares, to a total of 30,000,000 shares. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting AGAINST Proposal No. 2.

Proposal No. 3. The affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of DGSE common stock present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting and entitled to vote is required to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, whether or not a quorum is present, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of Proposal Nos. 1 and 2. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting AGAINST Proposal No. 3.

While Proposals No. 1 and No. 2 are being voted upon separately, both of the proposals may have to be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

DGSE's bylaws authorize the shares present at the meeting in person or by proxy to adjourn the special meeting if a quorum is not then in attendance.

The inspector of elections for the DGSE special meeting will tabulate the votes.

Unanimous Recommendations by the Board of Directors

After careful consideration, the board of directors of DGSE has unanimously determined that the reorganization and merger agreement are advisable and in the best interests of DGSE and its stockholders. *The board of directors of DGSE unanimously recommends that you vote FOR Proposal No. 1 for the merger agreement and the reorganization, including the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock to be issued to Superior stockholders, and the issuance of options and warrants to acquire shares of DGSE common stock, pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement.*

The DGSE board of directors has also determined that the increase in the number of authorized capital stock of DGSE is necessary for the completion of the combination and advisable and in the best interests of DGSE and its stockholders. ***The board of directors of DGSE unanimously recommends that you vote FOR Proposal No. 2 for the amendment to the DGSE articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from 10,000,000 shares of common stock to 30,000,000 shares of common stock.***

The DGSE board of directors has further determined that approving a proposal to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies is advisable and in the best interests of DGSE and its stockholders. ***The board of directors of DGSE unanimously recommends that you vote FOR Proposal No. 3 to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.***

Solicitation of Proxies

DGSE and Superior are conducting this proxy solicitation and will share the cost of soliciting proxies, including the preparation, assembly, printing and mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the proxy card and any additional information furnished to stockholders. DGSE will also make arrangements with brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries to send the proxy materials to their principals and will reimburse them for their reasonable expenses in so doing. To the extent necessary in order to assure sufficient representation at the DGSE special meeting, officers and regular employees of DGSE may solicit the return of proxies from DGSE stockholders by mail, telephone, telegram and personal interview. No compensation in addition to regular salary and benefits will be paid to any such officer or regular employee for such solicitation. The total estimated cost of the solicitation of DGSE proxies is \$75,000.

Security Ownership of Principal Stockholders, Directors and Executive Officers

For information regarding the security ownership of DGSE common stock by principal stockholders, directors and executive officers of DGSE, see the section entitled "Ownership of DGSE Capital Stock" beginning on page 114.

Stockholder Proposals and Nominations

Requirements for Stockholder Proposals to be Brought Before an Annual Meeting. For stockholder nominations to the board of directors or other proposals to be considered at an annual meeting of DGSE stockholders, the stockholder must have given DGSE timely notice of the proposal or nomination in writing to its Secretary pursuant to Rule 14a-4 (c) under the Exchange Act. To be timely for the 2007 annual meeting, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to or mailed and received by DGSE's Secretary at DGSE's principal executive offices not later than March 26, 2007.

Requirements for Stockholder Proposals to be Considered for Inclusion in DGSE's Proxy Materials. Stockholder proposals submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-8(e) under the Exchange Act for inclusion in DGSE's proxy materials and intended to be presented at DGSE's 2007 annual meeting must be received by DGSE's Secretary in writing not later than January 10, 2007 to be considered for inclusion in DGSE's proxy materials for that meeting. The proposal also must meet the other requirements of the rules of the SEC relating to stockholder proposals.

The matters to be considered at the special meeting are of great importance to the stockholders of DGSE. Accordingly, you are urged to read and carefully consider the information presented in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and to submit your proxy by mail in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SUPERIOR STOCKHOLDERS

Superior Galleries, Inc. is furnishing this joint proxy statement/prospectus to you in order to provide you with important information regarding the matters to be considered at the special meeting of the Superior stockholders and at any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting. Superior first mailed this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the accompanying form of proxy to its stockholders on or about [], 2007.

Date, Time and Place of the Special Meeting

Superior will hold its special meeting of its stockholders at Superior's principal offices at 9478 West Olympic Blvd., Beverly Hills, California 90212, on [], [], 2007, at [] AM Pacific Time.

Matters to be Considered at the Special Meeting

At the special meeting, stockholders of Superior will be asked to consider and vote upon the following proposals:

1.

Proposal No. 1. To adopt and approve the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the merger agreement, made and entered into as of January 6, 2007, by and among DGSE Companies, Inc., a Nevada corporation, which we refer to as DGSE, DGSE Merger Corp., a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of DGSE, Superior, and Stanford International Bank Ltd., which we refer to as SIBL, as stockholder agent, whom together with any successors in that capacity we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the stockholder agent, and to approve the merger contemplated thereby.

2.

Proposal No. 2. To approve the irrevocable appointment and constitution of SIBL, the largest Superior stockholder and its primary lender, including its successors as stockholder agent, as the exclusive agent, attorney-in-fact and representative of the Superior stockholders under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement.

3.

Proposal No. 3. To adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

While these proposals are being voted upon separately, both of the first two proposals must be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

Record Date; Stockholders Entitled to Vote

The record date for determining the Superior stockholders entitled to vote at the special meeting is [], 2007. Only holders of record of Superior voting stock at the close of business on that date are entitled to vote at the special meeting. On the record date, 4,818,280 shares of Superior common stock and no shares of Superior preferred stock were issued and outstanding.

As of the record date, the directors and executive officers of Superior and their affiliates (including DGSE) held 380,000 shares of Superior common stock representing approximately 5.2% of the outstanding shares of Superior common stock.

A list of stockholders eligible to vote at the special meeting will be available for your review during Superior's regular business hours at its principal place of business in Beverly Hills, California for at least ten days prior to the special meeting for any purpose germane to the special meeting.

Voting and Revocation of Proxies

The proxy card accompanying this joint proxy statement/prospectus is solicited on behalf of the board of directors of Superior for use at the special meeting.

General. Shares represented by a properly signed and dated proxy will be voted at the special meeting in accordance with the instructions indicated on the proxy. Proxies that are properly signed and dated but that do not contain voting instructions will be voted as follows: FOR Proposal No. 1 for the merger agreement and the merger; FOR Proposal No. 2 to approve the irrevocable appointment and constitution of SIBL and its successors as the

stockholder agent under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement; and FOR Proposal No. 3 to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, whether or not a quorum is present, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

Abstentions. Superior will count a properly executed proxy marked ABSTAIN with respect to a particular proposal as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present, but the shares represented by that proxy will not be voted at the special meeting with respect to such proposal. Because approval of Proposal No. 1 requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting power of Superior shares outstanding and approval of Proposal No. 3 requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting power of the Superior shares present in person or by proxy, abstentions on either proposal will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the proposal. Abstentions will have no direct effect on the outcome of Proposal No. 2. However, while Proposals No. 1 and No. 2 are being voted upon separately, both Proposal No. 1 and 2 must be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

Broker Non-Votes. If your shares are held by your broker, your broker will vote your shares for you if you instruct your broker how to vote. You should follow the directions provided by your broker regarding how to instruct your broker to vote your shares. “Broker non-votes” are shares held by a broker or other nominee that are represented at the special meeting, but with respect to which the broker or nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of the shares to vote on the particular proposal and the broker does not have discretionary voting power on the proposal. Broker non-votes will be counted for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum but will not be counted for purposes of determining the number of shares represented and voting with respect to a proposal. Failure to instruct your broker on how to vote your shares on Proposal No. 1 or 3 will have the effect of voting AGAINST the proposal. Failure to instruct your broker on how to vote your shares on Proposal No. 2 will have no effect on the outcome of that proposal, assuming that a quorum is present at the special meeting, but will reduce the number of votes required to approve that proposal. While Proposals No. 1 and No. 2 are being voted upon separately, both Proposal No. 1 and 2 must be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

Voting Shares in Person that are Held Through Brokers. If your shares are held of record by your broker, bank or another nominee and you wish to vote those shares in person at the special meeting, you must obtain from the nominee holding your shares a properly executed legal proxy identifying you as a Superior stockholder on the record date of the special meeting, authorizing you to act on behalf of the nominee at the Superior special meeting and identifying the number of shares with respect to which the authorization is granted.

Revocation of Proxies. If you submit a proxy, unless you have entered into a support agreement to support the merger, you may revoke it at any time before it is voted in three ways:

- First, you can deliver a written, dated notice to the Secretary of Superior prior to the date of the special meeting, stating that you would like to revoke your proxy.

- Second, you can complete, date and, prior to the date of the special meeting, submit a new, later-dated proxy to the Secretary of Superior.

- Third, you can attend the special meeting and vote in person. Your attendance alone will not revoke your proxy. Notices to the Secretary of Superior should be sent to 9478 West Olympic Blvd., Beverly Hills, California 90212, Attention: Corporate Secretary.

If you have instructed your broker to vote your shares, you must follow directions received from your broker to change those instructions.

Support Agreement. SIBL and other Superior stockholders who together hold approximately 75.6% of the outstanding shares of Superior common stock have entered into a support agreement with Superior and DGSE pursuant to which the stockholders agreed to vote all of their shares of Superior common stock in favor of the merger and related transactions, and against any proposal or action that could reasonably be expected to delay, impede or interfere with the approval of the merger or any related transaction. This constitutes sufficient votes for both Proposals No. 1 and 2 to be approved. For more information, see the section entitled “The Merger Agreement — Support Agreements” beginning on page 69.

Required Stockholder Vote

In order to conduct business at the Superior special meeting, a quorum must be present. The holders of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of Superior voting stock at the special meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, constitutes a quorum under Superior's bylaws. Superior will treat shares of Superior voting stock represented by a properly signed and returned proxy, including abstentions and broker non-votes, as present at the Superior special meeting for the purposes of determining the existence of a quorum. If a quorum is not present, it is expected that the special meeting will be adjourned to solicit additional proxies.

With respect to any matter submitted to a vote of the Superior stockholders at the special meeting, each holder of Superior common stock will be entitled to one vote, in person or by proxy, for each share of Superior common stock held in his, her or its name on the books of Superior on the record date. No Superior preferred stock is presently outstanding.

Proposal No. 1. The affirmative vote of shares representing a majority of the voting power of outstanding Superior voting stock is required to adopt and approve the merger agreement and approve the merger. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting AGAINST Proposal No. 1.

Proposal No. 2. The number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in favor of the irrevocable appointment and constitution of Stanford International Bank Ltd. and its successors as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement must exceed the number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in opposition to the proposal at the special meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted toward a quorum but will not be counted for determining whether Proposal No. 2 has been approved.

Proposal No. 3. The affirmative vote of holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of Superior stock present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting and entitled to vote is required to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, whether or not a quorum is present, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of Proposal Nos. 1 and 2. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting AGAINST Proposal No. 3.

While Proposals No. 1 and No. 2 are being voted upon separately, both of the proposals must be approved in order for either of them to be implemented.

Superior's bylaws authorize the shares present at the meeting in person or by proxy to adjourn the special meeting if a quorum is not then in attendance.

The inspector of elections for the Superior special meeting will tabulate the votes.

Unanimous Recommendations by the Board of Directors

After careful consideration, the board of directors of Superior has unanimously determined that the merger and merger agreement are advisable and in the best interests of Superior and its stockholders. *The board of directors of Superior unanimously recommends that you vote FOR Proposal No. 1 for the merger agreement and the merger.*

The Superior board of directors has also determined that the irrevocable appointment and constitution of Stanford International Bank Ltd. and its successors as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement are necessary for the completion of the merger and advisable and in the best interests of Superior and its stockholders. *The board of directors of Superior unanimously recommends that you vote FOR Proposal No. 2 for the irrevocable appointment and constitution of Stanford International Bank Ltd. and its successors as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement.*

The Superior board of directors has further determined that approving a proposal to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies is advisable and in the best interests of Superior and its stockholders. *The board of directors of Superior unanimously recommends that you vote FOR Proposal No. 3 to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.*

Solicitation of Proxies

DGSE and Superior are conducting this proxy solicitation and will share the cost of soliciting proxies, including the preparation, assembly, printing and mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the proxy card and any additional information furnished to stockholders. Superior will also make arrangements with brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries to send the proxy materials to their principals and will reimburse them for their reasonable expenses in so doing. To the extent necessary in order to assure sufficient representation at the Superior special meeting, officers and regular employees of Superior may solicit the return of proxies from Superior stockholders by mail, telephone, telegram and personal interview. No compensation in addition to regular salary and benefits will be paid to any such officer or regular employee for such solicitation. The total estimated cost of the solicitation of Superior proxies is \$75,000.

Security Ownership of Principal Stockholders, Directors and Executive Officers

For information regarding the security ownership of Superior common stock by principal stockholders, directors and executive officers of Superior, see the section entitled "Ownership of Superior Capital Stock" beginning on page 153.

Appraisal and Dissenters' Rights

Holders of Superior common stock will have appraisal and dissenters' rights under Delaware law with respect to the proposed merger transaction. For information regarding these rights, see the section entitled "The Combination — Appraisal and Dissenters' Rights" beginning on page 57.

Interest of Certain Persons in Matters to be Acted Upon

The executive officers and directors of Superior may have interests in the combination that are different from, or are in addition to, those of Superior stockholders generally. For information regarding the interests of Superior's executive officers and directors in the combination see the section entitled "The Combination — Interests of Certain Superior Persons in the Combination" beginning on page 53.

Stockholder Proposals and Nominations

Requirements for Stockholder Proposals to be Brought Before an Annual Meeting. For stockholder nominations to the board of directors or other proposals to be considered at an annual meeting of Superior stockholders, the stockholder must have given Superior timely notice of the proposal or nomination in writing to its Secretary pursuant to Rule 14a-4 (c) under the Exchange Act. To be timely for the 2007 annual meeting, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to or mailed and received by Superior's Secretary at Superior's principal executive offices not later than September 2, 2007.

Requirements for Stockholder Proposals to be Considered for Inclusion in Superior's Proxy Materials. Stockholder proposals submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-8(e) under the Exchange Act for inclusion in Superior's proxy materials and intended to be presented at Superior's 2007 annual meeting must be received by Superior's Secretary in writing not later than June 19, 2007 to be considered for inclusion in Superior's proxy materials for that meeting. The proposal also must meet the other requirements of the rules of the SEC relating to stockholder proposals.

Due to the pendency of the combination, Superior did not hold an annual meeting of its stockholders in 2006. If the combination occurs, Superior will not hold its annual meeting of Superior stockholders for 2007. In that case, pre-combination Superior stockholder proposals must be submitted to the Secretary of DGSE in accordance with the procedures described in the section entitled "Special Meeting of DGSE Stockholders — Stockholder Proposals and Nominations" beginning on page 31.

The matters to be considered at the special meeting are of great importance to the stockholders of Superior. Accordingly, you are urged to read and carefully consider the information presented in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and to submit your proxy by mail in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

You should not submit any stock certificates with your proxy. A transmittal form with instructions for the surrender of stock certificates for Superior stock will be mailed to you as soon as practicable after completion of the combination.

DGSE PROPOSAL NO. 1 AND SUPERIOR PROPOSAL NO. 1 — THE COMBINATION

This section of this joint proxy statement/prospectus describes the principal aspects of DGSE Proposal No. 1 and Superior Proposal No. 1, including the merger and reorganization and the merger agreement. While DGSE and Superior believe that this description covers the material terms of the combination and the related transactions, this summary may not contain all of the information that is important to DGSE and Superior stockholders. You can obtain a more complete understanding of the combination by reading the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A. You are encouraged to read the merger agreement and the other annexes to this joint proxy statement/prospectus carefully and in their entirety.

Background of the Combination

During the summer of 2005, Superior attempted to raise equity capital using Wedbush Morgan as its exclusive investment bank. It was determined that no transaction could be presented that was either economically viable for Superior or acceptable to Stanford International Bank Ltd., which we refer to as SIBL, Superior's largest stockholder and primary lender.

In October 2005, SIBL indicated that Superior should seek potential merger and acquisition candidates as SIBL was reluctant to offer any additional financing to Superior under Superior's extant operational and management structure. In November 2005, Lawrence Fairbanks Abbott, Jr., executive vice-president and former chief operating officer of Superior, contacted William H. Oyster, president and chief operating officer of DGSE, to introduce himself and to explore ways in which the two companies might work together, including scheduling a tour of DGSE's primary office for November 22. After touring the DGSE facility and meeting with Mr. Oyster, Mr. Abbott contacted Paul Biberkraut, then a director and the chief financial officer and executive vice president of Superior, to report Mr. Abbott's favorable observations regarding DGSE's business. Mr. Abbott suggested that Mr. Biberkraut tour the facility and meet DGSE management to gather information and discuss mutual areas of interest to DGSE and Superior. A meeting was arranged for December 6, 2005 between Messrs. Abbott, Biberkraut and Oyster, DGSE chairman and chief executive officer Dr. L.S. Smith, DGSE chief financial officer John Benson, and DGSE executive vice president Scott Williamson.

Shortly after the initial contact, Mr. Abbott inquired whether DGSE would consider being acquired by Superior. Mr. Oyster referred the matter to Dr. Smith. Dr. Smith advised Mr. Oyster that he did not think that the initial concept of DGSE being acquired by Superior was feasible but expressed that DGSE would consider other alternative business combinations. Mr. Oyster informed Mr. Abbott of this position.

On December 6, 2005, Messrs. Abbott and Biberkraut toured the DGSE facility with Mr. Oyster and met with the rest of the DGSE executive team. Dr. L.S. Smith led the meeting and expressed his interest in finding a strong partner to grow the business. The broadly outlined nature of the transaction discussed was that Superior would acquire DGSE and that the transaction would involve the cash purchase of a significant portion of Dr. Smith's stockholdings in DGSE. During this meeting, both parties indicated interest in moving forward. Superior indicated that, at that time, Superior needed to involve its largest stockholder, SIBL, in the discussion.

On December 6, 2005, in connection with the tour and meeting, DGSE and Superior executed a mutual confidentiality agreement to explore a potential transaction between the parties.

On December 6, 2005, based upon the tours and meeting on that date, and upon review of DGSE's financial reports, Messrs. Abbott and Biberkraut reported to Silvano DiGenova, then the chairman, president and chief executive officer of Superior, that a merger or acquisition with DGSE held significant promise and deserved serious further investigation and consideration. Mr. Biberkraut also advised SIBL of the meetings.

In December 2005, Messrs. Abbott and Biberkraut approached SIBL's investment banking division to seek assistance for Superior in developing a case for merging Superior and DGSE. During December 2005, Superior continued to have discussions with SIBL's investment banking division about both the potential synergies and the structure of the transaction, as well as the associated risks.

Late in December 2005, discussions with DGSE about the structure of a transaction were expanded to include SIBL. Discussions continued in early January 2006, and SIBL began negotiating directly with DGSE.

On January 9, 2006, Dr. Smith and Mr. Oyster had a telephone conference with Michael Guptan and Josh Feidler of SIBL to discuss possible concepts for a business combination between the two entities.

On January 18, 2006, Dr. Smith and Messrs. Oyster, Benson and Williamson met in Dallas, Texas with Messrs. DiGenova, Abbott and Biberkraut, in a meeting designed to acquaint the two companies and to discuss various alternative possible transactions.

On January 23, 2006, the Superior board of directors met and Mr. DiGenova delivered a report on his discussions with Osvaldo Pi, head of the merchant banking division of Stanford Financial Group Company, which we refer to as SFG, an affiliate of SIBL, regarding the viability of a potential merger with DGSE. The Superior board of directors discussed the potential benefits and risks of the merger and appointed Mr. Biberkraut to develop combined *pro forma* financial statements to facilitate further discussions regarding a potential merger.

On February 1, 2006, Dr. Smith and Mr. Oyster met in Houston, Texas with Danny Bogar, Osvaldo Pi, Ronald Stein, Joe Frisard and James Davis, each a representative of SIBL, to discuss SIBL's position on DGSE possibly acquiring Superior.

On February 6, 2006, Dr. Smith had a telephone conference with Mitchell T. Stoltz, a director of Superior, regarding Superior's interest in extending discussions regarding a possible transaction.

On February 7, 2006, Mr. Abbott sent Dr. Smith a plan for the merger developed jointly with Mr. Guptan which outlined terms of debt and equity for the transaction and organizational charts.

On February 8, 2006, Dr. Smith had a telephone conference with Mr. Guptan, who proposed a potential acquisition of DGSE by Superior. Dr. Smith advised Mr. Guptan that the proposal was not acceptable to DGSE.

On February 16, 2006, Dr. Smith met with Mr. Bogar in Dallas, Texas to explore additional areas that might lead to an acquisition of Superior by DGSE. During this meeting Mr. Bogar and Dr. Smith discussed alternatives that might be acceptable to DGSE.

During the month of February, Dr. Smith telephonically apprised the DGSE directors on the direction of the discussions with Superior on at least five separate occasions.

On February 23, 2006, Mr. Pi presented new proposed terms for the merger to DGSE.

On February 27, 2006, Dr. Smith provided a preliminary term sheet to Mr. Pi outlining the proposed terms of a merger between Superior and DGSE.

In March, 2006, DGSE and Superior negotiated a non-binding term sheet regarding the acquisition of Superior by DGSE.

On March 22, 2006, Dr. Smith provided a revised preliminary term sheet to Mr. Pi, outlining, among other things, the terms of a proposed merger between Superior and DGSE as well as the terms of the restructuring of SIBL's revolving line of credit with Superior.

On March 25, 2006, the Superior board of directors met to discuss the preliminary term sheet proposed by DGSE. After discussion of the preliminary term sheet and the potential issues associated with the contemplated transaction, the board of directors unanimously authorized management to commence due diligence.

On March 29, 2006, DGSE had a telephonic meeting of its board of directors, with all members in attendance, to discuss the current state of the discussions with Superior and SIBL. The board of directors was advised of all of the events leading to the board meeting. The DGSE board authorized management to continue the discussions and to try and finalize terms leading to a definitive agreement.

On March 29, 2006, Superior's board of directors retained a business advisory and valuation firm, Stenton Leigh Valuation Group, Inc., which we refer to as Stenton Leigh, to perform a fairness analysis in relation to the proposed merger and the resulting valuation to the Superior stockholders. The fairness opinion was presented by Stenton Leigh at a special meeting of Superior's board of directors on June 27, 2006.

Beginning in February 2006 and continuing through July 2006, the parties conducted extensive due diligence on each others' businesses and developed an integration plan to integrate the businesses following the merger. During this time the parties also negotiated the definitive merger agreement and set a timeline to complete the combination

subject to the approval of each company's stockholders. From March through June, 2006, Dr. Smith was in almost daily contact with Messrs. Pi and Bogar, on behalf of SIBL, and the Superior management regarding due diligence matters and issues involving a possible transaction.

On April 3, 2006, DGSE, Superior and SIBL entered into a confidentiality agreement and a shared expenses agreement, regarding the confidential treatment of information exchanged and the sharing of specified expenses, respectively, related to the exploration of a possible business combination between DGSE and Superior.

On April 13, 2006, DGSE distributed the initial draft of the original merger agreement for review by Superior and SIBL.

During the period from April 13 through July 14, 2006, the parties negotiated the original definitive merger agreement along with various related documents, including the revised loan documents between SFG and Superior.

On June 21, 2006, Dr. Smith and Mr. Oyster met in Houston, Texas with Messrs. Bogar and Frisard, on behalf of SIBL, and Mr. Stoltz of Superior to discuss possible details that might lead to a definitive agreement.

On June 29, 2006, the Superior board of directors met to discuss the original merger agreement and receive a presentation of an oral fairness opinion and presentation from Stenton Leigh. Following further review and discussion, the board of directors of Superior voted unanimously to adopt and approve the original merger agreement and to approve the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and resolved to recommend that the Superior stockholders vote to approve and adopt the original merger agreement and to approve the merger and irrevocably to appoint and constitute SIBL and its successors as the stockholder agent under the original merger agreement and the related escrow agreement.

On July 5, 2006, the board of directors of DGSE met to review all of the details of the proposed Superior acquisition and to review all of the financial details and the definitive agreements. After a thorough review and discussion of all of these matters, the present directors voted unanimously to approve and adopt the original merger agreement and to approve the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement, and resolved to recommend that the DGSE stockholders vote to approve and adopt the original merger agreement and to approve the merger and the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock to be issued to Superior stockholders pursuant to the terms of the original merger agreement. The absent DGSE director, Lee Ittner, later ratified the foregoing actions.

On July 14, 2006, the parties executed the original merger agreement. The signing of the original merger agreement was publicly announced on July 17, 2006, at the time of the opening for trading of the Nasdaq Capital Market.

From August 20 through August 23, 2006 Dr. Smith and Messrs. Oyster and Benson met in Beverly Hills, California with Messrs. DiGenova, Pi and Charles Wisner to discuss Superior operations and financial results.

On November 22, 2006, Dr. Smith and Mr. Oyster met in Houston, Texas with Messrs. Bogar and Pi to discuss the pending transaction and to discuss possible revision of the terms of the original transaction.

Between November 22, 2006 and December 16, 2006, the parties negotiated a revised term sheet for the proposed acquisition.

On December 7, 2006, the board of directors of Superior engaged Stenton Leigh to perform a fairness analysis in relation to the revised terms of the proposed merger and the resulting valuation to the Superior stockholders. The fairness opinion was presented by Stenton Leigh at a special meeting of Superior's board of directors on December 21, 2006.

On December 20, 2006, the board of directors of DGSE met to review all of the details of the revised terms of the proposed Superior acquisition and to review all of the financial details and the definitive agreements. After a thorough review and discussion of all of these matters, the directors voted unanimously to approve and adopt the merger agreement and to approve the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and resolved to recommend that the DGSE stockholders vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement and to approve the merger and the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock to be issued to Superior stockholders pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement.

On December 21, 2006, the Superior board of directors met to discuss the merger agreement and receive a presentation of an oral fairness opinion and presentation from Stenton Leigh. Following further review and discussion, the board of directors of Superior voted unanimously to adopt and approve the merger agreement and to approve the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and resolved to recommend that the Superior stockholders vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement and to approve the merger and irrevocably to appoint and constitute SIBL and its successors as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement.

On January 6, 2007, the parties executed the amended and restated merger agreement and the support agreements. The signing of these agreements was publicly announced on January 9, 2007.

On January 6, 2007, Silvano DiGenova resigned as chairman, chief executive officer, president and interim chief financial officer of Superior, and all board members but Mitchell T. Stoltz and David Rector resigned from the Superior board of directors. On that same date, the remaining Superior directors appointed William H. Oyster, Scott Williamson and John Benson to the Superior board to fill the vacancies. On that same date, Mr. Oyster was appointed interim chief executive officer of Superior, Mr. Williamson was appointed interim chief operating officer of Superior and Mr. Benson was appointed vice president, finance and interim chief financial officer of Superior.

DGSE Reasons for the Combination

At a meeting on December 20, 2006, the DGSE board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and related agreements and the merger and reorganization and the related transactions contemplated thereby. The DGSE board believes that the reorganization is in the best interests of DGSE and its stockholders and unanimously recommends that DGSE's stockholders vote FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the approval of the reorganization, including the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock to be issued as merger consideration, and the issuance of options and warrants to acquire shares of DGSE common stock, pursuant to the merger agreement. In reaching its determination, the DGSE board of directors consulted with DGSE's management and considered the following material factors:

- *A greater penetration of the rare coin and precious metals businesses.* DGSE is currently one of the largest public companies with activities dedicated to the wholesale and retail trade of rare coins and precious metals. With the acquisition of Superior, DGSE will have access to an expanded nationwide customer base, new activities in the area of auctions and a more robust supply network.

- *A stronger financial position and reduced costs.* The contemplated structure of the acquisition provides the combined companies with significantly expanded credit facilities, including an \$11.5 million line of credit with Stanford Financial Group Company and a \$4.0 million line of credit with Texas Capital Bank, NA. The combined company, on a pro forma basis at September 30, 2006, had an estimated \$22 million in current assets, total assets of approximately \$29 million, current ratio of 4 to 1 and stockholders' equity of \$18 million. This strong balance sheet and the available credit facilities should permit the combined company to expand its share of the market in all of its operating sectors. The acquisition of Superior contemplates the elimination of duplication in administrative functions and regulatory compliance costs, integration of operating staff and economies of scale. The combined company should have substantial professional resources which will allow the optimal deployment of existing personnel.

- *Enhanced trading liquidity and better market focus.* DGSE expects that the successful completion of the proposed combination will result in increased market capitalization and trading liquidity of the combined company, resulting in better market focus. Because of the increased market capitalization and liquidity of the combined company, DGSE expects that the combined company will have greater access to equity and debt capital markets than DGSE currently has, and greater appeal to institutional investors. DGSE expects that this access will provide management of the combined companies greater flexibility to execute its business plan under various financial market conditions.

- *Operational synergies from combined expertise.* DGSE believes that Superior has quality employees with broad numismatic expertise. DGSE hopes to retain the majority of these key employees following the successful completion of the acquisition to assist in DGSE's business and operations going forward. DGSE's expertise in the jewelry, precious metals, watch and diamond businesses should diversify the

operations of Superior and provide for more stable revenue growth and operating earnings. The combined company will have substantial expertise in jewelry, precious metals, numismatics, fine watches and diamonds.

- *Substantially enhanced growth opportunities.* The DGSE board of directors believes that the larger volume and greater diversity of the combined businesses should enable the combined company to exceed the rates of growth of revenue and cash flows that DGSE might achieve on a stand-alone basis.

- *The acquisition provides DGSE with a new location to expand its jewelry, fine watch, diamond and precious metals businesses.* DGSE believes that Superior's retail location in Beverly Hills, California is underutilized and contemplates that DGSE can introduce its SuperStore jewelry, watch and diamond lines with relatively minor modifications to the physical location. DGSE believe that existing Superior personnel can manage the retail location with additional training in DGSE systems and methods. Expanding the activities of Superior in its Beverly Hills, California location will diversify its revenue stream and enhance cash flows, while giving DGSE an additional distribution channel for its inventory. Additional volume generated at the Superior location will also assist DGSE in diversifying its vendor sources.

- *DGSE's staff and expertise in jewelry and watch repair will be more efficiently utilized.* The added volume generated by a new Beverly Hills, California location will allow DGSE to achieve higher repair and manufacturing revenue and allow DGSE to better absorb overhead related thereto.

- *Fixed range of exchange ratio limits dilution of DGSE stockholders.* DGSE will issue approximately 3.7 million shares of its common stock for the proposed acquisition. DGSE's board of directors believes that the fixed exchange ratio being used for the merger reduces DGSE's exposure to stock market fluctuations.

Superior Reasons for the Combination

The Superior board of directors has determined unanimously that the merger and reorganization, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and fair to and in the best interests of Superior and its stockholders. The Superior board has directed that the proposed merger and reorganization be submitted for consideration by the Superior stockholders and recommended that Superior stockholders vote in favor of the approval of the merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby.

In reaching the determination that the merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are fair to and in the best interests of Superior and its stockholders, the Superior board considered that the combination will assist Superior with the following competitive challenges:

- *Unavailability of Continued Financing from SFG.* Superior has historically required, and continues to require, financing for its operations. In the past, SFG and SIBL have provided the majority of this financing, but SFG informed Superior that it is unwilling to provide additional equity or debt financing to Superior so long as it continues to have its current operational and management structure, and so long as there continues to be only a limited market for Superior's securities.

- *Lack of Adequate Capitalization.* Superior's key competitors (both public and private) are better capitalized, have better access to debt financing and are substantially larger than Superior. These competitors' access to equity and debt financing provides them with greater flexibility to respond to competitive challenges and to take advantage of business opportunities.

- *Small Margins.* The margins in the rare coin industry are slim and the regulatory compliance requirements of being a small public company in a highly regulated environment add substantial cost. Due to its size, Superior's legal, accounting and other costs associated with being a publicly held company comprise a much higher percentage of operating overhead, as compared to its competitors.

- *High Debt.* Superior's high level of debt has resulted in very high interest costs, further reducing profitability.

Lack of Diversification. Because its focus is primarily rare coins, Superior has a higher degree of business risk due to lack of diversification, as compared to its competitors.

- *Reliance on a Few Key Employees.* Superior relies heavily on a few key employees to generate a substantial portion of its revenue.

- *Continued Substantial Losses.* Over the past 18 months, Superior's level of net losses has increased, further eroding Superior's capital base and working capital needed to maintain business operations.
Retention of Employees. Superior's diminished capacity to operate its business due to financial constraints has resulted in the loss of some sales and operational employees to competitors. There is a continuing risk of further employee losses due to Superior's worsening financial condition.

Other Factors Considered by the DGSE Board

In reaching its conclusion to approve the merger agreement and recommend that DGSE stockholders vote FOR the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the approval of the reorganization, including the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock required to be issued as merger consideration pursuant to the merger agreement, the DGSE board of directors considered a number of factors, including the following:

- The judgment, advice and analysis of DGSE's management with respect to the potential strategic, financial and operational benefits of the acquisition, including management's favorable recommendation of the transaction, based in part on the business, technical, financial, accounting and legal due diligence investigations performed with respect to Superior.

- The importance of the combination for pursuing DGSE's strategic plan.

- The potential benefits to DGSE stockholders of growth opportunities following the combination.

- The competitive and market environments in which DGSE and Superior operate.

- The expected qualification of the transaction contemplated by the merger agreement as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

- The likelihood that DGSE will be able to retain key management and other personnel of Superior who may be critical to the ongoing success of each company and to the successful integration of the businesses.

- The results of operations and financial condition of DGSE and Superior.

- The terms of the merger agreement and the related agreements, including consideration paid by DGSE and the structure of the combination, which were deemed by both the board of directors and management to provide a fair and equitable basis for the transaction.

- The likelihood that the transaction will be completed in a timely manner.

- The nature and depth of the relationship between Superior and SIBL.

- Historical and current information about each of the companies and their respective businesses, prospects, financial performance and condition, operations, management and competitive position, including market data and management's knowledge of the rare coin, precious metals and jewelry, fine watch and diamond businesses.

- Financial market conditions, historic market prices, volatility and trading information for DGSE and Superior.

- The terms and conditions of the merger agreement and related transactions, including:

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the conversion by SIBL and Silvano DiGenova of all of their shares of Superior preferred stock into Superior common stock in connection with the execution of the merger agreement;

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the condition to closing the merger that SIBL exchange approximately \$8.4 million of existing Superior debt for approximately 5 million Superior common stock prior to the closing and that Stanford Financial Group Company, an affiliate of SIBL which we refer to as SFG, provide Superior with a 4 year term credit facility with a committed credit facility of \$11.5 million;

- the agreement by SFG to provide the ability of DGSE to upstream loan proceeds from the Superior credit facility to DGSE or any other subsidiary for working capital purposes; and

- the corporate governance agreement.

DGSE's board of directors also considered a number of risks and potentially negative factors in its deliberation concerning the combination, including in particular:

- The risk that the benefits sought to be achieved by the transaction, including those outlined above, will not be achieved.

- The general challenges and costs of combining the operations of two companies and the substantial expenses to be incurred in connection with the combination.

- The effect of public announcement of the transaction on DGSE's common stock.

- The risks of unexpected expenses or liabilities associated with the combination, including the potential for inventory valuation issues and contingent liabilities associated with litigation.

- The diversion of management resources from other strategic opportunities and operational matters.

- The risk that the current favorable market for precious metals and other collectibles will cease or deteriorate, thus affecting volume and profit margins.

- The risk that the current economic environment will deteriorate and impact discretionary spending on items such as jewelry.

- The potential disruption of third party business relationships important to either company as a result of the combination.

- The potential that DGSE will experience delays in the approval of registration statements required as a condition of closing.

- The possibility that the combination might not close or that the closing might be delayed.

- The availability of appraisal rights for Superior stockholders under Section 262 of the DGCL.

- The possibility that the company will be delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market.

The DGSE board did not consider it necessary to, and did not, engage a financial advisor to issue a fairness opinion for the combination.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors which were given weight by the DGSE board is not intended to be exhaustive. The DGSE board did not assign specific weights to the foregoing factors and individual directors may have given different weights to different factors.

Other Factors Considered by the Superior Board

In reaching its conclusion to approve the merger agreement and recommend that Superior stockholders vote FOR the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the approval of the merger, the Superior board of directors, together with the assistance of its financial and legal advisors, also considered how the following factors would address many of Superior's competitive challenges:

- *Capitalization.* SIBL's conversion into equity of approximately \$8.4 million of Superior debt in connection with the merger and DGSE's capital base should create a more financially stable organization. In addition, SFG has agreed to

expand the combined company's line of credit to facilitate expansion. The increased capitalization is expected significantly to decrease financing expenses and, thus, potentially enhance profitability of the combined entity.

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Economies of Scale. The combined companies should be able to (a) eliminate, over time, duplicate expenses in the areas of regulatory compliance, finance and administration, (b) eliminate certain elements of operational costs, and (c) have increased buying power by virtue of the size of the combined entity.

- *Diversification.* The combined entity should be able to leverage the complementary expertise and experience of the constituent entities. Superior's expertise lies in rare coin dealing and auctioneering services, and DGSE's core competency lies in retail buying and selling of jewelry and watches. Superior's auction and web expertise may be expanded from rare coins to jewelry and watches. Likewise, DGSE's retail store experience may be expanded to Superior's Beverly Hills gallery.
- *Potential for Expansion in Many Operating Areas.* The combination of financial stability, increased equity capitalization, diversified product lines and stronger management may enhance the combined company's ability to expand market share in auctions, retail, web-based and wholesale activities in both rare coins and jewelry/watches. The larger capital base and borrowing ability of the combined entity should also aid the combined entity in competing for buying opportunities for very large collections where cash commitments are front-loaded, without hampering the company's ability to continue other business activities requiring capital and without resorting to expensive short-term bridge financing. The enhanced capital base should also improve the combined company's ability to take advantage of other opportunities for strategic acquisitions of small rare coin operations, should they arise in the future. Prior to approving the merger, the Superior board also took the following actions to validate the merger:
- *Fairness Opinion.* The Superior board received oral and written presentations of Stenton Leigh Valuation Group, Inc. and their opinion that, as of December 21, 2006, the exchange ratio is fair to the minority stockholders of Superior from a financial point of view and the analyses forming the bases for such opinions. See "— Opinions of Superior's Financial Advisors" beginning on page 47 for a discussion of the factors considered in rendering the opinions. The opinion, which is subject to limitations, qualifications and assumptions, is attached as Annex K to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and should be read in its entirety.
- *Alternative Transactions.* The Superior Board requested that management approach other potential strategic partners about possible business combinations. Management did investigate other possible business combinations, but these efforts were unsuccessful. The Superior board also considered certain risks and potential disadvantages associated with the combination, including the following:
 - that the positive synergies of the combination will not be realized to the degree anticipated if key management personnel of both companies are not successfully retained and productively integrated into the combined organization;
 - the effect of management distractions necessarily associated with such a business combination and the potential disruption to the businesses of DGSE and Superior;
 - that the transaction might not be completed as a result of a failure to satisfy the conditions in the merger agreement;
 - the effect of the availability of appraisal rights for Superior stockholders under Section 262 of the DGCL;
 - the possibility that regulatory authorities might delay or impose unacceptable conditions in connection with qualifying the shares of DGSE common stock to be issued in one or more states;
 - the possibility that there will be delays in the approval of registration statements to be filed by DGSE required as a condition of closing;
 - the potential adverse effect on customer relationships as a result of the combination; and
 - the general costs and challenges of combining the operations of Superior and DGSE.The foregoing discussion of the information and factors which were given weight by the Superior board is not intended to be exhaustive. The Superior board did not assign specific weights to the foregoing factors and individual

directors may have given different weights to different factors. After considering all such factors, THE SUPERIOR BOARD UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS TO SUPERIOR STOCKHOLDERS THAT THEY VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL AND ADOPTION OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE MERGER AND THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED THEREBY.

Opinion of Financial Advisor to the Board of Directors of Superior

Stenton Leigh Valuation Group, Inc., which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Stenton Leigh, delivered its opinion dated December 21, 2006 to the Superior board of directors to the effect that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations on its review as set forth in the opinion, the merger is fair, from a financial point of view, to the non-affiliated Superior stockholders. The full text of Stenton Leigh's written opinion, which sets forth the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken by Stenton Leigh, has been attached to this document as Annex K and is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy/prospectus. Stenton Leigh's opinion is directed only to the fairness to the minority Superior stockholders, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration, and is not intended to constitute, and does not constitute, a recommendation as to how a stockholder should vote with respect to the adoption and approval of the merger agreement or the approval of the merger. You are urged to read the Stenton Leigh opinion carefully and in its entirety for a description of the assumptions made, matters considered, procedures followed and limitations on the review undertaken by Stenton Leigh in rendering its opinion. The summary of the Stenton Leigh opinion set forth in this information statement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated December 7, 2006, the Superior board of directors retained Stenton Leigh to render an opinion as to the fairness to Superior, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration. Stenton Leigh is a business advisory and valuation firm that is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses in connection with mergers, acquisitions, corporate restructurings and private placements and for other purposes. Superior engaged the services of Stenton Leigh because it is a recognized business valuation firm that has substantial experience in similar matters. Stenton Leigh does not beneficially own any interest in either Superior or DGSE and has not provided either company with any other services in the past.

On June 27, 2006, at a meeting of the Superior board of directors, Stenton Leigh made an oral presentation and delivered to the Superior board of directors its written opinion, which stated that, as of June 15, 2006, based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations on its review as set forth in the opinion, the merger, as originally structured, is fair, from a financial point of view, to the non-affiliated Superior stockholders. On December 22, 2006, at a meeting of the Superior board of directors, Stenton Leigh made an oral presentation and delivered to the Superior board of directors its written opinion, which stated that, as of December 15, 2006, based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations on its review as set forth in the opinion, the merger, as amended, is fair, from a financial point of view, to the non-affiliated Superior stockholders. Stenton Leigh was not requested to opine as to, and the opinion does not in any manner address, the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategy that might exist for Superior, Superior's underlying business decision to proceed with the merger, and other alternatives to the merger that might exist for Superior. Furthermore, Stenton Leigh has not negotiated the terms of the merger on Superior's behalf and the merger, including the merger consideration to be paid, was negotiated by Superior without any recommendations by Stenton Leigh. In arriving at its fairness opinion, Stenton Leigh took into account an assessment of general economic, market and financial conditions, as well as its experience in connection with similar transactions and securities valuations generally. In so doing, among other things, Stenton Leigh:

- Reviewed the merger agreement;
- Reviewed publicly available financial information and other data with respect to Superior, including the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the years ended June 30, 2005, and June 30, 2006;
- Reviewed publicly available financial information and other data with respect to Superior, including the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended September 30, 2005, December 31, 2005, March 31, 2006, and September 30, 2006, and discussed performance to December 15, 2006 with Superior management;
- Reviewed publicly available financial information and other data with respect to DGSE, including the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005;

- Reviewed publicly available financial information and other data with respect to DGSE, including the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2006, June 30, 2006, and September 30, 2006, and discussed performance to December 15, 2006 with Superior management;
 - Reviewed and analyzed the merger's *pro-forma* impact on Superior's capitalization;
 - Reviewed and analyzed the merger's *pro-forma* impact on Superior's securities outstanding and stockholder ownership;
 - Reviewed the planned conversion features of debt to equity by SIBL and planned issuance of warrants to SIBL at the closing of the merger;
 - Considered the historical financial results and present financial condition of Superior and DGSE;
 - Reviewed the trading market for the common stock of Superior and DGSE;
 - Reviewed and analyzed certain financial characteristics of publicly-traded companies that were deemed to have characteristics comparable to Superior and DGSE;
 - Reviewed and analyzed certain financial characteristics of target companies in transactions where such target company was deemed to have characteristics comparable to that of Superior and DGSE; and
 - Performed such other analyses and examinations as Stenton Leigh deemed appropriate and held discussions with Superior and DGSE management in relation to certain financial and operating information furnished to Stenton Leigh, including financial analyses with respect to their respective business and operations.
- In arriving at its opinion, Stenton Leigh relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information that was used without assuming any responsibility for any independent verification of any such information. Further, Stenton Leigh relied upon the assurances of Superior and DGSE management that they were not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make any such information inaccurate or misleading. With respect to the financial information and projections utilized, Stenton Leigh assumed that such information has been reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments, and that such information provides a reasonable basis upon which it could make an analysis and form an opinion. Stenton Leigh did not make a physical inspection of the properties and facilities of Superior or DGSE. In addition, Stenton Leigh did not attempt to confirm whether Superior and DGSE had good title to their respective assets.
- Stenton Leigh assumed that the merger will be consummated in a manner that complies in all respects with the applicable provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and all other applicable federal and state statutes, rules and regulations. Stenton Leigh assumed that the merger will be consummated substantially in accordance with the terms set forth in the merger agreement, without any further amendments thereto, and that any amendments, revisions or waivers thereto will not be detrimental to the stockholders of Superior. Stenton Leigh's opinion is necessarily based upon market, economic and other conditions as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of December 15, 2006. Accordingly, although subsequent developments may affect its opinion, Stenton Leigh has not assumed any obligation to update, review or reaffirm its opinion. In connection with rendering its opinion, Stenton Leigh performed certain financial, comparative and other analyses as summarized below. Each of the analyses conducted by Stenton Leigh was carried out to provide a different perspective on the merger, and to enhance the total mix of information available. Stenton Leigh did not form a conclusion as to whether any individual analysis, considered in isolation, supported or failed to support an opinion as to the fairness of the merger, from a financial point of view, to the non-affiliated stockholders of Superior. Further, the summary of Stenton Leigh's analyses described below is not a complete description of the analyses underlying Stenton Leigh's opinion.
- The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances and, therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its

opinion, Stenton Leigh made qualitative judgments as to the relevance of each analysis and factor that it considered. In addition, Stenton Leigh may have given various analyses more or less weight than other analyses, and may have deemed various assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions, so that the range

of valuations resulting from any particular analysis described above should not be taken to be Stenton Leigh's view of the value of Superior's assets. The estimates contained in Stenton Leigh's analyses and the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. In addition, analyses relating to the value of businesses or assets neither purports to be appraisals nor do they necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or assets may actually be sold. Accordingly, Stenton Leigh's analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty. Stenton Leigh believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses or the factors it considered, without considering all analyses and factors collectively, could create an incomplete and misleading view of the process underlying the analyses performed by Stenton Leigh in connection with the preparation of its opinion. The analyses performed were prepared solely as part of Stenton Leigh's analysis of the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger to the non-affiliated Superior stockholders, and were provided to Superior's board of directors in connection with the delivery of Stenton Leigh's opinion. The opinion of Stenton Leigh was just one of the many factors taken into account by Superior's board of directors in making its determination to approve and recommend the merger, including those described in the sections entitled "The Combination — Superior Reasons for the Combination" and "— Other Factors Considered by the Superior Board" beginning on pages 43 and 45. Stenton Leigh undertook a review of Superior's historical financial data in order to understand and interpret its operating and financial performance and strength.

Superior has paid Stenton Leigh fees of \$139,500 for its services in connection with the engagement letter and issuing its fairness opinions. No portion of the fee is contingent upon the consummation of the merger or the conclusions reached in the opinion. No other compensation was paid to Stenton Leigh or any other financial advisor. No instructions or limitations were placed on Stenton Leigh by Superior or DGSE, nor are there any material relationships between Stenton Leigh and Superior or DGSE. Stenton Leigh was selected to render the fairness opinion following interviews with other candidates who each provided proposals for the engagement. The method of determination for selecting the advisor was based upon the quality of the proposal, the experience of the candidates, and the recommendations of legal counsel and other business professionals. In addition, Superior has agreed to indemnify Stenton Leigh for any liabilities that may arise out of the rendering of its services to Superior.

Financial Review

Superior Financial Review. Stenton Leigh reviewed Superior's historical financial data for the three fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and the three months ended September 30, 2006 and the two and a half months ended December 15, 2006 and noted the following:

- Revenue increased from \$20,355,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 to \$29,997,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004. This is an increase of \$9,642,000, or 47.4%. Revenue increased another \$9,538,000 to \$39,535,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, or 31.8%, and increased by \$6,782,000 to \$46,317,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, an increase of 17.2%. For the quarter ended September 30, 2006, revenue was \$8,560,000, a decline of \$3,093,000 from the \$11,653,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2005.

- Similar increases occurred in the cost of sales, which grew from \$15,952,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 to \$23,382,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004. This is an increase of \$7,430,000 or 46.6%, which mirrored the growth rate in revenues. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, the cost of sales increased \$8,645,000 to \$32,027,000, or 37.0%. This increase exceeded the increase in gross revenues for the year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the cost of sales increased \$6,366,000 to \$38,393,000, or 19.9%, which again exceeded the growth rate in revenues. For the quarter ended September 30, 2006, the cost of sales was \$7,054,000, a decline of \$2,288,000 from the \$9,342,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2005. Following a discussion with Superior management, no material differences in revenues or cost of sales were noted for the period of September 30, 2006 to December 15, 2006.

- Superior's net operating income on a normalized basis increased from a loss of nearly \$2.9 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 to an income of \$656,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, but returned to a loss of \$200,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, and a loss of over \$1.8 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. For the quarter ended September 30, 2006, the net operating loss was \$755,000.

- Similar results occurred in the net income, which was only positive in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, in the amount of \$552,000. The net loss for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 was nearly \$3.5 million, while the net loss for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 was \$616,000, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the net loss was nearly \$2.5 million. For the quarter ended September 30, 2006, the net loss was \$939,000. Following a discussion with Superior management, no material differences were noted for the period of September 30, 2006 to December 15, 2006.

- As of September 30, 2006, Superior had approximately \$1,673,000 in cash, \$5.8 million in receivables, and \$4.8 million in inventory, which accounted for most of the current assets. Superior also had \$400,000 in net fixed assets. Total assets exceeded \$12.9 million. The current liabilities of Superior amounted to nearly \$14.3 million, and long-term liabilities were \$300,000 as of September 30, 2006. Total stockholders' equity was a deficit of \$1.7 million as of September 30, 2006. Following a discussion with Superior management, no material differences in account balances were noted for the period of September 30, 2006 to December 15, 2006.

Superior Stock Performance Review. Stenton Leigh reviewed the daily closing market price and trading volume of Superior's common stock during the period prior to the announcement, and after the announcement of the merger. Stenton Leigh noted the following:

- In the pre-announcement and post announcement period, Superior's stock had a very sporadic, thinly traded (low volume), and therefore illiquid trading volume, ranging from a low volume of 0 shares to a high volume of 38,400 shares. Superior's shares traded over the last two years to a high of \$4.75 per share and a low of \$0.65 per share. In the 30 days prior to the date of the fairness opinion, the shares traded between \$0.75 per share and \$1.00 per share.

- Stenton Leigh noted that during the current fiscal year, Superior's stock has traded in a range between \$0.75 per share and \$1.85 per share.

DGSE Financial Review. Stenton Leigh reviewed DGSE's historical financial data for the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, and for the two and a half months ended December 15, 2006, noted the following:

- Revenue increased from \$25,244,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 to \$28,386,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. This is an increase of \$3,142,000, or 12.4%. Revenue increased another \$6,933,000 to \$35,319,000, or 24.4%, in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, revenue was \$31,876,000, an increase of \$11,143,000, or 53.7% over the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

- Similar increases occurred in the cost of sales, which increased from \$24,264,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 to \$27,591,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. This is an increase of \$3,327,000, or 13.7%, which slightly exceeded the growth rate of revenues. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, the cost of sales increased to \$34,612,000, an increase of \$7,021,000, or 25.4%, which also exceeded the growth rate of revenues. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the cost of sales increased \$10,813,000, to \$30,848,000, an increase of 54.0% over the nine months ended September 30, 2005, closely in line with the increase in revenues. Following a discussion with management, no material differences in revenues or cost of sales were noted for the period of September 30, 2006 to December 15, 2006.

- The operating income for DGSE declined from \$1,162,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 to \$1,052,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. This is a decrease of 9.5% from year to year. The operating income declined again to \$1,027,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, or another 2.4%. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the operating income was \$1,028,000, an increase of \$330,000, or 47.3% over the nine months ended September 30, 2005. Following a discussion with management, no material differences in operating income were noted for the period of September 30, 2006 to December 15, 2006.

As of September 30, 2006, DGSE had approximately \$217,000 in cash, \$948,000 in receivables, and \$8.45 million in inventory, which accounted for most of the current assets. DGSE also had over \$1.0 million in net fixed assets. Total assets amounted to nearly \$12.4 million. The current liabilities of DGSE were nearly

\$1.8 million, and long-term liabilities were nearly \$4.0 million as of September 30, 2006. Total stockholders' equity was over \$6.6 million as of September 30, 2006. Following a discussion with management, no material differences in account balances were noted for the period of September 30, 2006 to December 15, 2006.

Pro Forma Capitalization and Stockholder Ownership Review. In order to better understand the merger and its impact on the capitalization and stockholder ownership of DGSE, Stenton Leigh reviewed DGSE's estimated *pro forma* capitalization and *pro forma* securities ownership. Based upon the *pro forma* review, Stenton Leigh noted the following:

- The combination is expected to result in the issuance of \$9,805,000 worth of DGSE common stock to the Superior stockholders. This consists of 3,700,000 shares currently valued at \$2.65 per share.

Valuation Overview

Based upon a review of the historical and forecasted financial data and certain other qualitative data for Superior, Stenton Leigh utilized several valuation methodologies and analyses to determine ranges of values. Stenton Leigh utilized the discounted cash flow method, the comparable company method, and the comparable transaction method of analysis (all of which are discussed in more detail hereinafter) for the valuation of Superior. Stenton Leigh weighted each of the approaches for Superior equally to determine the indicated equity value of approximately \$8.2 million, which took into consideration the planned conversion by SIBL of \$8.5 million of their debt to equity, at closing of the combination, on terms fair to the minority shareholders.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Based upon management's forecasted revenues and expenses, Stenton Leigh prepared a discounted cash flow analysis to arrive at the value of Superior stockholders' equity. The discounted cash flow analysis included the fiscal years ending June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2011. The resulting present value of the net cash flow to equity is \$8,416,000 as of December 15, 2006.

Comparable Company Analysis. The selected comparable company analysis reviewed the trading multiples of publicly-traded companies that are similar to Superior with respect to business and revenue model, operating sector, size and target customer base. Because of the unique characteristics of Superior and the limited availability of appropriate comparable companies involved only in the rare coins and precious metals industry, Stenton Leigh identified the following comparable companies:

- "Rare Coins and Precious Metals" — includes publicly listed companies that are involved in the rare coin and precious metals, wholesale, retail, online and auction business. One of the companies is smaller than Superior in terms of annual revenue, and one company has annual revenues larger than Superior. Two of the comparable companies are larger than Superior in terms of enterprise value, and all are more profitable than Superior. Based on publicly available information as of September 30, 2006, the enterprise value for the comparable companies ranged from approximately \$16.5 million to approximately \$74.9 million, compared with approximately \$15.2 million for Superior. Stenton Leigh noted the following with respect to the multiples generated:

- The enterprise value to Last Twelve Months, or LTM, revenue multiple ranged from 0.353 times revenue to 1.976 times revenue, with a mean and median of 1.165 times revenue.

- The enterprise value to LTM EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes) multiple ranged from 12.696 times EBIT to 14.683 times EBIT, with a mean and median of 13.689 times EBIT.

- The enterprise value to LTM EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) multiple ranged from 11.700 times EBITDA to 12.696 times EBITDA, with a mean and median of 12.198 times EBITDA.

Based on the selected multiple ranges, Stenton Leigh calculated a range of enterprise values for Superior based on the LTM period ended September 30, 2006. Stenton Leigh then deducted net debt of approximately \$11.350 million to derive an indicated equity value range of approximately \$5.6 million.

Based on the selected multiple ranges, Stenton Leigh calculated a range of enterprise values for Superior based on the forecast data for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. Stenton Leigh then deducted net debt of approximately of \$11.350 million to derive an indicated equity value range of approximately \$8.0 million.

None of the comparable companies have characteristics identical to Superior. An analysis of publicly traded comparable companies is not mathematical; rather it involves complex consideration and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the comparable companies and other factors that could affect the public trading of the comparable companies.

Comparable Transaction Analysis. The comparable transaction analysis was based on a review of merger, acquisition and asset purchase transactions involving target companies that are in related industries to Superior. The comparable transaction analysis generally provides the widest range of value due to the varying importance of an acquisition to a buyer (i.e., a strategic buyer is willing to pay more than a financial buyer) in addition to the potential differences in the transaction process (i.e., competitiveness among potential buyers). As in the comparable company analysis, Stenton Leigh identified comparable transactions:

- “Rare Coin and Precious Metals” — includes those transactions involving target companies that are involved in the rare coin and precious metals wholesale, retail, online and auction businesses. Due to the unique characteristics of Superior, no reasonably comparable transactions were identified, and no conclusion of value was derived from this methodology.

Conclusion

Based on the information and analyses set forth above, Stenton Leigh delivered its written opinion to Superior’s board of directors, which stated that, as of December 15, 2006, based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations on its review as set forth in the opinion, the merger is fair, from a financial point of view, to the Superior minority stockholders.

Stenton Leigh is a business advisory and valuation firm that is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses in connection with mergers, acquisitions, corporate restructurings and private placements and for other purposes. Superior engaged the services of Stenton Leigh because it is a recognized business valuation firm that has substantial experience in similar matters. Stenton Leigh received a \$139,500 fee in connection with the preparation and issuance of its opinions. In addition, Superior has agreed to indemnify Stenton Leigh for any liabilities that may arise out of the rendering of its opinion. Stenton Leigh does not beneficially own any interest in either Superior or DGSE and has not provided either company with any other services in the past.

Interests of Certain DGSE Persons in the Combination

In considering the recommendation of the DGSE board of directors regarding the merger agreement, DGSE stockholders should be aware that some of DGSE’s directors and executive officers may have interests in the combination that are different from, or in addition to, their interests as DGSE stockholders. These interests may create an appearance of a conflict of interest. The DGSE board of directors was aware of these potential conflicts of interest during its deliberations on the merits of the combination and in making its decision to recommend to the DGSE stockholders that they vote to adopt the merger agreement. For more information see “Management of DGSE After the Combination — Information Regarding DGSE’s Directors and Executive Officers” beginning on page 115.

Employment Agreements. The DGSE board of directors has approved amended and restated employment agreements for Dr. L.S. Smith, the chairman and chief executive officer of DGSE, and William H. Oyster, a director and the president and chief operating officer of DGSE and a director and interim chief executive officer of Superior, and a new employment agreement for John Benson, the chief financial officer of DGSE and a director and interim chief financial officer and vice president – finance of Superior, in each case contingent upon the closing of the combination. For more information about these employment agreements, see the section entitled “Post-Combination Employment Agreements” beginning on page 75.

DGSE Board Seats. In connection with the combination, DGSE has agreed to enter into a corporate governance agreement, a copy of which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex G, with SIBL and Dr. L.S. Smith. Pursuant to this agreement, subject to the applicable fiduciary duties of the DGSE board of directors, and compliance by DGSE in good faith with applicable law and regulations, DGSE has agreed to recommend that, among others, Dr. L.S. Smith, the current chairman and chief executive officer of DGSE, William H. Oyster, a director and the current president and chief operating officer of DGSE and a director and interim chief executive officer of Superior, and two current “independent” directors of the DGSE Board, who are expected to be William P. Cordeiro and Craig Alan-Lee, constitute the DGSE board of directors upon the consummation of the combination.

For more information about the corporate governance agreement, see the section entitled “The Merger Agreement — DGSE Corporate Governance” beginning on page 70.

The interests described above may influence DGSE’s directors and executive officers in making their recommendation that you vote in favor of the adoption and approval of the merger agreement and the approval of the combination. You should be aware of these interests when you consider the DGSE board’s recommendation that you vote in favor of adoption and approval of the merger agreement and the approval of the combination.

Interests of Certain Superior Persons in the Combination

In considering the recommendation of the Superior board of directors regarding the merger agreement, Superior stockholders should be aware that some of Superior’s directors and executive officers may have interests in the combination that are different from, or in addition to, their interests as Superior stockholders. These interests may create an appearance of a conflict of interest. The Superior board of directors was aware of these potential conflicts of interest during its deliberations on the merits of the merger and in making its decision to recommend to the Superior stockholders that they vote to adopt the merger agreement. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, the board of directors of DGSE after the combination will have seven members, two of whom are current members of the Superior board. For more information see the section entitled “Information Regarding DGSE Companies, Inc. — Management of DGSE After the Combination” beginning on page 115.

Repayment of DiGenova Note. In connection with the execution of the merger agreement, Superior repaid in full its note in the principal amount of \$400,000 owed to Silvano DiGenova, who was then the chairman, president and chief executive officer of Superior and the beneficial owner of approximately 40% of Superior common stock. At the time of the payment, Superior had a negative stockholders’ equity of \$3.1 million and Mr. DiGenova’s debt was subordinate to SIBL’s debt, which was at that time undersecured.

Stanford Line of Credit. In connection with the combination, Stanford Financial Group Company, an affiliate of Superior’s largest stockholder, SIBL, is expected to enter into a new credit facility with Superior. In addition, a closing condition to the merger is that SIBL exchange approximately \$8.4 million of Superior secured debt into approximately 5 million shares of Superior common stock.

Warrants. In connection with the combination, as consideration for the exchange of debt by SIBL and the new credit facility which will be largely available to DGSE, DGSE will issue seven-year warrants, in the form attached as Annex H to this joint proxy statement/prospectus, to SIBL and its designees. These warrants will entitle the holders thereof to purchase 845,634 shares of DGSE common stock at an exercise price of \$1.89 per share and 863,000 shares of DGSE common stock at an exercise price equal to their par value of \$0.01 per share.

New Independent Contractor Agreement with DGSE. At the execution of the merger agreement, Silvano DiGenova, who is a former member of the Superior board of directors and a former Superior executive officer, became an independent contractor of Superior with the nominal title of Managing Director-Numismatics. In connection with this arrangement, Mr. DiGenova has entered into a letter agreement with the DGSE merger subsidiary which is contingent upon the closing of the combination. Either DGSE or Mr. DiGenova may terminate the arrangement at any time for any reason with 30 days notice or, upon material breach by the other party and a failure to cure, upon 5 days notice. A summary of the material terms of the independent contractor arrangement with Superior follows:

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Title. Mr. DiGenova has the title of Managing Director-Numismatics. However, this title is purely nominal, and Mr. DiGenova will not be an officer or employee of DGSE, Superior or any of their respective subsidiaries.

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Net Profits Account. Mr. DiGenova is paid a minimum of \$25,000 per month, payable bi-monthly from a net profits account, and will also have profit participation in a separate profit center which he heads, subject to the supervision and direction of Superior. The profit center will be allocated \$2,500,000 in either inventory or capital to facilitate wholesale activities by Mr. DiGenova, which we will refer to as the allocated inventory, upon the consummation of the merger. Superior will generate monthly profit and loss statements for the profit center. Revenues will include all wholesale and retail revenues generated by the profit center, exclusive of auction commissions but including commissions for retail sales of Superior inventory other than allocated inventory and gross profits realized on allocated inventory. Expenses will

include all direct expenses of the profit center, including interest on the allocated inventory at the prime rate. Forty percent of the net profit or loss will be allocated each month to Mr. DiGenova's net profit account. At the end of each fiscal quarter, Mr. DiGenova will be entitled to receive any positive balance in the net profits account.

- *Other Services.* Mr. DiGenova will be entitled to separate compensation for other services he performs for DGSE or Superior, including a commission, at the then standard salesman's rate, for retail auction consignments of inventory (other than allocated inventory), and earned commission, at the then standard salesman's rate, for any auctions.

- *Competitive Activities.* Mr. DiGenova will not be obligated to devote any time, energy or skill to Superior and will not be restricted from engaging in independent business activities for his own account, except that during the term of the arrangement, he may not engage in any activity involving rare coins, bullion products and jewelry (other than antique jewelry), solicit retail consignments, service retail clients or solicit auctions, except in each case on behalf of Superior.

- *Benefits.* As an independent contractor, Mr. DiGenova will not be entitled to participate in DGSE's employee benefits plans or programs.

DGSE Board Seats. Following the closing of the combination, two current members of the Superior board of directors, Messrs. Stoltz and Rector, will become members of DGSE's board of directors as "independent" board members.

Indemnification; Directors' and Officers' Insurance. Under the terms of the merger agreement, DGSE has, subject to certain limitations, agreed to cause to be maintained directors' and officers' liability insurance policies for acts or omissions occurring prior to the combination covering each Superior officer or director on terms with respect to coverage and amounts, to the extent reasonably available, no less favorable than those of the policy in effect on the date of the merger agreement. As of the date of the merger agreement, Superior maintained directors' and officers' liability insurance in the policy amount of \$2 million.

Additionally, Article VII of Superior's certificate of incorporation eliminates the personal liability of a Superior director to Superior or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability:

- for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to Superior or its stockholders;

- for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;

- under Section 174 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, which provides for director liability in the event of a willful or negligent dividend on or purchase or redemption of a corporation's capital stock; or

- for any transaction from which the director derived any improper personal benefit.

In addition, Superior has entered into indemnification agreements to indemnify its executive officers and directors. These indemnification agreements provide that Superior will indemnify Superior's directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL if the officer or director was or is or becomes or is threatened to be made a party to or witness or other participant in any threatened, pending or completed action, suit, proceeding or alternative dispute resolution mechanism, or any hearing, inquiry or investigation that the officer or director in good faith believes might lead to the institution of any such action, suit, proceeding or alternative dispute resolution mechanism whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative, which we collectively refer to as a claim, by reason of or arising out of any event or occurrence related to the fact that the officer or director is or was a director, officer, employee, agent or fiduciary of Superior, or by reason of any action or inaction on the part of the officer or director while serving in such capacity, against any and all expenses (including attorney's fees, judgments, fines, penalties and amounts paid in settlement if such settlement is approved in advance by Superior) related to the claim.

In addition, Superior is required to advance expenses on behalf of the officer or director in connection with the officer's or director's defense in any claim, provided that the officer or director undertakes in writing to repay the

amounts advanced to the extent that it is ultimately determined that the officer or director is not entitled to indemnification by Superior.

Superior has no obligation to indemnify or advance expenses to the officer or director (i) for acts, omissions or transactions from which the officer or director may not be relieved of liability under applicable law; (ii) with respect to claims initiated or brought voluntarily by the officer or director and not by way of defense, except (a) with respect to actions or proceedings brought to establish or enforce a right to indemnification under the indemnification agreement or any other agreement or insurance policy or under Superior's certificate of incorporation or bylaws in effect, (b) in specific cases if the Superior's board of directors has approved the initiation or bringing of the claim, or (c) as otherwise required under Section 145 of the DGCL, regardless of whether the officer or director ultimately is determined to be entitled to indemnification, advance expense payment or insurance recovery, as the case may be; (iii) with respect to any proceeding instituted by the officer or director to enforce or interpret the indemnification agreement, unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines that each of the material assertions made by the officer or director in the proceeding was not made in good faith or was frivolous; and (iv) for expenses and the payment of profits arising from the purchase and sale by the officer or director of securities in violation of Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act, or any similar successor statute.

To the extent Superior maintains liability insurance applicable to directors, officers, employees, agents or fiduciaries, the officer or director has the right to be covered by those policies with the same rights and benefits as are provided to the most favorably insured of Superior's directors, if the indemnitee is a director; or of Superior's officers, if the indemnitee is not a director but an officer.

The interests described above may influence Superior's directors and executive officers in making their recommendation that you vote in favor of the adoption and approval of the merger agreement and the approval of the merger. You should be aware of these interests when you consider the Superior board's recommendation that you vote in favor of adoption and approval of the merger agreement and the approval of the merger.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion summarizes the anticipated material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger applicable to U.S. holders of Superior common stock. These consequences are based upon tax representation letters from each of DGSE, Merger Sub and Superior. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the Code, Treasury Regulations, judicial authorities, published positions of the Internal Revenue Service, which we refer to in this proxy statement/prospectus as the IRS, and other applicable authorities, all as in effect on the date of this document and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect).

For purposes of this discussion, we use the term "U.S. holder" to mean:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state or the District of Columbia;
- a trust that (i) is subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more United States persons or (ii) has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person; or
- an estate that is subject to United States federal income tax on its income regardless of its source.

This discussion assumes that holders of Superior common stock hold their stock as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. This discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be important to a Superior stockholder in light of his or her particular circumstances or particular tax status, including the following:

- stockholders who are not U.S. holders;
- stockholders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Code;

- banks and other financial institutions;

- tax-exempt organizations and governmental entities;
- insurance companies;
- S corporations, entities taxable as partnerships, and other pass-through entities;
- stockholders who have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;
- brokers or dealers in securities or foreign currency;
- traders in securities who elect the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings;
- stockholders who acquired their shares in connection with stock option or stock purchase plans or in other compensatory transactions; and
- persons holding shares as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion transaction or risk reduction transaction.

In addition, the following discussion does not address the tax consequences relating to other transactions effectuated prior to, concurrently with, or after the merger (including the conversion of Superior preferred stock into Superior common stock or the exchange of Superior debt for Superior common stock), whether or not such transactions are in connection with the merger. Furthermore, no foreign, state or local tax considerations are addressed. **Therefore, we urge you to consult your own tax advisor as to the specific federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences to you of the merger and related transactions and related reporting obligations.**

The Merger. Assuming that (i) all representations, warranties and statements made or agreed to by DSGE, Merger Sub and Superior, their managements, employees, officers, directors and shareholders in connection with the merger, including, but not limited to, those set forth in the merger agreement (including the exhibits thereto) and the tax representation letters are true and accurate at all relevant times, (ii) all covenants contained in the merger agreement (including exhibits thereto) and the tax representation letters are performed without waiver or breach of any material provision thereof; (iii) the merger will be consummated in accordance with the merger agreement without any waiver or breach of any material provision thereof (except for waivers not affecting the structure of the merger or the consideration to be paid in connection therewith), and (iv) the merger will be effective under applicable state law, the merger will be treated as a “reorganization” within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. Assuming that it so qualifies, the material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger are as follows:

- No gain or loss will be recognized by Superior, Merger Sub or DGSE solely as a result of the merger.
 - No gain or loss will be recognized by holders of Superior common stock solely upon their receipt of DGSE common stock in the merger.
 - The aggregate tax basis of the DGSE common stock received in the merger by a holder of Superior common stock will be the same as the aggregate tax basis of the Superior common stock surrendered in exchange therefor.
 - The holding period of DGSE common stock received in the merger by a holder of Superior common stock will include the holding period of the Superior common stock surrendered in exchange therefor. Neither DGSE nor Superior will request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service regarding the tax consequences of the merger to Superior stockholders. The actual tax consequences of the merger could be different from the treatment described above.
- Dissenting Stockholders.* If all of the shares of Superior common stock actually or constructively owned by a Superior stockholder are exchanged solely for cash as a result of the exercise of dissenter rights, the transaction will be treated as a sale by the Superior stockholder of his or her shares of Superior common stock exchanged, and such stockholder will recognize capital gain or loss measured by the difference between such stockholder’s tax basis in the shares of

Superior common stock actually owned by him or her and the amount of cash received by him or her in exchange for those shares. If shares of Superior common stock are held by a stockholder as capital assets, gain or loss recognized by that stockholder will be capital gain or loss, which will be long-term capital gain or loss if that stockholder's holding period for the shares of Superior common stock exceeds one year at the time of the exchange. Capital gains recognized by an individual upon a disposition of shares of Superior common stock held for more than

one year generally will be subject to a maximum United States federal income tax rate of 15% or, in the case of shares that have been held for one year or less, will be subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates. In addition, there are limits on the deductibility of capital losses. The amount and character of gain or loss must be determined separately for each block of Superior common stock (i.e., shares acquired at the same cost in a single transaction) exchanged for cash. If a Superior stockholder exchanges all the shares of Superior common stock actually owned by him or her solely for cash as a result of the exercise of dissenter rights, but shares of Superior common stock treated as constructively owned by him or her are exchanged in whole or in part for DGSE common stock, then the tax consequences to that stockholder will depend upon whether the exchange has the “effect of a distribution of a dividend.” If the exchange has the “effect of a distribution of a dividend,” as determined under Section 302 of the Code, then the cash received will be treated: (i) first, as a taxable dividend to the extent of allocable earnings and profits, if any; (ii) second, as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the stockholder’s tax basis in the exchanged shares; and (iii) finally, as gain or loss from the sale or exchange of the exchanged shares. Amounts treated as a taxable dividend should be treated as qualified dividend income, taxable at the capital gains rate. Further, a corporate taxpayer (other than an S corporation) may be allowed a dividends received deduction subject to applicable limitations and other special rules. If the exchange does not have the “effect of a distribution of a dividend,” then the cash received will be taxed as capital gain or loss. In certain limited circumstances, and pursuant to certain procedures set forth in the Code, the application of the constructive ownership rules as they apply to family members of the Superior stockholder can be waived, in which case the transaction will be treated as a sale and the stockholder will recognize capital gain or loss on the exchange as described in the preceding paragraph.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Non-corporate dissenting stockholders may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding on any cash payments received in respect of Superior common stock. A non-corporate holder will not be subject to backup withholding, however, if such holder: (i) furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that the holder is not subject to backup withholding on the substitute Form W-9 or successor form included in the letter of transmittal to be delivered to the holder following the completion of the merger; or (ii) is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against United States federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Reporting. Superior stockholders will be required to attach a statement to their United States federal income tax returns for the year of the merger that contains the information listed in Treasury Regulation Section 1.368-3(b). Such statement must include the stockholder’s tax basis in shares of Superior common stock and a description of the DGSE common stock received.

THE PRECEDING DISCUSSION OF MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS IS PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OR DISCUSSION OF ALL POTENTIAL TAX EFFECTS RELEVANT THERETO. THE FOREGOING DISCUSSION NEITHER BINDS THE IRS NOR PRECLUDES IT FROM ADOPTING A CONTRARY POSITION. SUPERIOR STOCK-HOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE MERGER, INCLUDING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER APPLICABLE TAX LAWS AND THE EFFECT OF ANY CHANGES IN TAX LAWS.

Anticipated Accounting Treatment

DGSE intends to account for the combination as a purchase transaction for financial reporting and accounting purposes under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. After the combination, the results of operations of Superior will be included in the consolidated financial statements of DGSE. The purchase price, which is equal to the aggregate merger consideration, will be allocated based on the fair values of the Superior assets acquired and the Superior liabilities assumed. These allocations will be based upon valuations and other studies that have not yet been finalized.

Appraisal and Dissenters' Rights

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, which we refer to as the DGCL, any Superior stockholder who does not wish to accept the merger consideration provided in the merger agreement has the right to dissent from the merger and to seek an appraisal of, and to be paid the fair value (exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger) for his or her shares of Superior common stock, so long as the stockholder strictly complies with the provisions of Section 262 of the DGCL.

Holders of record of Superior common stock who do not vote in favor of the merger agreement and who otherwise comply with the applicable statutory procedures summarized in this joint proxy statement/prospectus will be entitled to appraisal rights under Section 262 of the DGCL. A person having a beneficial interest in shares of Superior common stock held of record in the name of another person, such as a broker or nominee, must act promptly to cause the record holder to follow the steps summarized below properly and in a timely manner to perfect appraisal rights.

THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION IS NOT A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF THE LAW PERTAINING TO APPRAISAL RIGHTS UNDER THE DGCL AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY THE FULL TEXT OF SECTION 262 OF THE DGCL, WHICH IS REPRINTED IN ITS ENTIRETY AS ANNEX L TO THIS JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS. ALL REFERENCES IN SECTION 262 OF THE DGCL AND IN THIS SUMMARY TO A "STOCKHOLDER" OR "HOLDER" ARE TO THE RECORD HOLDER OF THE SHARES OF COMMON STOCK AS TO WHICH APPRAISAL RIGHTS ARE ASSERTED.

Under Section 262 of the DGCL, holders of shares of Superior common stock who follow the procedures set forth in Section 262 of the DGCL will be entitled to have their Superior common stock appraised by the Delaware Chancery Court and to receive payment in cash of the "fair value" of those shares, exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger, together with a fair rate of interest, if any, as determined by that court.

Under Section 262 of the DGCL, when a proposed merger is to be submitted for approval at a meeting of stockholders, the corporation, not less than 20 days prior to the meeting, must notify each of its stockholders who was a stockholder on the record date for this meeting with respect to shares for which appraisal rights are available, that appraisal rights are so available, and must include in that required notice a copy of Section 262 of the DGCL.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus constitutes the required notice to the holders of those Superior shares and the applicable statutory provisions of the DGCL are attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex L. Any Superior stockholder who wishes to exercise appraisal rights or who wishes to preserve the right to do so should review the following discussion and Annex L carefully, because failure to timely and properly comply with the procedures specified in Annex L will result in the loss of appraisal rights under the DGCL.

A holder of Superior shares wishing to exercise his or her appraisal rights must (a) not vote in favor of the merger agreement, and (b) prior to the vote on the merger agreement and merger at the Superior special meeting, deliver to Superior a written demand for appraisal of his or her Superior shares. This written demand for appraisal must be in addition to and separate from any proxy or vote abstaining from or against the merger. The demand must reasonably inform Superior of the identity of the stockholder and of the stockholder's intent thereby to demand appraisal of his or her shares. A holder of Superior common stock wishing to exercise his or her holder's appraisal rights must be the record holder of these Superior shares on the date the written demand for appraisal is made and must continue to hold the Superior shares until the consummation of the merger. Accordingly, a holder of Superior common stock who is the record holder of Superior common stock on the date the written demand for appraisal is made, but who thereafter transfers these Superior shares prior to consummation of the merger, will lose any right to appraisal in respect of those Superior shares.

Only a holder of record of Superior common stock is entitled to assert appraisal rights for the Superior shares registered in that holder's name. A demand for appraisal should be executed by or on behalf of the holder of record, fully and correctly, as the holder's name appears on the holder's stock certificates. If the Superior shares are owned of record in a fiduciary capacity, such as by a trustee, guardian or custodian, execution of the demand should be made in that capacity, and if the Superior common stock is owned of record by more than one owner as in a joint tenancy or tenancy in common, the demand should be executed by or on behalf of all joint owners. An authorized agent, including one or more joint owners, may execute a demand for appraisal on behalf of a holder of record. The agent, however, must identify the record owner or owners and expressly disclose the fact that, in executing the

demand, the agent is agent for the owner or owners. A record holder such as a broker who holds Superior common stock as nominee for several beneficial owners may exercise appraisal rights with respect to the Superior shares held for one or more beneficial owners while not exercising appraisal rights with respect to the Superior common stock held for other beneficial owners. In this case, the written demand should set forth the number of Superior shares as to which appraisal is sought. If a number of Superior shares is not expressly mentioned, the demand will be presumed to cover all Superior common stock in brokerage accounts or other nominee forms, and those who wish to exercise appraisal rights under Section 262 of the DGCL are urged to consult with their brokers to determine the appropriate procedures for the making of a demand for appraisal by such a nominee.

ALL WRITTEN DEMANDS FOR APPRAISAL SHOULD BE SENT OR DELIVERED TO SUPERIOR GALLERIES, INC., 9478 WEST OLYMPIC BLVD., BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90212, ATTENTION: CORPORATE SECRETARY.

Within ten days after the effective time of the merger, DGSE will notify each stockholder who has properly asserted appraisal rights under Section 262 of the DGCL and has not voted in favor of the merger agreement of the date the merger became effective.

Within 120 days after the effective time of the merger, but not thereafter, DGSE or any stockholder who has complied with the statutory requirements summarized above may file a petition in the Delaware Chancery Court demanding a determination of the fair value of the shares of Superior common stock of all those stockholders. None of DGSE, DGSE Merger Corp. or Superior is under any obligation to and none of them has any present intention to file a petition with respect to the appraisal of the fair value of the Superior shares. Accordingly, it is the obligation of stockholders wishing to assert appraisal rights to initiate all necessary action to perfect their appraisal rights within the time prescribed in Section 262 of the DGCL.

Within 120 days after the effective time of the merger, any Superior stockholder who has complied with the requirements for exercise of appraisal rights will be entitled, upon written request, to receive from DGSE a statement setting forth the aggregate number of Superior shares not voted in favor of adoption of the merger agreement and with respect to which demands for appraisal have been received and the aggregate number of holders of those Superior shares. That statement must be mailed to those stockholders within ten days after a written request therefor has been received by DGSE.

If a petition for an appraisal is timely filed, at a hearing on the petition, the Delaware Chancery Court will determine the stockholders entitled to appraisal rights. After determining those stockholders, the Delaware Chancery Court will appraise the "fair value" of their Superior shares, exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger, together with a fair rate of interest, if any, to be paid upon the amount determined to be the fair value. Stockholders considering seeking appraisal should be aware that the fair value of their Superior shares as determined under Section 262 of the DGCL could be more than, the same as or less than the value of the merger consideration they would receive pursuant to the merger agreement if they did not seek appraisal of their Superior shares and that financial advisor opinions as to fairness from a financial point of view are not necessarily opinions as to fair value under Section 262 of the DGCL. The Delaware Supreme Court has stated that "proof of value by any techniques or methods which are generally considered acceptable in the financial community and otherwise admissible in court" should be considered in the appraisal proceedings.

The Delaware Chancery Court will determine the amount of interest, if any, to be paid upon the amounts to be received by stockholders whose Superior shares have been appraised. The costs of the appraisal proceeding may be determined by the Delaware Chancery Court and taxed upon the parties as the Delaware Chancery Court deems equitable. The Delaware Chancery Court may also order that all or a portion of the expenses incurred by any stockholder in connection with the appraisal proceeding, including reasonable attorneys' fees and the fees and expenses of experts used in the appraisal proceeding, be charged *pro rata* against the value of all of the Superior shares entitled to appraisal.

Any holder of Superior common stock who has duly demanded an appraisal in compliance with Section 262 of the DGCL will not, after the effective time of the merger, be entitled to vote the Superior shares subject to that demand for any purpose or be entitled to the payment of dividends or other distributions on those Superior shares (except dividends or other distributions payable to holders of record of Superior common stock as of a record date prior to the effective time of the merger).

If any stockholder who properly demands appraisal of his or her Superior common stock under Section 262 of the DGCL fails to perfect, or effectively withdraws or loses, his or her right to appraisal, as provided in Section 262 of the DGCL, the Superior shares of that stockholder will be converted into the right to receive the consideration receivable with respect to these Superior shares in accordance with the merger agreement. A stockholder will fail to perfect, or effectively lose or withdraw, his or her right to appraisal if, among other things, no petition for appraisal is filed within 120 days after the consummation of the merger, or if the stockholder delivers to Superior or DGSE, as the case may be, a written withdrawal of his or her demand for appraisal. Any attempt to withdraw an appraisal demand in this matter more than 60 days after the consummation of the merger will require the written approval of the surviving corporation.

Failure to follow the steps required by Section 262 of the DGCL for perfecting appraisal rights may result in the loss of these rights, in which event a Superior stockholder will be entitled to receive the merger consideration receivable with respect to his or her Superior shares in accordance with the merger agreement.

Delisting and Deregistration of Superior Common Stock

If the combination is completed, the shares of Superior common stock will be delisted from the OTC Bulletin Board and will be deregistered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The stockholders of Superior will become stockholders of DGSE and their rights as stockholders will be governed by DGSE's articles of incorporation and bylaws and by the laws of the State of Nevada. See the section entitled "Comparison of Stockholders' Rights" beginning on page 93.

Governmental and Regulatory Matters

To complete the combination, DGSE must comply with applicable federal and state securities laws and the rules and regulations of the Nasdaq Capital Market in connection with the issuance of the DGSE common stock pursuant to the combination and the filing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus with the SEC and applicable state securities agencies.

Listing of DGSE Common Stock to be Issued in the Combination

The shares of DGSE common stock to be issued in the combination and the shares of DGSE common stock to be reserved for issuance in connection with the assumption of outstanding Superior stock options and the issuance of warrants pursuant to the merger agreement are required to be approved for listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

Delisting of DGSE Common Stock

Under Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4340(a), an issuer must apply for initial inclusion on the Nasdaq Capital Market following a transaction in which the issuer combines with a non-Nasdaq entity if the combination results in a change of control of the issuer and thereby potentially allows the non-Nasdaq entity to obtain a Nasdaq listing. Superior is a non-Nasdaq entity and DGSE does not currently, and may not at the time of the combination, satisfy the initial listing requirements of the Nasdaq Capital Market. Accordingly, if Nasdaq determines that the combination will result in a "change of control" of DGSE for purposes of its Marketplace Rule 4340(a), Nasdaq may initiate proceedings to delist shares of DGSE common stock from the Nasdaq Capital Market. In this case, DGSE may seek to be listed on the American Stock Exchange, though there can be no assurances that it will be successful with its application.

Restriction on Resales of DGSE Common Stock

The DGSE common stock to be issued in the combination will be registered under the Securities Act, thereby allowing such shares to be freely transferable without restriction by all former holders of Superior common stock who are not deemed under the Securities Act to be "affiliates" of Superior at the time of the Superior special meeting and who do not become "affiliates" of DGSE after the combination. Persons who may be deemed to be "affiliates" of DGSE or Superior generally include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by or are under common control with DGSE or Superior, and may include some of their respective executive officers and directors, as well as their respective significant stockholders.

Shares of DGSE common stock received by those stockholders of Superior who are deemed to be "affiliates" of Superior or DGSE under the Securities Act may not be sold except pursuant to an effective registration statement

under the Securities Act covering the resale of those shares, or pursuant to Rule 145 under the Securities Act or any other applicable exemption under the Securities Act. Superior has agreed to provide a list of those stockholders considered to be “affiliates” to DGSE prior to the closing of the combination, which list is expected to include SIBL and Mr. DiGenova. The merger agreement requires Superior to use its best efforts to cause each of its directors, executive officers and individuals or entities who Superior believes may be deemed to be “affiliates” of Superior to execute and deliver to DGSE a written agreement to the effect that those persons will not sell, assign or transfer any of the DGSE shares issued to them as a result of the combination unless that sale, assignment or transfer has been registered under the Securities Act, is in conformity with Rule 145 or is otherwise exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus does not cover the resale of any DGSE common stock received in the combination by any person who may be deemed to be an “affiliate” of DGSE or Superior, and no person is authorized to make any use of this joint proxy statement/prospectus in connection with any resale.

Voting Procedures

If the shares of DGSE common stock continue to be listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market at the time of the closing of the combination, pursuant to the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules, the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of DGSE common stock voting on the proposal will be required to approve this proposal. If the shares of DGSE common stock are not listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market or another applicable national securities exchange at the time of the closing of the combination, no applicable law or regulation will require DGSE stockholder approval for this proposal. Nevertheless, in that case, the board of directors of DGSE would still seek stockholder approval of this proposal as a matter of good corporate governance, and if the proposal does not obtain sufficient votes, the DGSE board of directors would reconsider its decision to approve the merger agreement and the reorganization, including the proposal to issue and reserve for issuance shares of DGSE common stock, and to issue options and warrants to acquire shares of DGSE common stock, in connection with the combination. In either case, abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted towards a quorum, but are not counted for any purpose in determining whether this proposal has been approved.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of Superior common stock is required to approve this proposal. Accordingly, abstentions and broker non-votes by a Superior stockholder will have the same effect as voting AGAINST this proposal.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following summary describes the material provisions of the merger agreement. This summary may not contain all of the information about the merger agreement that is important to you. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the merger agreement, which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A and is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. We encourage you to read it, including the exhibits thereto, carefully in its entirety for a more complete understanding of the merger agreement.

The merger agreement has been included to provide you with information regarding its terms. It is not intended to provide any other factual information about DGSE or Superior. Such information can be found elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and in the other public filings DGSE makes with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which are available without charge at www.sec.gov.

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties which DGSE and Superior have made to each other. The assertions embodied in those representations and warranties are qualified by information in confidential disclosure schedules that DGSE and Superior have exchanged in connection with the execution of the merger agreement. While we do not believe that these schedules contain information required to be publicly disclosed by DGSE or Superior under the applicable securities laws other than information that has already been so disclosed, the disclosure schedules do contain information that modifies, qualifies and creates exceptions to the representations and warranties set forth in the merger agreement. Accordingly, you should not rely on the representations and warranties as current characterizations of factual information about DGSE and Superior, since they were made as of the date of the merger agreement and are modified in important part by the underlying disclosure schedules. These disclosure schedules contain information that has been included in the general prior public disclosures of DGSE and Superior, as well as additional non-public information. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties may have changed since the date of the merger agreement, which subsequent information may or may not be fully reflected in the public disclosures of DGSE.

The Combination

The merger agreement provides that, upon the closing, DGSE Merger Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE, will merge with and into Superior, with Superior surviving as a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE and Superior stockholders receiving shares of DGSE common stock. We refer to this transaction as the “combination”.

Exchange of Superior Common Stock

As consideration for the merger, Superior stockholders will be entitled to receive 0.2731 shares of DGSE common stock for every share of Superior common stock they own at the effective time of the combination, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the exchange ratio.

Fifteen percent of the number of shares of DGSE common stock to be issued at the closing of the combination, less 33,648 shares to which DGSE is entitled as an indemnity under the merger agreement due to the fact that Superior’s estimated stockholders’ equity as of December 31, 2006 was inaccurate, will be deposited in an escrow account as security for the payment of indemnification claims made under the merger agreement in the event Superior’s representations and warranties concerning its capitalization are inaccurate. For more information, see the section entitled “— Escrow” beginning on page 63.

As a result of the exchange, Superior stockholders will become DGSE stockholders and Superior will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE.

Each outstanding share of DGSE common stock will remain unchanged in the combination.

Superior Options and Warrants

At the effective time of the combination, each outstanding option and warrant to purchase shares of Superior common stock will be assumed by DGSE and converted into options or warrants to purchase shares of DGSE common stock. Each assumed Superior option or warrant will be exercisable for a number of shares of DGSE common stock equal to the number of Superior shares covered by the Superior option or warrant, multiplied by the exchange ratio, rounded to the nearest whole number of shares (with no cash being payable for any fractional share

eliminated by such rounding), and will have an exercise price equal to the exercise price of the Superior option or warrant divided by the exchange ratio, but not less than the par value of DGSE common stock.

After adjusting the assumed options and warrants to reflect the application of the exchange ratio and the substitution of DGSE for Superior, the other terms of the assumed options and warrants will remain the same. Superior option or warrant holders will need to surrender their option agreement or warrant to DGSE to receive the substitute option or warrant.

If the combination (including the exchange by SIBL of Superior debt for common stock) had been completed as of February 23, 2007, DGSE would have issued approximately 3,702,713 shares of its common stock to the Superior stockholders (including the 96,971 shares to be issued to Mr. DiGenova pursuant to his warrant), with 33,648 of those shares paid back to DGSE as an indemnity and approximately 521,759 of those shares placed in the escrow account, and options to acquire approximately 95,380 shares of its common stock to the Superior option holders. Accordingly, Superior stockholders would have beneficially owned approximately 43.6% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the combined company (31.2% on a fully diluted basis). Based upon that assumption, the DGSE stock issued to Superior stockholders would have represented a 5% discount to the closing price of Superior stock on the trading day preceding the announcement of the revised terms of the proposed combination.

Completion and Effectiveness of the Combination

The parties will consummate the combination when all of the conditions to the completion of the combination contained in the merger agreement, including adoption and approval of the merger agreement by the stockholders of Superior and DGSE and the approval of the increase in the number of authorized shares of DGSE common stock by the stockholders of DGSE, are satisfied or waived. As soon as practicable after the satisfaction or waiver of the closing conditions, the parties will cause the merger to be effected by filing a certificate of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware. DGSE and Superior will use their best efforts to complete the combination expeditiously, including using their respective reasonable efforts to satisfy each applicable closing condition.

DGSE and Superior plan to complete the combination soon after the special meetings of their stockholders occur and anticipate that they will be in a position to complete the combination on or prior to March 31, 2007.

Share Adjustments

Fractional Shares. DGSE will not issue any fractional shares of DGSE common stock in connection with the combination. Instead, any fractional share will be rounded up to the nearest whole number of shares of DGSE common stock.

Capitalization Adjustments. The number of shares of DGSE common stock which are payable as merger consideration are subject to appropriate adjustment to reflect fully the effect of any capitalization adjustment of DGSE common stock, such as a stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, combination, reclassification or similar event.

Escrow

Escrow Account. At the closing of the combination, DGSE will, on behalf of the Superior stockholders, and for the benefit of DGSE and related indemnified parties under the merger agreement, deposit a portion of the shares it is issuing in the merger into an escrow account, which we will refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the escrow account. The number of shares placed in escrow will equal 15% of the DGSE common stock to be distributed to the Superior stockholders at the closing of the combination, less 33,648 shares to which DGSE is entitled under the merger agreement due to the fact that Superior's actual December 31, 2006 stockholders' equity was \$89,840 less than the amount estimated for purposes of determining the amount of debt to be converted by SIBL under the note exchange agreement, or about \$1.4 million in DGSE common stock. The escrow account will be used as security for the payment of indemnification claims made by DGSE and certain related parties under the merger agreement, and to reimburse the surviving corporation for up to \$100,000, or such larger amount as DGSE may in its sole discretion approve, which the surviving corporation may be obligated to pay in cash to the stockholder agent for the out-of-pocket fees and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, reasonably incurred by the stockholder agent in performing its duties and exercising its powers and rights under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement. If an eligible person has a claim for indemnification or the surviving corporation has a claim for reimbursement of amounts paid to the stockholder agent against the escrow account, for purposes of

satisfying the claim, the shares of DGSE common stock will be valued at \$2.67 per-share, which reflects the closing price of the DGSE common stock, as reported by the Nasdaq Capital Market, three days before the execution of the merger agreement.

The escrow account will be opened at the closing and is scheduled to be closed one full year after the consummation of the proposed combination. All shares of DGSE common stock, if any, which are in the escrow account at the end of the escrow period will be distributed by the escrow agent to the pre-merger Superior stockholders, except that if any party entitled to indemnification under the merger agreement makes a claim against the Superior stockholders during the escrow period with respect to the capitalization or balance sheet matters covered by the indemnity, the escrow period will be extended and a sufficient number of shares and other assets will remain in the escrow account as security for that claim and to satisfy the expected maximum reimbursement claims in connection with the claim, and will not be released to the Superior stockholders until that claim (and any other pending claims) have been resolved and satisfied.

Escrow Agreement. The escrow account will be administered pursuant to the terms of an escrow agreement among DGSE, the escrow agent and the stockholder agent. The form of escrow agreement is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex B.

Transfer of Contingent Rights. No person may transfer any interest in, or any right to obtain proceeds from, the escrow account, except for involuntary transfers required by law.

Stockholder Agent. The stockholder agent under the merger agreement will serve as the stockholder agent under the escrow agreement. See the discussion under the caption “— Stockholder Agent” below beginning on page 71. The stockholder agent will serve as the exclusive agent, attorney-in-fact and representative of the pre-merger Superior stockholders in relation to the merger agreement, the escrow agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the combination.

Escrow Agent. The escrow agent will be responsible for establishing, maintaining and administering the escrow account. DGSE and the stockholder agent have informally agreed to appoint Texas Capital Bank, which is also DGSE’s principal lender, as the initial escrow agent under the escrow agreement.

DGSE will pay the escrow agent customary fees for its services and will reimburse the escrow agent’s out-of-pocket expenses. In performing any duties under the escrow agreement, the escrow agent will not be liable to any party for damages, losses or expenses, except for gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the escrow agent. The escrow agent will not incur any liability for any action taken or omitted in reliance upon an instrument, including any written statement or affidavit, that the escrow agent in good faith believes to be genuine. DGSE and, to the extent of the assets on deposit in the escrow account, the pre-merger Superior stockholders are obligated jointly and severally to indemnify and hold the escrow agent harmless against any and all losses, including reasonable costs of investigation, attorneys fees and disbursements, that may be imposed on or incurred by the escrow agent in connection with the performance of its duties under the escrow agreement.

The escrow agent may resign at any time by written notice to DGSE and the stockholder agent, and the escrow agent may be removed at any time by DGSE. DGSE will be responsible for appointing a successor escrow agent.

Exchange of Stock Certificates

Surrender of Certificates. Promptly following completion of the combination, the exchange agent for the combination will mail to each record holder of Superior common stock a letter of transmittal and instructions for surrendering and exchanging the record holder’s stock certificates. Only those holders of Superior common stock who properly surrender their Superior stock certificates in accordance with the exchange agent’s instructions will receive (1) the number of shares of DGSE common stock (which may be in uncertificated book-entry form unless a physical certificate is requested) representing the number of whole shares of DGSE common stock to which the holder is entitled (not including the shares being deposited in the escrow account), and (2) dividends or other distributions, if any, to which the holder is entitled under the terms of the merger agreement. See the section entitled “Escrow — Escrow Account” beginning on page 63 for more information about the escrow account. No interest will be paid or accrued on any unpaid dividends and distributions payable to Superior stockholders upon surrender of their stock certificates. The surrendered certificates representing Superior common stock will be canceled. After the completion of the combination, each certificate representing shares of Superior common stock that has not been surrendered will represent only the right to receive the merger consideration described above. Following the

completion of the merger, Superior will not register any transfers of Superior common stock on its stock transfer books.

Distributions With Respect to Unexchanged Shares. No dividends or other distributions declared or made with respect to DGSE common stock with a record date thirty or more days after the closing of the combination but prior to the surrender of a certificate (or the delivery of an affidavit and any required bond in lieu of a lost, stolen or mutilated certificate) for Superior common stock will be paid to the holder of that certificate on account of the shares of DGSE common stock for which that stock certificate may be exchanged.

Transfers of Ownership. If any certificate for shares of DGSE common stock is to be issued in a name other than that of the registered holder of the certificates surrendered in the stock transfer books of Superior, it will be a condition of its issuance that the certificates so surrendered will be properly endorsed and otherwise in proper form for transfer and that the person requesting the exchange will have paid to DGSE (or any agent designated by it) any transfer or other taxes required by reason of the issuance of a certificate for shares of DGSE common stock in any name other than that of the registered holder of the certificates surrendered, or established to the satisfaction of DGSE (or any agent designated by it) that the tax has been paid or is not payable.

Lost Stock Certificates. If any certificate evidencing shares of Superior common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, DGSE will deliver the merger consideration exchangeable for those shares only upon (i) the making of an affidavit of that fact by the applicable holder of record claiming the certificate to be lost, stolen, or destroyed, and (ii) if DGSE or the exchange agent requires in its discretion, the posting by the holder of a bond in a reasonable amount directed by DGSE or the exchange agent, as applicable, to serve as indemnity against any claim that may be made against it with respect to such certificate.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains substantially reciprocal and customary representations and warranties made by Superior, on the one hand, and DGSE, on the other, to each other. These representations and warranties are subject, in some cases, to specified exceptions and qualifications contained in the merger agreement or in the disclosure schedules delivered in connection with the merger agreement. ***You should not rely on the representations and warranties as current characterizations of factual information about DGSE and Superior.***

The representations and warranties relate to, among other things:

- corporate organization, qualification, subsidiaries and similar corporate matters;
- capital structure, including options, warrants and commitments to acquire equity interests, and rights related to equity interests;
- corporate authority to enter into and carry out the obligations under the merger agreement and the related agreements, including board approval, and the enforceability of the merger agreement and the related agreements;
- the absence of any conflict with or violation of corporate charter documents, applicable law, permits or material contracts as a result of entering into and carrying out the obligations under the merger agreement and the related agreements;
- the absence of a need to obtain governmental consents, authorizations or filings in order to complete the combination;
- possession of all material governmental permits and compliance with all material governmental filing, application and registration requirements;
- compliance with applicable law and possession of necessary governmental permits;
- filings and reports with the SEC, compliance with securities laws, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the accuracy of financial statements;
-

the accuracy and adequacy of the information provided to the other party for inclusion in this joint proxy statement/prospectus;

- absence of certain adverse effects, events or other changes since the date of the last financial statements filed with the SEC;
- employee compensation, benefit plan, labor relations and other matters, including compliance with applicable laws and contracts relating to employee benefit plans;
- disputes or disagreements with significant customers;
- identification of and compliance with material contracts;
- the absence of litigation;
- compliance with environmental laws;
- ownership and disclosure of intellectual property and the absence of misappropriation or infringement of third party intellectual property rights;
- proper preparation and timely filing of tax returns and timely withholding and payment of taxes;
- insurance coverage;
- in the case of Superior, receipt of a written fairness opinion from Stenton Leigh;
- disclosure of broker, investment banker or financial advisor fees;
- ownership and leases of real property;
- disclosure of interested party transactions; and
- completeness of representations and warranties.

Notice of Other Acquisition Proposals

The merger agreement contains provisions requiring each of DGSE and Superior to notify the other of them of the details of any acquisition proposal, including inquiries or expressions of interest that may lead to an acquisition proposal. An acquisition proposal refers to any proposal to purchase 10% or more of outstanding voting securities, a merger, consolidation or other business combination, or the sale (other than in the ordinary course of business) of assets representing 10% or more of total revenues or operating assets.

Change of Recommendation

The board of directors of either Superior or DGSE may withdraw its recommendation to their stockholders to vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement provided the applicable board acts in good faith. Neither company is relieved of its obligation to call and hold a special meeting of its stockholders if the other company's board withdraws its recommendation.

Obligations of the DGSE Board of Directors and Superior Board of Directors with Respect to their Recommendations and Holding a Meeting of their Stockholders

Both DGSE and Superior have agreed to take all lawful and commercially reasonable action to call, give notice of, convene and hold stockholder meetings for their respective stockholders, and to use their respective best efforts to hold the meeting within forty-five days of the date on which the registration statement, of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, becomes effective. Subject to applicable law, both companies have agreed to use their best efforts to obtain the approval of their respective stockholders for the combination-related proposals described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Either company may postpone or adjourn its stockholder meeting to establish a quorum (if insufficient shares are present in person or represented by proxy), to solicit additional proxies (if insufficient votes have been cast to approve a combination-related proposal), or to ensure that any required supplement or amendment to the registration statement or this joint proxy statement/prospectus is provided to its stockholders.

Each company's obligation to call, give notice and convene and hold its stockholder meeting will not be affected by the commencement, disclosure, announcement or submission to the other company of any acquisition proposal or superior offer, or by the other company's board of directors withholding, withdrawing or modifying its recommendation to its stockholders to vote in favor of the combination-related proposals.

Employee Benefits Matters

If DGSE does not continue the employee welfare benefit plans sponsored and maintained by Superior, it will take commercially reasonable efforts after the combination to cause Superior employees who continue to work for Superior or DGSE to be eligible for employee welfare benefits that are substantially similar in the aggregate to the benefits provided to similarly situated employees of DGSE. To the extent DGSE elects to have these continuing employees (and their eligible dependents where applicable) participate in DGSE's employee benefit plans, programs or policies following the combination, DGSE will allow these continuing employees (and their eligible dependents where applicable) to participate in these plans, programs and policies on terms substantially similar to those provided to similarly situated employees of DGSE; these continuing employees will, to the extent reasonably practicable, receive credit for purposes of eligibility to participate and vesting under these plans, programs and policies for years of service with Superior prior to the combination (provided that the credit does not result in the duplication of benefits); and DGSE, to the extent required by applicable law and as permitted by the terms of the applicable group health plans, will give credit for any co-payments or deductibles paid during the year in which the combination occurs and will use its commercially reasonable efforts to have waived any pre-existing condition limitations, eligibility waiting periods and evidence of insurability requirements under any group health plans of DGSE in which these continuing employees and their eligible dependents will participate.

Subject to the foregoing, the merger agreement further provides that effective as of the day immediately preceding the combination date, Superior must terminate any and all benefit plans intended to include a Code Section 401(k) arrangement (also known as a "401(k) Plan").

Refinancings

Superior, SFG and SIBL have agreed to amend and restate the Superior credit facility in the form attached as Annex E to this joint proxy statement/prospectus if the combination is consummated. The amendments would extend the maturity date of the credit facility to 2010, and, provided DGSE issues a suitable secured guarantee in favor of SFG, authorize Superior to upstream up to \$6.5 million of loan proceeds to DGSE and its subsidiaries. For more information about the amended and restated credit facility, please see the section entitled "Post-Combination Stanford Credit Facility" beginning on page 75.

Conversion and Exchange Agreements, Warrants and Registration Rights

On the date of the execution of the merger agreement, each of SIBL (Superior's largest stockholder and primary lender) and Mr. DiGenova (Superior's former chairman, president and chief executive officer) entered into a conversion agreement with Superior. Pursuant to these conversion agreements, SIBL converted all of its 8,500,000 shares of Superior preferred stock into 3,600,806 shares of Superior common stock, and Mr. DiGenova converted all of his 400,000 shares of Superior preferred stock into 202,330 shares of Superior common stock. The conversions were effected in accordance with the conversion provisions of the applicable series of preferred stock. As a result of these conversions, Superior no longer has any shares of preferred stock outstanding.

On the date of the execution of the merger agreement, Mr. DiGenova also entered into a securities exchange agreement with DGSE. Pursuant to this agreement, DGSE issued a non-transferable warrant to Mr. DiGenova to acquire 96,951 shares of DGSE common stock upon consummation of the merger for an exercise price of \$0.01 per share, in exchange for 355,000 shares of Superior common stock, which reflects the same exchange ratio being used in the merger. The warrant is only exercisable if the merger is consummated, and will be automatically exercised in full upon the consummation of the merger. Upon exercise, approximately fifteen percent of the shares of DGSE common stock to be issued will be deposited in the escrow account. If the merger is not consummated, the warrant will terminate and DGSE will transfer the 355,000 shares of Superior common stock exchanged by Mr. DiGenova for the warrant to the designee specified by Mr. DiGenova in the securities exchange agreement.

As a condition to the closing of the combination, SIBL must enter into a note exchange agreement with Superior, a copy of which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex D. The note exchange agreement provides for the exchange by SIBL of approximately \$8.4 million of outstanding Superior debt into approximately 5 million shares of Superior common stock, at an exchange rate of \$1.70 per share.

In consideration of the exchange by SIBL of its debt for common stock pursuant to the note exchange agreement, and for SIBL's \$11.5 million increase in the amount available under its credit facility with Superior, including the use of up to \$6.5 million of that amount by DGSE and its other subsidiaries, the merger agreement provides that upon the consummation of the combination, DGSE will issue to SIBL and its designees two warrants, each of which can be exercised for a period of seven years after the combination date. The "A" warrants grant the right to purchase 845,634 shares of DGSE common stock at an exercise price of \$1.89 per share, and the "B" warrants grant the right to purchase 863,000 shares of DGSE common stock at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share.

As a condition to the closing of the combination, DGSE must enter into a registration rights agreement, substantially in the form of Annex F attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This agreement grants registration rights to the holders of the "A" warrants and "B" warrants with respect to the shares of DGSE common stock which may be issued upon the exercise of the "A" warrants or "B" warrants. In addition, the registration rights agreement grants SIBL and its designees "piggyback" registration rights (1) with respect to the shares of DGSE common stock which may be issued upon the exercise of the "A" warrants or "B" warrants in the event DGSE files any registration statement, and (2) with respect to those shares and the shares being issued as merger consideration in the event DGSE registers for resale any DGSE common stock, other than stock acquired upon the exercise of stock options, held by Dr. L.S. Smith.

For more information about the note exchange agreement, the "A" and "B" warrants and the registration rights agreement, see the sections entitled "Note Exchange Agreement, Warrants and Registration Rights Agreement" beginning on page 78.

Required Approvals and Cooperation of the Parties

DGSE and Superior have each agreed to use its best efforts to take all actions reasonably necessary or desirable to close the combination, and assist and cooperate with each other in doing so, including the following:

- to obtain and deliver to the other company at or prior to the combination all consents, approvals and waivers which is required under any of its material contracts or from any governmental entity;
- taking all reasonable actions to satisfy the respective closing conditions to the combination; and
- executing and delivering such other instruments and doing and performing such other acts and things as may be necessary or reasonably desirable to effect completely the consummation of the combination and the related transactions.

DGSE and Superior have also generally agreed to work cooperatively in an effort to obtain all required consents and approvals and to promptly consummate the combination, including by doing the following:

- promptly advising and keeping informed the other company orally and in writing of any action or proceeding commenced against it or any of its directors by any of its stockholders relating to the merger agreement or any related agreement, or the combination or any related transaction;
- providing the other company the opportunity to consult with it regarding the defense or settlement of any action or proceeding described above and not settling such an action or proceeding without the prior written consent of the other company;
- providing to each other copies of any press releases or public written statements or filings related to the merger agreement or any related agreement, or the combination or any related transaction, consulting with each other before issuing or making any such release or written public statement or filing and, subject to applicable law, obtaining the prior written consent of the other company before issuing such a release or filing;
- notifying the other company in writing promptly after learning of any notice or other communication from any person alleging that the person's consent or approval is or may be required in connection with the combination or any other related transaction;
-

notifying the other company in writing promptly after learning of any notice or other communication from any governmental entity in connection with the combination or any related transaction, or of any action or proceeding by or before any governmental entity initiated by or against it, or known by it to be threatened against it or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or stockholders;

- notifying the other company in writing promptly after learning of any event not in the ordinary course of business that, individually or in the aggregate with any other such events, has a material adverse effect on it, or is reasonably likely to cause any of the conditions to closing set forth in the merger agreement not to be satisfied;
- notifying the other company in writing promptly after learning of any claim, or any verbal or written inquiry by any tax authority regarding taxes payable; and
- giving prompt notice to the other company of any representation or warranty made by it contained in the merger agreement or any related agreement becoming untrue or inaccurate, or its failure to comply with or satisfy in any material respect any covenant, condition or agreement to be complied with or satisfied by it under the merger agreement or any related agreement.

Support Agreements

In connection with the signing of the merger agreement, Dr. L.S. Smith, DGSE's chairman and chief executive officer and its largest stockholder, and DGSE entered into a support agreement with Superior. Dr. Smith has the power to vote approximately 52% of DGSE's outstanding shares, which represents sufficient shares to approve all of the DGSE proposals. In addition, SIBL, some individual stockholders of Superior and Superior have entered into a corresponding support agreement with DGSE. These stockholders own approximately 76% of Superior's outstanding shares, which represents sufficient shares to approve all of the Superior proposals.

In the support agreements, the signing stockholders have agreed to vote or consent, or cause to be voted or consented, all of their respective shares of Superior or DGSE common stock, as applicable, including shares of common stock acquired after the date of the support agreement:

- in favor of the merger and related transactions or any matter that could be reasonably expected to facilitate the merger;
- against any proposal or action that could reasonably be expected to delay, impede or interfere with the approval of the merger or any related transaction; and
- against any action or agreement that could reasonably be expected to result in a breach of any covenant, representation or warranty or any other obligation of Superior or DGSE, as applicable, under the merger agreement or any related agreement.

Each of the signing DGSE stockholders has also granted to Superior, and each of the signing Superior stockholders has also granted to DGSE, an irrevocable proxy to vote their shares of DGSE or Superior common stock subject to the support agreements in accordance with its terms.

The support agreements and irrevocable proxies terminate upon the earliest to occur of (i) the effective time of the merger, (ii) the valid termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms, and (iii) the mutual agreement of the parties to the support agreement.

Management Agreement

In connection with the merger agreement, DGSE Merger Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE which will merge into Superior as part of the merger, entered into a management agreement with Superior, a copy of which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex I. Under the management agreement, DGSE Merger Corp. will provide two or three senior executives to serve as the senior management to Superior on a part-time basis until the consummation of the merger or the earlier termination of the merger agreement. The management agreement is intended to turnaround Superior's business prior to the consummation of the merger.

Pursuant to the management agreement, Mr. Oyster, DGSE's chief operating officer, has been appointed interim chief executive officer of Superior, Mr. Williamson, DGSE's executive vice-president, has been appointed interim chief operating officer of Superior, and Mr. Benson, DGSE's chief financial officer, has been appointed vice president, finance and interim chief financial officer of Superior. All three officers, whom we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the interim Superior executives, are working part-time for Superior pursuant to the management agreement, and continue to provide services to DGSE on a part-time basis as part of senior management. Pursuant to the merger agreement, these three officers have also been elected to the Superior board of directors.

The management agreement prohibits the interim Superior executives from effectuating any material business transaction between DGSE Merger Corp. (or any of its affiliates) and Superior (or any of its affiliates), except if expressly contemplated by the merger agreement, in the ordinary course of business of both companies, consistent with the permitted intercompany transactions on the terms described in the management agreement, or approved by the Special Interim Committee of the Superior board of directors, comprised of the Superior directors who are not affiliated with DGSE, initially to consist of Mitchell T. Stoltz and David Rector. The interim Superior executives must also obtain the approval of the special interim committee prior to materially changing the strategic direction of Superior, except for specific changes in strategic direction set forth in the management agreement.

Superior has agreed to pay DGSE Merger Corp. a monthly fee of \$50,000 for the services of the interim Superior executives, plus the hourly compensation rate (without markup) for the services of any other DGSE employees or consultants, and to reimburse DGSE Merger Corp. for its out-of-pocket expenses.

The management agreement will terminate upon the earliest to occur of (i) the effective time of the merger, (ii) the valid termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms, and (iii) the “outside date” in the merger agreement.

DGSE Corporate Governance

DGSE has agreed to enter into a corporate governance agreement, a copy of which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex G, with SIBL and Dr. L.S. Smith. Pursuant to this agreement, subject to the applicable fiduciary duties of the DGSE board of directors, and compliance by DGSE in good faith with applicable law and regulations, DGSE has agreed to recommend the following directors to constitute the DGSE board of directors upon the consummation of the combination: Dr. L.S. Smith, the current chairman and chief executive officer of DGSE; William H. Oyster, the current president and chief operating officer of DGSE; David Rector, a current director of Superior; two current “independent” directors of the DGSE Board, who are expected to be William P. Cordeiro and Craig Alan-Lee; and two independent nominees designated by SIBL, the current largest Superior stockholder, who are expected to be Mitchell T. Stoltz and Richard Matthew Gozia. For more information about these nominees, see “Management of DGSE After the Combination — Information Regarding DGSE’s Directors and Executive Officers” beginning on page 115.

Subject to the same limitations, effective as of the combination, each director of the DGSE board of directors not included in the post-combination DGSE board will resign, and the remaining directors of the DGSE board will fill any vacancies on the board as necessary to effectuate the foregoing.

Indemnification

Indemnity. Pursuant to the merger agreement, the Superior stockholders and Mr. DiGenova, which we refer to collectively as the indemnifying parties, will indemnify, defend and hold harmless DGSE, its affiliates (including Superior as the surviving corporation in the merger) and its representatives (including its officers, directors, employees, managers, consultants, contractors, agents and financial, banking or legal advisors), which we refer to collectively as the DGSE indemnified parties, against losses, liabilities and damages, which we refer to collectively as losses, directly or indirectly arising out of or resulting from the inaccuracy or breach of the representations, warranties or certifications of Superior contained in the merger agreement (without giving effect either to the update of Superior disclosure schedules after the signing of the merger agreement) relating to Superior’s capitalization, including outstanding options, warrants and other commitments, or transfer, preemptive, anti-dilutive or registration rights and qualification of the merger consideration under California law.

Exclusions. The indemnity does not apply to losses which were reflected on the estimated balance sheet of Superior used for calculating Superior’s stockholders’ equity at the signing of the merger agreement. For more information regarding the estimated balance sheet, see the section entitled “Conversion and Exchange Agreements, Warrants and Registration Rights Agreement — Note Exchange Agreement” beginning on page 67).

Stockholders’ Equity. In addition, the indemnifying parties will pay to DGSE 33,648 shares of DGSE common stock at the closing of the combination, which represents the amount by which Superior’s stockholders equity at December 31, 2006, as reflected in Superior’s quarterly report filed with the SEC for its fiscal quarter ended on December 31, 2006, was less than Superior’s estimated stockholders equity at December 31, 2006 used for purposes of calculating the merger consideration and the amount of debt SIBL is to exchange for common stock in connection with the merger (-\$3,123,428).

Stockholder Agent. In addition, under the merger agreement, the surviving corporation is obligated to reimburse the stockholder agent in cash, up to \$100,000 or such larger amount as DGSE may in its sole discretion approve, for the reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses incurred by the stockholder agent in performing its duties and exercising its powers and rights under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement. The surviving corporation has the right to recover any amounts so paid to the stockholder agent from the escrow account.

Limited Recourse. The DGSE indemnified parties may recover the losses described above solely from the escrow account described under the caption “— Escrow — Escrow Account” beginning on page 63, until no additional amounts remain in the escrow account. The Superior stockholders will have no liability for losses in excess of the amounts deposited on their respective behalf in the escrow account.

Survival. The representations and warranties made in the merger agreement will generally remain in effect until, and expire on, the closing of the combination. However, the representations and warranties in the merger agreement relating to capitalization described above will survive for one full year following the close of the combination. No contractual time limitation will apply to claims based on fraud or willful misrepresentation.

Threshold Amount. The DGSE indemnified parties will not be entitled to indemnification until the total of all losses to the DGSE indemnified parties exceeds \$100,000 (except in the event of fraud or a willful or intentional breach of the merger agreement or a related agreement or certification, in which case the threshold does not apply), after which case the DGSE indemnified parties will be able to recover all losses, including the \$100,000.

Arbitration of Conflicts. The merger agreement provides that any disputes relating to indemnification for losses will be resolved by binding arbitration in Texas, and that the arbitrator’s written decision will be binding on all parties.

Stockholder Agent

By virtue of the approval of the irrevocable appointment and constitution of SIBL, including its successors, as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement, at the Superior stockholders meeting described in the section entitled “Superior Proposal No. 2 — Appointment and constitution of Stanford International Bank Ltd. as Stockholder Agent under the Merger Agreement and Escrow Agreement” beginning on page 84, each of the Superior stockholders will have irrevocably appointed and constituted SIBL as the stockholders’ exclusive agent, attorney-in-fact and representative, whom we refer to in that capacity as the stockholder agent, under the merger agreement and related agreements, including the escrow agreement. Under the merger agreement and related escrow agreement, the stockholder agent serves as the exclusive agent, attorney-in-fact and representative of all Superior stockholders to do, among other things, the following:

- provide and receive notices and other communications;
 - agree to, negotiate, enter into settlements and compromises of, make claims and demand arbitration and comply with orders of courts and awards of arbitrators with respect to claims made or any other action to be taken by or on behalf of any Superior stockholders, or on its own behalf in its capacity as stockholder agent, under the merger agreement or the related escrow agreement, and to take all actions necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the stockholder agent for accomplishing the foregoing;
 - to use the shares of DGSE common stock, cash, investments and other assets held from time to time in the escrow account, which we refer to collectively as the escrow assets, as collateral to secure the rights, and to demand and withdraw escrow assets to satisfy the claims, of the DGSE indemnified parties under the merger agreement or the related escrow agreement;
 - to take all actions necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the stockholder agent for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing; and
 - to agree to amendments and waivers of the merger agreement and related escrow agreement, and time extensions under the merger agreement, on behalf of the stockholders, as described in the section entitled “— Amendment, Extension and Waiver of the Merger Agreement” beginning on page 74.
- A decision, act, omission, agreement, settlement, claim, consent or instruction of the stockholder agent in relation to any matter referred to in the merger agreement or related escrow agreement will constitute a decision, etc. for, and will

be final, binding and conclusive upon, all pre-merger Superior stockholders, and DGSE and the escrow agent may, without further inquiry, conclusively rely thereupon.

The stockholder agent will not receive compensation for its services and is not required to post a bond. The stockholder agent will not be liable for any act done or omitted under the merger agreement or related escrow agreement as stockholder agent while acting in good faith, including pursuant to the advice of counsel, or otherwise, except for the acts of gross negligence or willful misconduct of the stockholder agent.

The stockholder agent may also recover the out-of-pocket fees and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, reasonably incurred by the stockholder agent in connection with performing and exercising its rights, authorities, powers, duties and obligations on behalf of the Superior stockholders under the merger agreement or related escrow agreement from the surviving corporation in cash, up to an aggregate amount of \$100,000 (or such greater amount as DGSE may in its sole discretion agree at the request of the stockholder agent), which we refer to as the stockholder agent expense cap. The surviving corporation will have a claim against the escrow account for any amounts it is obligated to reimburse the stockholder agent. For more information, see the section entitled "— Escrow — Escrow Account" beginning on page 63.

The stockholder agent may resign at any time by written notice to DGSE and the escrow agent, and the stockholder agent may be removed at any time by written notice signed by pre-merger Superior stockholders holding not less than a majority of the shares of Superior outstanding immediately preceding the merger (exclusive of dissenting shares). The pre-merger Superior stockholders will be responsible for appointing a successor stockholder agent by act of such stockholders holding not less than a majority of the shares of Superior outstanding immediately preceding the merger (exclusive of dissenting shares). The successor stockholder agent must be a pre-merger affiliate of Superior, a current or prior director or officer of Superior or the surviving corporation, or reasonably acceptable to DGSE. If the stockholders fail to appoint a successor stockholder agent within 10 days of the resignation or removal of the stockholder agent, DGSE may, but will not be obligated to, petition a proper court to appoint a successor. Any successor stockholder agent under the merger agreement will automatically, without any further act or notice, become the successor stockholder agent for all purposes of the escrow agreement.

Conditions to Completion of the Combination

The obligation of DGSE and Superior to complete the combination is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions:

- the approval by the DGSE and Superior stockholders of the combination-related proposals contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus (except, in case not required by DGSE's trading market, the approval by DGSE stockholders of the proposal to adopt and approve the merger agreement and to approve the reorganization, including the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock to Superior stockholders in connection therewith);
- no governmental entity has enacted, issued, promulgated, enforced or entered any law, regulation, order or decree which is in effect and prevents or prohibits consummation of the combination or any related transaction;
- the SEC has not issued a stop order suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, and has not initiated or threatened to initiate any proceedings for that purpose;
- any material state securities or "blue sky" laws applicable to the issuance of the shares of DGSE common stock constituting the merger consideration have been complied with and no stop order or similar order or decree has been issued or threatened in respect of those shares by any applicable state securities commissioner or court of competent jurisdiction; and
- no order will be in effect which prohibits, restrains or substantially interferes with the consummation of the merger or any related transaction; relates to the merger or any related transaction and imposes material damages upon DGSE, DGSE Merger Corp. or Superior; prohibits or limits in any respect DGSE's rights regarding Superior's common stock or to own, operate or control the surviving corporation or any material portion of the business or property of DGSE or the surviving corporation; or has or would have a material adverse effect on Superior or on DGSE's ability to operate the surviving corporation's business, or to own, use and enjoy the property of the surviving corporation.

In addition, the obligation of DGSE to complete the combination is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions, among others:

- all outstanding shares of Superior preferred stock have been converted into Superior common stock, and all parties are in compliance with the terms of the conversion agreements;
- SIBL will have entered into the note exchange agreement and exchanged its debt for Superior common stock as provided therein;
- Superior and SFG will have amended and restated the Stanford credit facility;
- SIBL, SFG, Stanford Venture Capital Holdings, Inc., Mr. DiGenova and Superior will have executed and delivered a termination and release agreement in the form of Annex E to this joint proxy statement/prospectus, terminating various agreements with Superior and releasing Superior and its affiliates of various liabilities;
- DGSE and the escrow agent will have entered into the escrow agreement;
- SIBL will have entered into the corporate governance agreement;
- both Superior and SIBL will have delivered officers' certificates and legal opinions; and
- DGSE will have received an affiliate letter from SIBL.

In addition, the obligation of Superior to complete the combination is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions, among others:

- Texas Capital Bank will have consented to the combination and the SIBL credit facility;
- DGSE will have tendered the "A" and "B" warrants to SIBL and its designees, and shall have executed and delivered the registration rights agreement relating to the "A" and "B" warrants being issued under the merger agreement; and
- DGSE will have delivered an officers' certificates and a legal opinion.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

DGSE and Superior may jointly agree to terminate the merger agreement without completing the combination pursuant to resolutions adopted by their respective boards of directors. In addition, either DGSE or Superior (acting through its independent committee) may terminate the merger agreement if any of the following events occurs:

- the combination has not occurred on or before March 31, 2007 (or, if the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus forms a part is reviewed by the SEC and the review delays the effectiveness of the registration statement, six months after the date of initial filing of the registration statement), which we refer to as the outside date, but this termination right is not available to either company if it is in material breach of the merger agreement or its failure to comply with the merger agreement resulted in the failure to complete the combination by that date;
- if SIBL declares an event of default under the Superior credit facility, forecloses on any collateral, exercises any of its rights or remedies as a creditor of Superior or makes demand for repayment of any of the Superior principal, or the forbearance period under the forbearance agreement executed concurrently with the merger agreement expires;
- a governmental entity has issued a final, nonappealable order, decree or ruling or taken any other action permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the combination or other related transaction, but this termination right is not available to either company if it is in material breach of the merger agreement or its failure to comply with the merger agreement resulted in the order, decree, ruling or other action;

- the Superior stockholders do not adopt the merger agreement or appoint SIBL as the stockholder agent, but this termination right is not available to either company if it is in material breach of the merger agreement or its failure to comply with the merger agreement resulted in failure to obtain the necessary approval; or

- the other company cannot satisfy one of its closing conditions, but this termination right is not available to either company if it is in material breach of the merger agreement or its failure to comply with the merger agreement caused the impossibility to satisfy the closing condition.

SIBL may also terminate the merger agreement if the merger has not been consummated by the outside date.

Fees and Expenses

Subject to the terms of a letter agreement between Superior, DGSE and SIBL relating to sharing expenses, which is described below and remains in full force and effect, and to the stockholder agent expense reimbursement provisions in the merger agreement and related escrow agreement, each of DGSE, Superior and SIBL will bear all expenses it incurs in connection with the merger agreement or related agreements or the combination or the related transactions. On April 3, 2006, Superior, DGSE and SIBL executed an expense sharing agreement related to the exploration of a possible business combination between DGSE and Superior. The agreement covers all of (but only) the following third party charges and expenses which are incurred between February 27, 2006 and the date DGSE or Superior informs the other company that it is no longer interested in pursuing a possible business combination, which will be shared equally by DGSE and Superior:

- all legal and accounting fees and expenses;
- all filing fees and related expenses, such as SEC registration statement filing fees, “blue sky” filing fees, Nasdaq listing and other stock exchange filing fees, including fees confirming eligibility for continued listing related to the combination;
- due diligence expenses payable to third parties;
- legal expenses related to the separate legal representation of Superior or DGSE officers who are selected to continue as executive officers of DGSE after completion of the combination, both in connection with new employment agreements to be entered into or to review other agreements related to the combination; and
- travel expenses incurred by DGSE or Superior staff related to pursuit of the combination.

For more information on the reimbursement of the expenses of the stockholder agent, see the section entitled “— Stockholder Agent” beginning on page 71.

Amendment, Extension and Waiver of the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be amended or otherwise modified prior to the combination by mutual written consent of DGSE, DGSE Merger Corp., Superior and SIBL. In addition, at any time prior to completion of the combination, any party to the merger agreement may extend any other party’s time for the performance of any of its obligations or other acts under the merger agreement, waive any inaccuracies in any other party’s representations and warranties and waive compliance by any other party with any of the agreements or conditions contained in the merger agreement. Any amendment or modification made or waiver granted after obtaining the required approvals of the stockholders of DGSE and Superior may not be made without the further approval of those stockholders if an additional stockholder approval is required by applicable law or the rules of the applicable trading market for the shares of DGSE or Superior common stock.

The DGSE board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR Proposal No. 1 to approve and adopt the merger agreement and to approve the reorganization, including the issuance of shares of DGSE common stock to holders of Superior securities, and the issuance of options and warrants to acquire shares of DGSE common stock, pursuant to the merger agreement.

The Superior board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR Proposal No. 1 to approve and adopt the merger agreement and approve the merger.

POST-COMBINATION STANFORD CREDIT FACILITY

Superior has agreed in the merger agreement to use its best efforts to amend and restate the existing commercial loan and security agreement in effect between Superior and SIBL upon the consummation of the combination in the form attached as Annex C to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. We refer to the amended and restated commercial loan and security agreement between Superior and SFG as the amended credit facility.

The amended credit facility will decrease the current credit line from \$19.89 million to \$11.5 million, split into two revolving loans of \$5 million and \$6.5 million, respectively. After giving effect to the conversion by SIBL of \$8.4 million of debt into Superior common stock, as required for the consummation of the merger, however, the amended credit facility will continue to have the same availability as the current credit line. Interest on the outstanding principal balance will continue to accrue at the prime rate, as reported in the Wall Street Journal, or, during an event of default, at a rate 5% greater than the prime rate as so reported. Both loans mature and will be due in full four years after the combination, unless SFG extends the maturity, provided that in case any of several customary events of default occurs, SFG may declare the entire principal amount of both loans will be due immediately and take possession and dispose of the collateral described below.

Loan proceeds can only be used for customer loans consistent with specified loan policies and procedures and for permitted inter-company transactions. Permitted inter-company transactions are loans or dividends paid to DGSE, provided DGSE has guaranteed the repayment of the proceeds pursuant to a secured guaranty. In connection with the secured guarantee, SFG and Texas Capital Bank, N.A., DGSE's primary lender, have agreed to enter into an intercreditor agreement acknowledged by DGSE, which subordinates SFG's security interests to those of Texas Capital Bank. Superior will be obligated to repay the first revolving loan from the proceeds of the inventory or other collateral purchased with the proceeds of the loan.

The credit facility will be secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of Superior's assets, including inventory, accounts receivable, promissory notes, books and records and insurance policies, and the proceeds of the foregoing.

The credit facility includes a number of customary covenants applicable to Superior, including, among others: punctual payments of principal and interest under the credit facility; prompt payment of taxes, leases and other indebtedness; maintenance of corporate existence, qualifications, licenses, intellectual property rights, property and assets; maintenance of satisfactory insurance; preparation and delivery of financial statements for DGSE and separately for Superior in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, tax returns and other financial information; inspection of offices and collateral; notice of certain events and changes; use of proceeds; notice of governmental orders which may have a material adverse effect, SEC filings and stockholder communications; maintenance of property and collateral; and payment of SFG expenses.

In addition, Superior has agreed not to do a number of things, including, among others: create or suffer a lien or other encumbrance on any collateral, subject to customary exceptions; incur, guarantee or otherwise become liable for any indebtedness, subject to customary exceptions; acquire indebtedness of another person, subject to customary exceptions and permitted inter-company transactions; issue or acquire any shares of its capital stock; pay dividends other than permitted inter-company transactions or specified quarterly dividends, or directors' fees; sell or abandon any collateral except in the ordinary course of business or consolidate or merge with another entity; enter into affiliate transactions other than in the ordinary course of business on fair terms or permitted inter-company transactions; create or participate in any partnership or joint venture; engage in a new line of business; pay principal or interest on subordinate debt except as authorized by the credit facility; or make capital expenditures in excess of \$100,000 per fiscal year.

POST-COMBINATION EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

The DGSE board of directors has approved amended and restated employment agreements for Dr. L.S. Smith, the chairman and chief executive officer of DGSE, and William H. Oyster, a director and the president and chief operating officer of DGSE and a director and the interim chief executive officer of Superior, and a new employment agreement for John Benson, the chief financial officer of DGSE and a director and the vice president, finance and interim chief financial officer of Superior, in each case contingent upon the closing of the combination.

Smith Employment Agreement

The revised employment agreement for Dr. Smith amends and restates his existing employment agreement with DGSE and sets forth the terms of his employment with DGSE as chairman and chief executive officer. The agreement has an initial 3-year term, and will be automatically renewed thereafter for successive one-year terms unless either party provides at least 120 days notice not to renew. It provides for a signing bonus of \$100,000 upon execution of the agreement and a base annual salary of at least \$425,000. In addition, it provides for an annual bonus in an amount not less than one-half of his annual salary, payable on each January 31 in respect of the prior calendar year, with half of the payment being contingent upon the DGSE stock price having increased at least 10% during that calendar year. For purposes of the 2007 calendar year, the first day will be deemed to be the date of the closing of the combination and the 10% increase requirement will be prorated accordingly. In addition, Dr. Smith will be entitled to life insurance of \$2,000,000, disability insurance equal to half of his base salary, medical insurance and other benefits.

Oyster Employment Agreement

The revised employment agreement for Mr. Oyster amends and restates his existing employment agreement with DGSE and sets forth the terms of his employment with DGSE as president and chief operating officer. The agreement has an initial 5-year term, and will be automatically renewed thereafter for successive one-year terms unless either party provides at least 120 days notice not to renew. It provides for a signing bonus of \$50,000 upon execution of the agreement and a base annual salary of at least \$250,000. In addition, it provides for an annual bonus in an amount not less than one-half of his annual salary, payable on each April 30 in respect of the prior calendar year, with half of the payment being contingent upon the DGSE EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes) having increased at least 6% during that calendar year. In addition, Mr. Oyster will be entitled to life insurance of \$1,000,000, disability insurance equal to half of his base salary, medical insurance and other benefits.

Benson Employment Agreement

The employment agreement for Mr. Benson sets forth the terms of his employment with DGSE as chief financial officer. The agreement has an initial 2-year term. It provides for a base annual salary of \$175,000 and an annual bonus to be determined by the DGSE board of directors. Upon the termination of his employment, Mr. Benson will be entitled to, among other things, (1) in case of termination by DGSE during the initial term other than for cause, base salary for the remainder of the initial term plus six months; and (2) in case of termination by DGSE after the initial term other than for cause, three months of annual base salary.

Potential Payments Upon Termination Or Change-In-Control

Under the revised employment agreements of Dr. Smith and Mr. Oyster, if the executive is terminated due to an illness, injury or other incapacity which prevents him from carrying out or performing fully the essential functions of his duties for a period of 180 consecutive days, or due to his death, the executive (or his legal representative) will be entitled to receive his salary for a period of one year following the date of termination and the pro rata portion of this bonus for the prior calendar year. If Dr. Smith would have been terminated for either reason on January 1, 2007 and his revised employment agreement had then been in effect, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him \$425,000 in 26 bi-weekly installments of \$16,346 each. If Mr. Oyster would have been terminated for either reason on January 1, 2007 and his revised employment agreement had then been in effect, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him \$250,000 in 26 bi-weekly installments of \$9,615 each.

In the event either executive is terminated for "cause", he would be entitled to the pro rata share of the bonus paid to him for the calendar year immediately preceding his termination. If either executive would have been terminated for "cause" on January 1, 2007 and his revised employment agreement had then been in effect, DGSE would not have been obligated to pay him any additional severance pay.

In the event either executive is terminated other than for "cause", or if either executive resigns for "good reason", he would be entitled to receive a lump sum payment of (i) his base salary for the remainder of the current year, plus (ii) the maximum bonus he would have been entitled to receive for the current year, plus (iii) three years salary based on the salary then in effect. If Dr. Smith would have been terminated other than for "cause" or resigned for "good reason" on January 1, 2007 and his revised employment agreement had then been in effect, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him a lump sum payment of \$1.91 million. If Mr. Oyster would have been terminated

other than for “cause” or resigned for “good reason” on January 1, 2007 and his revised employment agreement had then been in effect, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him a lump sum payment of \$1.13 million.

In the event either executive resigns other than for “good reason”, he would be entitled to receive a lump sum payment of (i) his base salary for the remainder of the current year, plus (ii) a *pro rata* share of the maximum bonus he would have been entitled to receive for the current year, plus (iii) one year salary based on the salary then in effect. If Dr. Smith would have been resigned other than for “good reason” on January 1, 2007 and his revised employment agreement had then been in effect, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him a lump sum payment of \$850,000. If Mr. Oyster would have been resigned other than for “good reason” on January 1, 2007 and his revised employment agreement had then been in effect, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him a lump sum payment of \$500,000. In addition, in the event of the termination of Dr. Smith’s employment, DGSE would be required to maintain medical health benefits for Dr. Smith and his wife until both are covered by a comparable health insurance plan provided by a subsequent employer or their earlier death. This obligation has an estimated present cost to DGSE of \$32,100 (assuming payment for a 36-month period). In the event of the termination of Mr. Oyster’s employment, DGSE would be required to maintain medical health benefits for Mr. Oyster and his wife for a period of 18 months or, if earlier, until both are covered by a comparable health insurance plan provided by a subsequent employer. This obligation has an estimated cost to DGSE of \$17,200.

In the event of the termination of either executive’s employment, other than for termination by the executive for “good reason”, the executive may not for a period of two years compete with DGSE in the state in which DGSE conducts business during the employment term.

For purposes of the two executive’s revised employment agreements:

- “cause” is defined as (i) conviction of the executive for a felony involving dishonest acts during the term of the agreement, (ii) any “willful” and material misapplication by the executive of DGSE funds, or any other material act of dishonesty committed by him, or (iii) the executive’s “willful” and material breach of the agreement or “willful” and material failure to substantially perform his duties thereunder (other than a failure resulting from mental or physical illness) after written demand for substantial performance is delivered by the DGSE board of directors which specifically identifies the manner in which the board believes the executive has not substantially performed his duties and the executive fails to cure his nonperformance. DGSE is obligated to provide the executive 30 days written notice setting forth the specific reasons for its intention to terminate the executive for cause and an opportunity for the executive to be heard before the DGSE board of directors, and to deliver to the executive a notice of termination from the board of directors stating that a majority of the board found, in good faith, that the executive had engaged in the “willful” and material conduct referred to in the notice;

- an act or failure to act is “willful” if done, or omitted to be done, by the executive in bad faith and without reasonable belief that his action or omission was in the best interest of DGSE;

- “good reason” is defined as (i) a change in the executive’s status or positions with DGSE that, in his reasonable judgment, represents a demotion, (ii) the assignment to the executive of any duties or responsibilities that, in the executive’s reasonable judgment, are inconsistent with his existing status or position, (iii) layoff or involuntary termination of the executive’s employment, except in connection with the termination of the executive’s employment for “cause” or as a result of his retirement, disability or death, (iv) a reduction by DGSE in the executive’s base salary, (v) any “change in control” occurring more than one year after the effective date of the agreement, (vi) the failure by DGSE to continue in effect any employee benefit plan in which the executive is participating at the effective date of the agreement, other than as a result of the normal expiration of the plan in accordance with its terms, except to the extent that DGSE provides the executive without substantially equivalent benefits, (vii) the imposition of any requirement that the executive be based outside the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area, (viii) DGSE’s failure to obtain the express assumption of the agreement by any successor to DGSE, or (ix) any violation by DGSE of any agreement (including the revised employment agreement) between it and the executive; and

- “change in control” is defined as (A) any person or group becomes the beneficial owner of shares representing 20% or more of the combined outstanding voting power of DGSE, (B) in any 12-month

period, the DGSE directors at the beginning of that period cease to constitute a majority of the DGSE board of directors and a majority of the initial directors still in office neither elected all of the new directors nor nominated them all for election by the DGSE stockholders, or (C) a person or group acquires in any 12-month period gross assets of DGSE constituting at least 50% of the fair market value of all DGSE gross assets.

Under the revised employment agreement of Mr. Benson, if DGSE terminates Mr. Benson's employment during the initial 2-year term, he would be entitled to receive a lump sum payment of (i) his base salary for the remainder of the initial term, plus (ii) six months salary based on the salary then in effect. If Mr. Benson would have been terminated by DGSE on January 1, 2007 and his revised employment agreement had then been in effect, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him a lump sum payment of \$437,500. If DGSE terminates Mr. Benson's employment after the initial 2-year term, he would be entitled to receive a lump sum payment three months salary based on the salary then in effect.

In the event Mr. Benson resigns upon not less than 30 days notice to DGSE, and DGSE immediately relieves Mr. Benson of his duties, he would be entitled to receive a lump sum payment of his salary until the date his resignation was to be effective. If Mr. Benson would have delivered a resignation notice to DGSE on January 1, 2007 indicating his decision to resign on March 1, 2007, his revised employment agreement had then been in effect and DGSE immediately relieved him of his duties and terminated the employment agreement, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him a lump sum payment of \$29,000.

NOTE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT, WARRANTS AND REGISTRATION RIGHTS AGREEMENT

The following summary describes the material provisions of the note exchange agreement (referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the note exchange agreement), the "A" and "B" warrants and the registration rights agreement which pertain to the shares issuable upon exercise of the "A" and "B" warrants and the shares being issued by DGSE as merger consideration. This summary may not contain all of the information about these documents that is important to you. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the note exchange agreement, which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex D; the form of warrant, which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex H; and the registration rights agreement, which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex F. Each of the foregoing agreements and warrants is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. We encourage you to read them carefully in their entirety for a more complete understanding of the conversion and exchange agreement, the warrants and the registration rights agreement.

Note Exchange Agreement

As a condition to the closing of the merger, Superior and SIBL, which is Superior's largest stockholder and primary lender, are required to execute and deliver the note exchange agreement. The note exchange agreement provides for the exchange by SIBL of approximately \$8.4 million of outstanding Superior debt for approximately 5 million shares of Superior common stock, at an exchange rate of \$1.70 per share.

In addition, the merger agreement provides for the issuance of "A" and "B" warrants. For more information about these warrants, see the section entitled "— A and B Warrants" below.

A and B Warrants

In consideration of SIBL exchanging outstanding Superior debt for shares of Superior common stock, as described above, increasing the credit facility to \$11.5 million (after giving effect to the exchange of debt), and making a substantial portion of the credit facility available to DGSE and its subsidiaries (other than Superior), the merger agreement provides that at the closing of the merger or as soon thereafter as practicable, DGSE will issue to SIBL and its designees warrants, in the form attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex H,

- to purchase 845,634 shares of DGSE common stock at an exercise price of \$1.89 per share for a period of seven years after the combination date, which we refer to as the "A" warrants; and

- to purchase 863,000 shares of DGSE common stock at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share for a period of seven years after the combination date, which we refer to as the "B" warrants.

Both the “A” warrants and “B” warrants contain anti-dilution provisions which would adjust the exercise price and number of shares subject to the warrant in the event DGSE takes the following actions (except with respect to the first 100,000 shares of common stock issued or issuable upon the exercise of options or warrants or the conversion or exchange of convertible securities issued during any fiscal year of the issuer, which are exempt from these adjustment provisions):

- If DGSE pays or effects stock dividends on its common stock or splits its common stock, or issues by reclassification of common stock any shares of capital stock, then the exercise price will be multiplied by a fraction equal to the number of shares of common stock outstanding prior to the event divided by the number of shares of common stock outstanding after the event, and the number of shares to which the warrant is subject will be proportionately adjusted by the inverse of that fraction.

- If DGSE declares a dividend payable in rights, options, warrants or other securities (except for excluded securities) to acquire shares of common stock for less than the effective exercise price of the warrant then the exercise price will be multiplied by a fraction equal to the number of shares of common stock outstanding immediately prior to the event plus the number of shares of common stock which the aggregate consideration received by the issuer (including the exercise price paid for convertible securities) would purchase at the warrant’s exercise price, divided by the number of shares of common stock outstanding immediately prior to the issuance date plus the number of additional shares of common stock subject to the rights, options, warrants or other securities to acquire shares of common stock.

- If DGSE distributes to its common stock holders evidence of its indebtedness or assets or rights, options, warrants or other security to acquire any other security, then the exercise price will be multiplied by a fraction equal to the per-share market price of the common stock on the record date for the action less the fair market value at the record date of the portion of the assets or evidence of indebtedness so distributed applicable to one outstanding share of common stock., as determined by the issuer’s board of directors in good faith, divided by the per-share market price of the common stock.

- If DGSE sells shares of its common stock at a purchase price, or options or warrants to purchase shares of its common stock having an exercise price, less than the exercise price of the applicable warrant (with the adjustment in this case being based on the weighted average dilution), except in either case for excluded securities, then the exercise price will be multiplied by a fraction equal to the sum of the number of shares of common stock outstanding immediately prior to the event, plus the number of shares of common stock which the aggregate consideration received by the issuer for the common stock, options or warrants, together, in the case of options or warrants, with any consideration receivable upon their exercise or conversion, would purchase at the exercise price, divided by the sum of the number of shares of common stock outstanding immediately after the event plus the number of shares of common stock then issued or issuable upon the exercise of any options or warrants then issued.

Some of the above adjustments do not apply to the following “excluded securities”: (i) options granted pursuant to a stock option plan approved by the stockholders of the issuer or by SIBL, (ii) warrants, options or other securities which are or become outstanding on the date of issuance of the warrants, (iii) shares of common stock or securities issued or deemed issued in connection with a strategic acquisition by the issuer, provided the acquisition has been approved by the stockholders of the issuer or SIBL, (iv) issuances of rights in connection with the adoption of a stockholder rights plan, or (v) any other issuance of securities for which an adjustment to the exercise price is made pursuant to the first three paragraphs in the list above.

In case of any merger or consolidation of DGSE in which the holders of its securities do not hold at least 50% of the outstanding securities after the transaction, or the sale, lease or other transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of DGSE, all of which we refer to as a change of control transaction, or any compulsory share exchange for the DGSE’s common stock, provisions must be made so the holder of a warrant will have the right to exercise the warrant for the shares of stock and other securities, cash and property receivable by holders of common stock following the event, subject to reasonably necessary adjustments to account for the applicable transaction.

The warrants also feature a net exercise provision, which enables the holder to choose to exercise the warrant without paying cash by receiving a number of shares having a market value equal to the excess of the aggregate market value of the shares for which the warrant is being exercised over the aggregate exercise price due under the warrant. This

right is available only if the shares are being publicly traded. In addition, the warrants feature an “easy sale” exercise provision, which enables the holder to pay the exercise price from the proceeds of the “same day” sale of the shares of common stock issued upon the exercise of the warrant. This right is available only if permitted by applicable law and applicable trading market regulations.

The warrants must be exercised for at least 10,000 shares (or, if less, the total number of shares subject to the warrant).

Registration Rights Agreement

As a condition to the closing of the combination, DGSE must enter into a registration rights agreement, attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex F. The registration rights agreement obligates DGSE to register for resale under the Securities Act the shares of DGSE common stock which may be issued upon the exercise of the “A” warrants or the “B” warrants, as liquidated damages upon a default under the registration rights agreement or as a distribution on any of the foregoing shares, which we refer to collectively as the registrable shares. DGSE must, at its own expense, file the registration statement not later than five days after the closing of the combination and use its commercially reasonable efforts to have the registration statement declared effective not later than 90 days after the combination. DGSE must maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement at its expense for a period of up to three years.

If DGSE fails to do any of the foregoing within or for the specified periods, DGSE will be obligated to pay liquidated damages to each holder of an “A” warrant as of the first day of the failure and for every consecutive quarter in which the failure is occurring warrants to purchase 5% of the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise in full of the holder’s “A” warrant.

In addition, for so long as SIBL or its designees hold any registrable shares and DGSE is eligible to register the registrable shares for resale on a Form S-3, DGSE must maintain the effectiveness of a registration statement covering the resale of the registrable shares at the expense of SIBL and its designees.

The warrant holders also have limited piggyback registration rights. These rights are triggered with respect to the registrable shares if DGSE registers shares of its common stock under the Securities Act at a time when registrable shares are not covered by an effective registration statement. These rights are triggered with respect to the registrable shares or shares of DGSE common stock acquired by SIBL or its designees in the merger if DGSE registers for resale any shares of DGSE common stock held by Dr. L.S. Smith, other than shares acquired upon the exercise of stock options, at a time when registrable shares or any such merger shares are not covered by an effective registration statement.

The registration rights agreement also provides the warrant holders with customary indemnification rights.

DGSE PROPOSAL NO. 2 — AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

In July 2006, DGSE's board of directors approved an amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000. The form of articles of amendment is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex J.

The additional shares of common stock to be authorized by adoption of the amendment would have rights identical to the currently outstanding shares of common stock. Adoption of the amendment would not affect the rights of the holders of currently outstanding common stock, except to the extent additional shares are actually issued, which may have certain effects, including dilution of the earnings per share and voting rights of current holders of common stock. If the amendment is adopted, it will become effective upon filing of the articles of amendment with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada. If the amendment is adopted, the articles of amendment giving effect to the amendment will be filed as soon as practicable. At [], 2007, 4,913,290 shares of DGSE common stock were outstanding, and 1,433,134 shares were reserved for options, employee equity plans and other purposes (not including shares issuable as merger consideration in the combination described in proposal no. 1). Upon the approval of this proposal no. 2, approximately 22,653,576 authorized and unreserved shares would be available for issuance by DGSE, including for the purposes described in proposal no. 1.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of DGSE common stock is required to approve this proposal. Accordingly, abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting AGAINST this proposal.

Purpose and Effect of the Amendment

The principal purposes of this amendment are to provide DGSE with sufficient authorized shares to effect the combination and related transactions, and with the flexibility to issue shares of common stock for proper corporate purposes, which may be identified in the future, such as to raise equity capital, make acquisitions through the use of stock (including the reorganization described in proposal no. 1), reserve additional shares for issuance under equity incentive plans, or adopt a stockholder rights plan. DGSE intends to use a portion of the newly authorized shares of common stock to perform its obligations under the merger agreement described in proposal no. 1. Except as discussed above, DGSE does not have any plans, proposals or arrangements, written or otherwise, to issue any of the additional authorized shares of common stock at this time.

The increased reserve of shares available for issuance may be used to facilitate public or private financings. If required operating funds cannot be generated by operations or by use of credit facilities, DGSE may need to, among other things, issue and sell unregistered common stock, or securities convertible into common stock, in private transactions. Such transactions might not be available on terms favorable to DGSE, or at all. DGSE may sell common stock at prices less than the public trading price of the common stock at the time, and may grant additional contractual rights to purchase shares of common stock not available to other holders of common stock, such as warrants to purchase additional shares of common stock or anti-dilution protections.

The increased reserve of shares available for issuance also may be used in connection with potential acquisitions. The ability to use its stock as consideration provides DGSE with negotiation benefits and increases its ability to execute its growth strategy which may include the acquisition of other businesses or technologies.

In addition, the increased reserve of shares available for issuance may be used for DGSE's future equity incentive plans for grants to its employees, consultants and directors. Such equity incentive plans could also be used to attract and retain employees of acquired companies in connection with potential acquisitions.

The flexibility of the board of directors to issue additional shares of common stock could also enhance the ability of DGSE's board of directors to negotiate on behalf of the stockholders in a takeover situation. The authorized, but unissued shares of common stock could be used by the board of directors to discourage, delay or make more difficult a change in the control of DGSE. For example, such shares could be privately placed with purchasers who might align themselves with the board of directors in opposing a hostile takeover bid. The issuance of additional shares could dilute the stock ownership of persons seeking to obtain control and increase the cost of acquiring a given percentage of the outstanding stock. DGSE could also use the additional shares to adopt a stockholder rights plan. A stockholder rights plan may be used to protect DGSE's stockholders against abusive or coercive takeover tactics and other takeover tactics not in the best interests of DGSE and its stockholders. Stockholders should therefore be aware that approval of the amendment could facilitate future efforts by DGSE to

deter or prevent changes in control of DGSE, including transactions in which the stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current market prices.

The availability of additional shares of common stock is particularly important in the event that the board of directors needs to undertake any of the foregoing actions on an expedited basis and therefore needs to avoid the time (and expense) of seeking stockholder approval in connection with the contemplated action. If this proposal is approved by the stockholders, the board of directors does not intend to solicit further stockholder approval prior to the issuance of any additional shares of common stock, except as may be required by applicable law or rules. For example, under the rules and policies of the Nasdaq Capital Market, stockholder approval is required for any issuance of 20% or more of our outstanding shares in connection with acquisitions or discounted private placements. DGSE reserves the right to seek a further increase in the authorized number of shares from time to time as considered appropriate by the board of directors.

Existing Anti-Takeover Mechanisms

DGSE's articles of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that may make it less likely that our management would be changed, or someone would acquire voting control of us, without the consent of our board of directors. These provisions include the ability of our board of directors to increase the number of directors up to seven and to fill the vacancies created by that action.

Other than as described above, there are no anti-takeover mechanisms present in DGSE's governing documents, and DGSE has no present plans or proposals to adopt other provisions or enter into other arrangements that may have material anti-takeover consequences.

The DGSE board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR Proposal No. 2 to approve the amendment to DGSE's articles of incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of common stock from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 shares.

DGSE PROPOSAL NO. 3 — POSSIBLE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEETING

If DGSE fails to receive a sufficient number of votes in person or by proxy to approve any of the proposals presented at the special meeting of its stockholders, DGSE may propose to adjourn the special meeting, whether or not a quorum is present, for a period of not more than 45 days for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies to approve any proposal that fails to receive a sufficient number of votes. DGSE currently does not intend to propose adjournment at the special meeting if there are sufficient votes to approve the proposals presented at the special meeting. If approval of the proposal to adjourn the DGSE special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies is submitted to stockholders for approval, such approval requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the shares of DGSE common stock present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting and entitled to vote.

The DGSE board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR Proposal No. 3 to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

SUPERIOR PROPOSAL NO. 2 — APPOINTMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF STANFORD INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD. AS STOCKHOLDER AGENT UNDER THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND ESCROW AGREEMENT

Stockholders are being asked to appoint and constitute Stanford International Bank Ltd., which we refer to as SIBL, as the stockholders' exclusive agent, attorney-in-fact and representative of the pre-combination Superior stockholders in relation to the merger agreement, the escrow agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the combination. We refer to the person acting in that capacity as the stockholder agent. SIBL is the largest stockholder of Superior and as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus beneficially owned approximately 50.5% of the common stock of Superior, and is the primary lender to Superior. For more information about this credit facility, see the section entitled "Post-Combination Stanford Credit Facility" beginning on page 75.

Under the merger agreement and related escrow agreement, the stockholder agent serves as the exclusive agent, attorney-in-fact and representative of all Superior stockholders to do, among other things, the following:

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provide and receive notices and other communications;

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agree to, negotiate, enter into settlements and compromises of, make claims and demand arbitration and comply with orders of courts and awards of arbitrators with respect to claims made or any other action to be taken by or on behalf of any Superior stockholders, or on its own behalf in its capacity as stockholder agent, under the merger agreement or the related escrow agreement, and to take all actions necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the stockholder agent for accomplishing the foregoing;

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to use the shares of DGSE common stock, cash, investments and other assets held from time to time in the escrow account, which we refer to collectively as the escrow assets, as collateral to secure the rights, and to demand and withdraw escrow assets to satisfy the claims, of the DGSE indemnified parties under the merger agreement or the related escrow agreement;

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to demand the reimbursement by Superior in cash of the reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses of the stockholder agent as expressly permitted by the merger agreement or the related escrow agreement, for which Superior may seek reimbursement from the escrow assets;

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to take all actions necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the stockholder agent for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing; and

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to agree to amendments and waivers of the merger agreement and related escrow agreement, and time extensions under the merger agreement, on behalf of the stockholders, as described in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement — Amendment, Extension and Waiver of the Merger Agreement" beginning on page 74.

A decision, act, omission, agreement, settlement, claim, consent or instruction of the stockholder agent in relation to any matter referred to in the merger agreement or related escrow agreement will constitute a decision, etc. for, and will be final, binding and conclusive upon, all pre-combination Superior stockholders, and DGSE and the escrow agent may, without further inquiry, conclusively rely thereupon.

The stockholder agent will not receive compensation for its services and is not required to post a bond. **THE STOCKHOLDER AGENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY ACT DONE OR OMITTED UNDER THE MERGER AGREEMENT OR RELATED ESCROW AGREEMENT AS STOCKHOLDER AGENT WHILE ACTING IN GOOD FAITH, AND ANY ACT TAKEN OR OMITTED PURSUANT TO THE ADVICE OF COUNSEL WILL BE CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE STOCKHOLDER AGENT HAS ACTED IN GOOD FAITH. IN PERFORMING ANY DUTIES UNDER THE MERGER AGREEMENT OR ESCROW AGREEMENT, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE STOCKHOLDER AGENT WILL NOT BE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY LIABLE TO ANY PARTY, OR ANY AFFILIATES OF ANY PARTY, FOR DAMAGES, LOSSES, EXPENSES OR OTHER LIABILITIES, WHETHER SOUNDING IN TORT, CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM ITS ACTS OR OMISSIONS, INCLUDING FOR THE ACTIVE NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER WRONGFUL ACT OF THE**

STOCKHOLDER AGENT, EXCEPT FOR ACTS OF GROSS NEGLIGENCE OR WILLFUL MISCONDUCT OF THE STOCKHOLDER AGENT.

For more information concerning the stockholder agent, see the section entitled “The Merger Agreement — Stockholder Agent” beginning on page 71.

Approval of this proposal constitutes, without any further action on the part of any Superior stockholders, the appointment by each of the stockholders of SIBL to act as stockholder agent under the merger agreement and related escrow agreement, for and on each of their behalf.

Approval of this proposal requires that the number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in favor of the proposal must exceed the number of votes present in person or represented by proxy cast in opposition to it.

Accordingly, abstentions and broker non-votes will not be counted for any purpose in determining whether proposal no. 2 has been approved.

The Superior board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR Proposal No. 2 to approve the irrevocable appointment and constitution of Stanford International Bank Ltd. as the stockholder agent under the merger agreement and the related escrow agreement.

SUPERIOR PROPOSAL NO. 3 — POSSIBLE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEETING

If Superior fails to receive a sufficient number of votes in person or by proxy to approve any of the proposals presented at the special meeting of its stockholders, Superior may propose to adjourn the special meeting, whether or not a quorum is present, for a period of not more than 45 days for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies to approve any proposal that fails to receive a sufficient number of votes. Superior currently does not intend to propose adjournment at the special meeting if there are sufficient votes to approve the proposals presented at the special meeting. If approval of the proposal to adjourn the Superior special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies is submitted to stockholders for approval, such approval requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the shares of Superior common stock present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting and entitled to vote.

The Superior board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR Proposal No. 3 to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to establish a quorum or to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of the proposals.

UNAUDITED *PRO FORMA* CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited *pro forma* combined financial information and explanatory notes present how the combined financial statements of DGSE and Superior may have appeared had the business actually been combined as of September 30, 2006 (with respect to the balance sheet information using currently available fair value information) or as of January 1, 2005 (with respect to the statements of operations information). The unaudited *pro forma* condensed financial information shows the impact of the combination of DGSE and Superior on the historical financial position and results of operations under the purchase method of accounting with DGSE treated as the acquirer. Under this method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of Superior are recorded by DGSE at their estimated fair values as of the date the combination is completed. The unaudited *pro forma* condensed combined financial information combines the historical financial information of DGSE on a *pro forma* basis, taking into account DGSE's acquisition of Superior as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The unaudited *pro forma* condensed combined balance sheet as of September 30, 2006 assumes the combination was completed on that date. The unaudited *pro forma* condensed combined statements of operations gives effect to the combination with Superior, as if it had been completed on January 1, 2005.

Pursuant to the combination, Superior will merge with a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE, and DGSE will acquire all of the outstanding shares of Superior. Superior stockholders will be entitled to receive 0.2731 shares of DGSE common stock for every share of Superior common stock they own at the effective time of the combination. The unaudited *pro forma* condensed combined financial information is presented for illustrative purposes only and does not indicate the financial results of the combined companies had the companies actually been combined and had the impact of possible revenue enhancements and expense efficiencies, among other factors, been considered. In addition, as explained in more detail in the accompanying notes to the unaudited *pro forma* condensed combined financial information, the allocation of the purchase price reflected in the *pro forma* condensed combined financial information is subject to adjustment and may vary from the actual purchase price allocation that will be recorded upon the effective time of the combination.

DGSE COMPANIES INC.
PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
(Unaudited)
As of September 30, 2006

	DGSE Historical	Superior Historical	Combination Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(in thousands)			
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 217	\$ 1,673	\$ —	\$ 1,890
Accounts receivable	948	5,878	—	6,826
Inventories	8,451	4,833	—	13,284
Prepaid expenses and other	208	164	—	372
Total Current Assets	\$ 9,824	\$ 12,548	\$ —	\$ 22,372
Marketable securities	\$ 75	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 75
Property and equipment, net	1,027	394	—	1,421
Deferred income taxes	—	—	—	—
Goodwill	837	—	5,816 (C)	6,653
Other assets	633	—	—	633
Total Assets	\$ 12,396	\$ 12,942	\$ 5,816	\$ 31,154

DGSE COMPANIES INC.
PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
(Unaudited)
As of September 30, 2006

	DGSE Historical	Superior Historical	Combination Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
			(in thousands)	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current Liabilities				
Notes payable	\$ 194	\$ 10,850	\$ (10,850) (A)	\$ 194
Current maturities of long-term debt	259	200	—	459
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,129	3,297	—	4,426
Federal income taxes payable	211	—	—	211
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 1,793	\$ 14,347	\$ (10,850)	\$ 5,290
Long-term Debt	3,998	300	3,407 (A),(C)	7,705
Deferred income taxes	—	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	\$ 5,791	\$ 14,647	\$ (7,443)	\$ 12,995
Stockholders' Equity:				
Preferred Stock	\$ —	\$ 7,386	\$ (7,386) (B)	\$ —
Common Stock	49	5	(98) (D)	86
			37 (C)	
			38 (B)	
			55 (A)	
Additional Paid-in Capital	5,709	8,846	(26,494) (D)	17,226
			13,473 (C)	
			7,348 (B)	
			8,344 (A)	
Accumulated Other Comprehensive (loss)	(121)	—	—	(121)
Retained Earnings (Deficit)	968	(17,492)	17,942	968
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 6,605	\$ (1,705)	\$ 13,259	\$ 18,159
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' equity	\$ 12,396	\$ 12,942	\$ 5,816	\$ 31,154

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated pro forma financial statements.

DGSE COMPANIES INC.
PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006

	DGSE Historical	Superior Historical	Combination Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Revenue	\$ 31,876	\$ 30,422	\$ —	\$ 62,298
Cost of sales	27,014	25,078	—	52,092
Gross profit	4,862	5,344	—	10,206
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,834	6,473	(804) (E)	9,503
Operating income	1,028	(1,129)	(804)	703
Other expense				
Interest expense	(229)	(421)	300 (F)	(350)
Income before income taxes	799	(1,550)	1,104	353
Income tax expense	272	—	(152) (G)	120
Net income	\$ 527	\$ (1,550)	\$ 1,256	\$ 233
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.00	—	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.00	—	\$ 0.02
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:				
Basic	4,913	4,808	—	8,613
Diluted	4,989	4,808	—	9,822

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated pro forma financial statements.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED *PRO FORMA* CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The unaudited DGSE *pro forma* financial data has been prepared to give effect to DGSE's acquisition of Superior in 2006. Information under the heading "Combination Adjustments" gives effect to the adjustments related to the acquisition of Superior. The unaudited *pro forma* consolidated statements are not necessarily indicative of the results of DGSE's future operations.

(A)

To reflect the conversion of \$8.4 million of Superior's short-term notes payable into Superior common stock and the reclassification of \$3,407,000 of Superior's short-term notes payable to long-term debt.

(B)

To reflect the conversion of \$7,386,000 of Superior's preferred stock into Superior common stock.

(C)

To record the preliminary purchase price allocation to evaluated property, deferred income tax asset and goodwill and to record the retirement and issuance of debt and equity instruments, and related costs, in connection with the combination.

(D)

To eliminate the Superior equity accounts.

(E)

To reflect anticipated cash cost reductions that DGSE expects to realize as a result of its integration plans that will result in a positive annualized effect on *pro forma* earnings when compared to recent operating history of the separate companies.

(F)

To record the expected interest expense savings resulting from the conversion of \$8.4 million of Superior debt into Superior common stock.

(G)

To adjust income tax expense of the unaudited *pro forma* combined statements of operations.

COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF DGSE STOCKHOLDERS AND SUPERIOR STOCKHOLDERS

Superior is a Delaware corporation, subject to Delaware law, and DGSE is a Nevada corporation, subject to Nevada law. Upon the closing of the combination, the Superior stockholders will become stockholders of DGSE and the rights of Superior stockholders will no longer be defined and governed by the Superior certificate of incorporation and bylaws or Delaware law. Instead, each Superior stockholder’s rights as a stockholder of DGSE will be defined by the DGSE articles of incorporation and bylaws and Nevada law. The following is a summary of the material differences between the rights of Superior stockholders and the rights DGSE stockholders. This section does not include a complete description of all differences among the rights of these stockholders, nor does it include a complete description of the specific rights of these stockholders. In addition, the identification of some differences in the rights of these stockholders as material is not intended to indicate that other differences that are equally important or that you deem important do not exist. This summary, therefore, is qualified by reference to Nevada law, Delaware law, Superior’s certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and DGSE’s articles of incorporation and bylaws. You should carefully read this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus and any other documents to which we refer for a more complete understanding of the differences between being a stockholder of Superior and being a stockholder of DGSE.

DGSE

Superior

Authorized Capital Stock

DGSE’s Articles of Incorporation authorizes: 10,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share.
 DGSE proposal no. 2 in this joint proxy statement/prospectus would increase the number of authorized shares of common stock to 30,000,000 shares.

Superior’s Certificate of Incorporation authorizes: 20,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share; and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value per share.

Number of Directors

The DGSE Bylaws provide that the board of directors shall consist of not less than four nor more than seven members, the exact number to be determined from time to time by resolution of the board of directors. Currently, DGSE’s board of directors consists of five members. The number of directors may be changed by an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation or by an amendment to the Bylaws, duly adopted by the vote or written consent of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote; provided, however, that an amendment reducing the fixed number or the minimum number of directors to a number less than five cannot be adopted if the votes cast against its adoption at a meeting, or the shares not consenting in the case of an action by written consent, are equal to more than 16 2/3% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. No reduction of the authorized number of directors shall have the effect of removing any director before the expiration of his term of office. The Articles of Incorporation provide that in no event shall the corporation have less than three directors.

The Superior Certificate provides that the authorized number of directors of Superior shall be fixed from time to time by, or in the manner provided in, the Bylaws. The Superior Bylaws provide that the board of directors shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members. The exact number of directors which constitute the whole board of directors shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of the board of directors or by the written consent of a majority of the stockholders. Currently, Superior’s board of directors consists of 6 directors.

DGSE

Superior

Cumulative Voting

The DGSE Bylaws provide for cumulative voting for the election of directors at meetings of stockholders. Accordingly, DGSE stockholders have cumulative voting rights in connection with the election of directors; provided that no stockholder can cumulate votes for any nominee unless the nominee has been nominated as a candidate for director prior to voting and the stockholder has given notice prior to voting of his intention to cumulate his votes. If any one stockholder has given such notice, all stockholders may cumulate their votes.

The Superior Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws do not provide for cumulative voting. Accordingly, Superior stockholders do not have cumulative voting rights in connection with the election of directors.

Classification of Board of Directors

The DGSE Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws do not classify the DGSE board of directors into separate classes with staggered terms.

The Superior Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws do not classify the Superior board of directors into separate classes with staggered terms.

Removal of Directors

DGSE's Bylaws provide that any director of DGSE or its entire board of directors may be removed by the affirmative vote of not less than 66 2/3% of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors; provided that no director may be removed (unless the entire board is removed) when the votes cast against removal (or, if such action is taken by written consent, the shares held by persons not consenting in writing to such removal) or not consenting in writing to such removal would be sufficient to elect such director if voted cumulatively at an election at which the same total number of votes were cast (or, if such action is take by written consent, all shares entitled to vote were voted) and the entire number of directors authorized at the time of the directors' most recent election were then being elected.

Superior's Bylaws provide that any director of Superior or its entire board of directors may be removed by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors; provided that no director may be removed (unless the entire board is removed) when the votes cast against removal or not consenting in writing to such removal would be sufficient to elect such director if voted cumulatively at an election at which the same total number of votes were cast (or, if such action is taken by written consent, all shares entitled to vote, were voted) and the entire number of directors authorized at the time of the directors' most recent election were then being elected.

Filing of Vacancies on the Board of Directors

Under Nevada law, any vacancy on the board of directors, including those caused by an increase in the number of directors, may be filled by a majority of the remaining directors, even though less than a quorum, unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Incorporation. Under DGSE's Bylaws, vacancies, except a vacancy created by the removal of a director, may be filled by a majority of the remaining directors, or by a sole remaining director. In addition, a vacancy may be filled by the stockholders by a written consent of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. The stockholder may also elect a director to fill any vacancy not filled by the directors, or which occurs by reason of

Under Delaware law, unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation or the Bylaws, (i) vacancies on a board of directors; and (ii) newly created directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors, may be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, though less than a quorum. The Bylaws of Superior provide that any vacancies on its board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director, except that a vacancy created by the removal of a director by the vote or written consent of the stockholders, or by a court order, may be filled only by

the removal of a director.

vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote. The stockholder may also elect a director to fill any vacancy not filled by the directors, but any such election by written consent shall require the consent of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote.

DGSE

Superior

Special Meetings of the Stockholders

The DGSE Bylaws provide that a special meeting of stockholders may be convened at any time by the president, the chairman of the board of directors, the board of directors, or by the stockholders holding not less than 10% of the voting shares of DGSE.

The Superior Bylaws provide that a special meeting of stockholders may be convened at any time by the president, the chairman of the board of directors, the board of directors, or by the stockholders holding not less than 10% of the voting stock of Superior.

Advance Notice Provisions for Meetings of Stockholders

The DGSE Bylaws provide that written notice of all meetings of stockholders not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at the meeting. The notice shall state the place, date and hour of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. If it is an annual meeting, the notice shall also include those matters which the board of directors intend to present for action by the stockholders.

The Superior Bylaws provide that written notice of a stockholder meeting must state the place, if any, date and hour of the meeting, the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting, and, in case of a special meeting, the general nature of the business to be transacted and that no other business may be transacted, or, in the case of an annual meeting, those matters which the board, at the date of mailing of notice, intends to present for action by the stockholders. The notice must be given to each stockholder entitled to vote at the meeting not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the meeting.

Action by Written Consent of the Stockholders

The DGSE Bylaws provide that any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders may be taken without a meeting and without prior notice, except election of directors, if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by the holders of outstanding shares having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take that action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote on that action were present and voted.

Under Delaware law, unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders may be taken without a meeting and without prior notice, if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all share entitled to vote thereon were present and voted. The Superior Certificate of Incorporation does not contain a prohibition against written consents.

Proxies

Under Nevada law and the DGSE Bylaws, at any meeting of the stockholders of a corporation, a stockholder may designate another person to act as proxy. A proxy is effective only for a period of six months, unless otherwise provided in the proxy. No proxy shall be valid for more than seven years.

Under Delaware law, at any meeting of the stockholders of a corporation, a stockholder may designate another person to act for such stockholder by proxy, but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date, unless the proxy provides for a longer period.

DGSE

Superior

Charter Amendment

Under Nevada law, unless the Articles of Incorporation require a greater vote, a proposed amendment to the Articles of Incorporation requires a resolution adoption by the board of directors and the affirmative vote of the stockholders holding shares in the corporation entitling them to exercise at least a majority of the voting power, or such greater proportion of the voting power as may be required in the case of a vote by classes or series.

Under Delaware law, unless the Certificate of Incorporation requires a greater vote, an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation requires (i) the approval and recommendation of the board of directors; (ii) the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote on the amendment; and (iii) the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding stock of each class entitled to vote on the amendment as a class. The affirmative vote of a majority of each of the Superior Series B, D, and E Preferred stockholders, voting as a separate class, is required in order to amend the Certificate of Incorporation.

Amendment of Bylaws

The DGSE Bylaws provide that the Bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed either by the board of directors or a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, except that only the stockholders may amend the Bylaws to change the authorized number of directors.

The Superior Bylaws provide that the Bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed either by the board of directors or a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, except that only the stockholders may amend the Bylaws to change the authorized number of directors. The affirmative vote of a majority of each of the Superior Series B, D, and E Preferred stockholders, voting as a separate class, is required in order to amend the Bylaws.

Dividends and Repurchases of Shares

Under Nevada law, the board of directors may make distributions to stockholders, unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Incorporation. However, no distribution may be made if it would cause: (a) the corporation to be unable to pay its debts as they become due; or (b) except as otherwise specifically allowed by the Articles of Incorporation, the corporation's assets to be less than the sum of its liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the corporation were to be dissolved at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential stockholders whose rights are superior to those receiving the distribution.

Under Delaware law, the board of directors of a corporation may, subject to any restrictions contained in its Certificate of Incorporation, declare and pay dividends upon the shares of its capital stock either (i) out of its surplus; or (ii) if there is not surplus, out of net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared or the preceding fiscal year, provided that if the capital of the corporation is less than the aggregate amount of capital represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distributions of the assets of the corporation, then the board of directors may not declare and pay dividends out of net profits. Delaware law generally provides that a corporation may redeem or purchase its shares only if such redemption or repurchase would not impair the capital of the corporation. The affirmative vote of a majority of each of the Superior Series B, D, and E Preferred stockholders, voting as a separate class, is required in order to make any distributions on, or redemption of, any capital stock, except pursuant to the certificates of designation of the Series B Preferred stock.

DGSE**Superior****Appraisal and Dissenters' Rights**

Under Nevada law, except as otherwise provided by the Nevada law, stockholders have the right to demand and receive payment in cash of the fair value of their stock in the event of a merger or exchange in lieu of the consideration such stockholder would otherwise receive in such transaction. However, stockholders do not have such appraisal rights if they hold shares that are listed on a national securities exchange or designated as a national market system security on an interdealer quotation system by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. or held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise; the holders of the class or series are required under the plan of merger or exchange to accept for the shares anything except cash, owners interests or owner's interests and cash in lieu of fractional owner's interests of (i) the surviving or acquiring entity; (ii) any other entity which, at the effective date of the plan of merger or exchange, were either listed on a national securities exchange, included in the national market system by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or held of record by at least 2,000 holders of owner's interests of record; or (iii) a combination of cash and owner's interests of the kind described in (i) or (ii). In addition, no right of dissent exists for any holders of the surviving domestic corporation if the plan of merger does not require action of the stockholders of the surviving domestic corporation under Nevada law.

Under Delaware law, stockholders of a corporation that is a constituent corporation in a merger generally have the right to demand and receive payment of the fair value of their stock in lieu of receiving the merger consideration. However, appraisal rights are not available to holders of shares: (i) listed on a national securities exchange; (ii) designated as a national market system security on an interdealer quotation system operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; or (iii) held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders; unless holders of stock are required to accept in the merger anything other than any combination of: (a) shares of stock or depositary receipts of the surviving corporation in the merger; (b) shares of stock or depositary receipts of another corporation that, at the effective date of the merger, will be either: (1) listed on a national securities exchange; (2) designated as a national market system security on an interdealer quotation system operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; or (3) held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders; (c) cash in lieu of fractional shares of the stock or depositary receipts received; or (d) any combination thereof.

In addition, appraisal rights are not available to the holders of shares of the surviving corporation in the merger, if the merger does not require the approval of the stockholders of that corporation.

Liability and Indemnity

The DGSE Articles of Incorporation eliminate the personal liability of DGSE directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Nevada law. The DGSE Bylaws grants DGSE the power to indemnify its directors, officers, employees and agents to the fullest extent permitted by Nevada law.

The Superior Certificate of Incorporation provides that a director of the corporation shall not be personally liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived any improper personal benefit. The Bylaws do not provide for indemnification for directors or officers; however, the corporation has entered into separate indemnification agreements with each officer and director of the corporation.

DGSE

Superior

Indemnity Insurance

Neither the Articles of Incorporation nor the DGSE Bylaws provide for the purchase of indemnity insurance for the benefit of any director, officer, employee or other agent of DGSE; nevertheless, DGSE has purchased indemnity insurance.

Neither the Superior Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws provide for the purchase of indemnity insurance for the benefit of any person; nevertheless, Superior has purchased directors' and officers' insurance.

Preemptive Rights

Under Nevada law, absent an express provision in a corporation's Articles of Incorporation, a stockholder does not, by operation of law, possess preemptive rights to subscribe to additional issuances of its stock. The DGSE Articles of Incorporation provide that no stockholder shall be entitled as a matter of right to subscribe for any additional stock or other securities.

Under Delaware law, a stockholder is not entitled to preemptive rights to subscribe for additional issuances of stock, or any security convertible into stock, unless the rights are specifically granted in the Certificate of Incorporation. The Superior Certificate of Incorporation do not provide for any such preemptive rights.

Certain Business Combination Restrictions

Nevada law prohibits certain business combinations between a corporation and an "interested stockholder" (one beneficially holding, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of the outstanding voting stock) for three years after such person became an interested stockholder unless such interested stockholder, prior to becoming an interested stockholder, obtained the approval of the board of directors of either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in such person becoming an interested stockholder.

Nevada law will permit, however, business combinations that meet all requirements of the corporation's articles of incorporation and either: (i) are approved by the board of directors before the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder (or as to which the purchase of shares made by the interested stockholder had been approved by the board of directors before the date of purchase), (ii) are approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of stock representing a majority of the voting stock (excluding voting stock of the interested stockholder and its affiliates and associates) at a meeting called for such purpose no earlier than three years after the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder, or (iii) the form and amount of consideration to be received by stockholders (excluding the interested stockholder) of the corporation satisfies certain tests and, with limited exceptions, the interested stockholder has not become the beneficial owner of additional voting shares of the corporation after becoming an interested stockholder and before the business combination is consummated.

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law prohibits "business combinations," including mergers, consolidations, sales and leases of assets, issuances of securities and similar transactions, by a corporation or a subsidiary with an "interested stockholder" who beneficially owns 15% or more of a corporation's voting stock, for three years after the person or entity becomes an interested stockholder, unless (i) prior to the time that the stockholder became an interested stockholder, the board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder; (ii) after completion of the transaction in which the stockholder became an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder holds at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation not including: (a) shares held by directors who are also officers and (b) shares granted under certain employee benefit plans; or (iii) after the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, the business combination is approved by the board of directors and the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding voting stock, excluding shares held by the interested stockholder. A Delaware corporation may elect in its Certificate of Incorporation not to be governed by Section 203. The Superior Certificate of Incorporation, however, does not contain such an opt-out provision.

A corporation may expressly exclude itself from application of the foregoing business combination provisions of Nevada law, but DGSE has not done so.

DGSE**Superior****Vote on Extraordinary Corporate Transactions**

Nevada law limits the acquisition of a “controlling interest” in a Nevada corporation. An acquiring person who acquires a controlling interest in an issuing corporation may not exercise voting rights on any control shares unless such voting rights are conferred by a majority vote of the disinterested stockholders of the issuing corporation at a special or annual meeting of the stockholders. In the event that the control shares are accorded full voting rights and the acquiring person acquires control shares with a majority or more of all the voting power, any stockholder, other than the acquiring person, who does not vote in favor of authorizing voting rights for the control shares is entitled to demand payment for the fair value of such person’s shares.

Under Nevada law, a “controlling interest” means the ownership of outstanding voting shares of an issuing corporation sufficient to enable the acquiring person, individually or in association with others, directly or indirectly, to exercise (1) one-fifth (1/5) or more but less than one-third (1/3), (2) one-third (1/3) or more but less than a majority, or (3) a majority or more of the voting power of the issuing corporation in the election of directors. “Control shares” are those outstanding voting shares of an issuing corporation that an acquiring person acquires or offers to acquire in an acquisition and acquires within 90 days immediately preceding the date when the acquiring person became an acquiring person. The control share provisions do not apply if the corporation opts out of such provisions in the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws of the corporation in effect on the tenth day following the acquisition of a controlling interest by an acquiring person. DGSE has not opted out of the control share acquisition statute.

Under Nevada law, unless the Articles of Incorporation or the board of directors require a greater vote, Nevada law generally requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares in each class entitled to vote to approve a merger. The DGSE Articles and Bylaws do not contain any specific provisions relating to stockholders approval of mergers.

Under Delaware law, unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, a sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporation’s assets, a merger or a consolidation of the corporation with another corporation requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the board of directors (except in certain limited circumstances) and, with certain exceptions, the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote on the matter.

Furthermore, under Delaware law, unless otherwise provided in the corporation’s Certificate of Incorporation, approval of the stockholders of a surviving corporation in a merger is not required if: (i) the agreement of merger does not amend in any respect the Certificate of Incorporation of the surviving corporation; (ii) the shares outstanding immediately before the effectiveness of the merger are not changed by the merger; and (iii) either no shares of common stock of the surviving corporation and no shares, securities or obligations convertible into this stock are to be issued or delivered under the plan of merger, or the authorized unissued shares or the treasury shares of common stock of the surviving corporation to be issued or delivered under the plan of merger, plus those initially issuable upon conversion of any other shares, securities or obligations to be issued or delivered under the plan do not exceed 20% of the shares of common stock of the surviving corporation outstanding immediately prior to the merger.

DGSE

Superior

Interested Party Transactions

Under Nevada law, a contract or transaction between a corporation and one or more of its directors or officers, or between a corporation and any other corporation, partnership, association, or other organization in which one or more of its directors or officers are directors or officers, or have a financial interest, is not void or voidable solely for that reason, or solely because the interested director or officer was present, participates or votes at the board or board committee meeting that authorizes the contract or transaction, if the director's or officer's interest in the contract or transaction is known to the board of directors or stockholders, and the contract or transaction is fair to the corporation at the time it is authorized or approved.

Under Delaware law, no contract or transaction that is between a corporation and one or more of its directors or officers, between a corporation and another corporation in which one or more of the corporation's directors or officers are directors or officers, or between a corporation and another corporation in which one or more of the corporation's directors or officers has a financial interest is void or voidable solely because of such relationship or interest, or solely because the director or officer is present at or participates in the meeting of the board of directors or committee that authorizes the contract or transaction, or solely because the director's or officer's vote was counted for this purpose, if one or more of the following is true: (i) the material facts of the contract or transaction and the director's or officer's relationship or interest are disclosed to or known by the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors, and the board of directors or the committee in good faith authorizes the contract or transaction by an affirmative vote of the majority of the disinterested directors (even though these directors are less than a quorum); (ii) the material facts of the contract or transaction and the director's or officer's relationship or interest are disclosed to or known by the stockholders entitled to vote on the matter and they specifically approve in good faith the contract or transaction; or (iii) the contract or transaction is fair to the corporation as of the time it was authorized, approved or ratified.

DGSE

Superior

Inspection of Books and Records

Under Nevada law, any person who has been a stockholder of record of a Nevada corporation for at least six months immediately preceding a demand, or any person holding or authorized in writing by the holders of, at least five percent of all of its outstanding shares, upon at least five days' written demand is entitled to inspect the copy certified by the secretary of state of its articles of incorporation, and all amendments thereto; a copy certified by an officer of the corporation of its bylaws and all amendments thereto; and a stock ledger, revised annually, containing the names of all persons who are stockholders, places of residence, and number of shares held by them respectively. The inspection rights authorized by this provision of the Nevada Revised Statutes may be denied to a stockholder upon the stockholder's refusal to furnish to the corporation an affidavit that the inspection is not desired for any other purpose other than the business of the corporation. In addition, any stockholder of a Nevada corporation owning not less than 15 percent of all issued and outstanding shares, or who has been authorized in writing by the holders of at least 15 percent of all its issued and outstanding shares, upon at least five days written demand, is entitled to inspect the books of account and all financial records of the corporation, to make extracts therefrom, and to conduct an audit of such records. This right may not be limited in the articles or bylaws of any corporation but may be denied to any stockholder upon the stockholder's refusal to furnish the corporation an affidavit that such inspection, extracts or audit is not desired for any purpose not related to the stockholder's interest in the corporation as a stockholder. However, the right to inspect and audit financial records does not apply to any corporation listed and traded on any recognized stock exchange or to any corporation that furnishes to its stockholders a detailed, annual financial statement.

Under Delaware law, any stockholder is entitled to inspect and copy books and records, including the corporation's stock ledger and a list of its stockholders, as long as the inspection is for a proper purpose and during the usual hours of business, and the demand is made in writing and under oath.

INFORMATION REGARDING DGSE COMPANIES, INC.

DESCRIPTION OF DGSE CAPITAL STOCK

The following is a summary of the rights of DGSE common stock and related provisions of DGSE's articles of incorporation and bylaws. This summary is not complete. For more detailed information, please see DGSE's articles of incorporation and bylaws, which are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus forms a part.

Pursuant to DGSE's articles of incorporation, DGSE's authorized capital stock consists of 10,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. DGSE's proposal no. 2 in this joint proxy statement/prospectus would increase the number of authorized shares of capital stock to 30,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

As of [], 2007, 4,913,290 shares of DGSE common stock were issued and outstanding.

Dividend Rights. The holders of outstanding shares of DGSE common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of assets legally available at the time and in the amounts as DGSE's board of directors may from time to time determine.

To date, DGSE has not paid any cash dividends.

Voting Rights. Each holder of shares of DGSE common stock is entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of DGSE stockholders. Pursuant to the requirements of the Nevada Private Corporations Law and DGSE's bylaws, the holders of DGSE common stock may cumulate their votes for the election of directors of DGSE if any stockholder gives notice, at the annual meeting prior to voting, of his or her intention to cumulate his or her votes.

No Preemptive or Similar Rights. The common stock is not entitled to preemptive rights and is not subject to conversion or redemption.

Right to Receive Liquidation Distributions. Upon a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of DGSE, the assets legally available for distribution to stockholders are distributable ratably among the holders of the DGSE common stock outstanding at that time.

Amendment of Bylaws. The DGSE stockholders have the right to adopt, amend or repeal the DGSE bylaws. Subject to this right of the DGSE stockholders, the DGSE board of directors may adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws, other than to change the authorized number of directors.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

See the section entitled "Comparison of Rights of DGSE Stockholders and Superior Stockholders" beginning on page 93 for a discussion of provisions contained in DGSE's articles of incorporation, bylaws and Nevada law that may delay, defer or discourage another party from acquiring control of DGSE.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent for DGSE common stock is Registrar & Transfer Company.

Listing

DGSE common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "DGSE".

INFORMATION REGARDING DGSE'S BUSINESS

DGSE sells jewelry, bullion products and rare coins to both retail and wholesale customers throughout the United States and makes uncollateralized and collateralized loans to individuals. DGSE's products are marketed through its facilities in Dallas and Carrollton, Texas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Mt. Pleasant South Carolina and through its internet web sites.

DGSE operates three internet sites on the World Wide Web. Through DGSE.com, DGSE operates a virtual store and a real-time auction of its jewelry products. Customers and DGSE buy and sell items of jewelry and are free

to set their own prices in an interactive market. DGSE also offers customers the key unlimited trading power to buy and sell precious metal assets. Customers have access to DGSE's competitive two-way markets in all of the most popularly traded precious metal products as well as current quotations for precious metals prices on its internet site USBullionExchange.com. FairchildWatches.com provides wholesale customers a virtual catalog of DGSE's fine watch inventory. Over 7,500 items are available for sale on DGSE's internet sites, including \$10,000,000 in diamonds. DGSE's wholly-owned subsidiary National Jewelry Exchange, Inc., which we refer to as NJE, operates a pawn shop in Carrollton, Texas. DGSE has focused the operations of NJE on sales and pawn loans of jewelry products. In January 2005 DGSE began offering unsecured payday loans through its wholly owned subsidiary American Pay Day Centers, Inc. which operates three locations in New Mexico. In July 2004 DGSE sold the goodwill and trade name of Silverman Consultants, Inc.

Products and Services

DGSE's jewelry operations include sales to both wholesale and retail customers. DGSE sells finished jewelry, gem stones, and findings (gold jewelry components) and makes custom jewelry to order. Jewelry inventory is readily available from wholesalers throughout the United States. In addition, DGSE purchases inventory from pawn shops and individuals.

DGSE's bullion and rare coin trading operations buy and sell all forms of precious metals products including United States and other government coins, medallions, art bars and trade unit bars.

Bullion and rare coin products are purchased and sold based on current market price. The availability of precious metal products is a function of price as virtually all bullion items are actively traded. Precious metals sales amounted to 30.0% of total revenues for 2005, 26.4% in 2004 and 25.4% in 2003 (for further details, see the section entitled "Summary Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of DGSE" beginning on page 13).

During December 2000 DGSE opened a new jewelry super store located in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. The store operates through a wholly owned subsidiary, Charleston Gold and Diamond Exchange, Inc., which we refer to as CGDE. CGDE operates in a leased facility located in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

DGSE makes pawn loans through its headquarter facility and through its National Jewelry Exchange, Inc. subsidiary. Pawn loans are made on the pledge of tangible personal property, primarily jewelry, for one month with an automatic sixty-day extension period, which we refer to as the loan term. Pawn service charges are recorded on a constant yield basis over the loan term. If the loan is not repaid, the principal amount loaned plus accrued pawn service charges become the carrying value of the forfeited collateral and are transferred to inventory. Revenues from DGSE's pawn loans have grown at each location and management believes this activity to be a good source of jewelry inventory and provides an excellent return on investment.

In January 2005 DGSE began offering unsecured payday loans through its wholly-owned subsidiary, American Pay Day Centers, Inc. Payday loans are made based on a limited review of several factors, including a customer's employment and check-writing history, and generally are made for periods of less than 30 days, averaging about 14 days. The services charge for these loans is \$25 per \$100 loaned. DGSE currently operates three Mono-line payday loan stores in New Mexico.

DGSE's primary presence on the internet is through its website DGSE.com. This web site serves as a corporate information site, a retail store where DGSE sells its products and an auction site for jewelry and other products. The internet store functions as a CyberCash™ authorized site which allows customers to purchase products automatically and securely online. Auctions close at least five times per week.

DGSE's internet activities also includes a web site, USBullionExchange.com, which allows customers unlimited access to current quotations for prices on approximately 200 precious metals, coins and other bullion related products. In March 2005 this web site was significantly expanded to allow customers to enter immediate real-time buy and sell orders in dozens of precious metal products. This newly redesigned functionality allows our customers to fix prices in real time and to manage their precious metals portfolios in a comprehensive way.

DGSE also offers wholesale customers a virtual catalog of its fine watch inventory through its web site Fairchildwatches.com.

DGSE did not have any customer or supplier that accounted for more than 10% of total sales or purchases during 2005, 2004 or 2003.

During 2003 DGSE discontinued the operations of its internet software company eye media, inc. and its financial consulting company DLS Financial Services, Inc. These two companies had not solicited or received any new clients during the past two years and do not anticipate doing so in the future. Silverman Consultants, Inc., which offered consulting liquidation services, was sold in July 2004.

Sales and Marketing

All DGSE activities rely heavily on local television, radio and print media advertising. Marketing activities emphasize DGSE's broad and unusual array of products and services and the attractiveness of its pricing and service.

DGSE markets its bullion and rare coin trading services through a combination of advertising in national coin publications, local print media, coin and bullion wire services and its internet web site. Trades are primarily with coin and bullion dealers on a "cash on confirmation" basis which is prevalent in the industry. Cash on confirmation means that once credit is approved the buyer remits funds by mail or wire concurrently with the mailing of the precious metals. Customer orders for bullion or rare coin trades are customarily delivered within three days of the order or upon clearance of funds depending on the customer's credit standing. Consequently, there was no significant backlog for bullion orders as of December 31, 2005, 2004 or 2003. Company backlogs for fabricated jewelry products were also not significant as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Seasonality

The retail and wholesale jewelry business is seasonal. DGSE realized 42.5%, 32.5% and 36.4% of its annual sales in the fourth quarters of 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

While DGSE's bullion and rare coin business is not seasonal, management believes it is directly impacted by the perception of inflation trends. Historically, anticipation of increases in the rate of inflation have resulted in higher levels of interest in precious metals as well as higher prices for such metals. Other Company business activities are not seasonal.

Competition

DGSE operates in a highly competitive industry where competition is based on a combination of price, service and product quality. The jewelry and consumer loan activities of DGSE compete with numerous other retail jewelers and consumer lenders in Dallas, Texas and Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina and the surrounding areas.

The bullion and rare coin industry in which DGSE competes is dominated by substantially larger enterprises which wholesale bullion, rare coin and other precious metal products.

DGSE attempts to compete in all of its activities by offering high quality products and services at prices below that of its competitors and by maintaining a staff of highly qualified employees.

Employees

As of October 31, 2006, DGSE employed 51 individuals, all of whom were full time employees.

Available Information

DGSE's website is located at www.dgse.com. Through this website, DGSE makes available free of charge all of its Securities and Exchange Commission filings. In addition, a complete copy of DGSE's Code of Ethics is available through this website.

Properties

DGSE owns a 6,000 square foot building in Dallas, Texas which houses retail and wholesale jewelry, consumer lending, bullion and rare coin trading operations and its principal executive offices. The land and building are subject to a mortgage maturing in January 2014, with a balance outstanding of approximately \$427,756 as of December 31, 2005. DGSE also leases 2,000 square feet of space in an office complex next door to its headquarters in Dallas, Texas. The lease expires on November 30, 2008 and requires monthly lease payments in the amount of \$2,707.

DGSE leases a 3,600 square foot facility in Carrollton, Texas which houses National Jewelry Exchange. The lease expires on July 31, 2007 and requires monthly lease payments in the amount of \$3,290.

CGDE operates in a leased 2,678 square foot facility in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. The lease expires in June 2010 and requires monthly lease payments in the amount of \$4,575.

American Pay Day Centers operates in three leased facilities averaging 800 square feet in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The leases expire on February 28, 2007, September 28, 2008 and October 31, 2007 and requires monthly lease payments in the amount of \$1,300, \$1,400 and \$1,000, respectively.

DGSE also maintains a resident agent office in Nevada at the office of its Nevada counsel, McDonald, Carano, Wilson, McClure, Bergin, Frankovitch and Hicks, 241 Ridge Street, Reno, Nevada 89505.

Legal Proceedings

DGSE is not a party to any material pending legal proceedings which are expected to have a material adverse effect on DGSE and none of its property is the subject of any material pending legal proceedings.

Financial Information About Segments

Financial information about DGSE's business segments can be found under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of DGSE — General" beginning on page 106.

Financial Information About Geographic Areas

Primarily all of DGSE's revenues from external customers currently are attributed to DGSE's domestic operations, and primarily all of DGSE's long-lived tangible assets currently are maintained in the United States.

MARKET PRICE OF AND DIVIDENDS ON COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS — DGSE**Market Information**

On June 29, 1999 DGSE's Common Stock began trading on the NASDAQ SmallCap Market (now the Nasdaq Capital Market) under the symbol "DGSE". Previously, DGSE's Common Stock was traded on the American Stock Exchange ("ASE") pursuant to its "Emerging Companies" listing program under the symbol "DLS.EC". The following table sets forth for the period indicated, the per share high and low bid quotations as reported by NASDAQ for the common stock. The following quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-ups, mark-downs or commissions and may not reflect actual transactions. High and low bid quotations for the last two years and interim quarterly periods were:

Quarter	2007		2006		2005	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
First	—	—	2.49	1.50	3.05	2.21
Second	—	—	2.85	2.09	3.15	2.08
Third	—	—	3.34	1.95	2.78	2.18
Fourth	—	—	4.48	2.10	3.38	1.85

On [], 2007, the closing sales price for DGSE's common stock was \$[] per share.

Holders

On [], 2007, DGSE had [] stockholders of record. Within the holders of record of Superior's common stock are depositories such as Cede & Co. that hold shares of stock for brokerage firms which, in turn, hold shares of stock for beneficial owners.

The combination is expected to result in the issuance of approximately 3.7 million shares of DGSE's common stock to the Superior stockholders. This corresponds to approximately 73% of DGSE's currently outstanding shares of common stock. In addition, the combination is expected to result in the issuance of options to acquire 98,112 shares of DGSE's common stock to the Superior option holders and warrants to acquire 1,708,634 shares of DGSE's common stock to SIBL and its designees. The table in the section entitled "Ownership Of DGSE Capital Stock" beginning on page 114 indicates the potential effect of the combination on the stockholdings in the combined company of DGSE's officers, directors and nominees.

Dividends

During the past two years, DGSE has not declared any dividends with respect to its common stock. DGSE intends to retain all earnings to finance future growth; accordingly, it is not anticipated that cash dividends will be paid to holders of common stock in the foreseeable future. DGSE's primary credit facility prohibits DGSE from declaring or paying any dividends on its common stock so long as the credit facility is in place or any amounts are owed to the lender.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

DGSE has granted options to certain of its officers, directors and key employees to purchase shares of DGSE's common stock. Each option vests according to a schedule designed by the board of directors of DGSE, not to exceed three years. Each option expires 180 days from the date of termination of the employee or director. The exercise price of each option is equal to the market value of DGSE's common stock on the date of grant. These option plans have been approved by DGSE's stockholders.

The following table summarizes options outstanding as of December 31, 2006:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to Be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Available for Future Issuance
Equity compensation plan approved by stockholders	1,433,134	\$2.05	266,833
Equity compensation plan not approved by stockholders	—	—	—
Total	1,433,134	\$2.05	266,833

CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE OF DGSE

None.

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

DGSE's bullion trading operation has the ability to significantly increase or decrease sales by adjusting the "spread" or gross profit margin added to bullion products. In addition, economic factors such as inflation and interest rates as well as political uncertainty are major factors affecting both bullion sales volume and gross profit margins. Historically, DGSE has earned gross profit margins of from 2.0% to 3.0% on its bullion trading operations compared to 29.0% to 32.0% on the sale of jewelry products.

Marketable equity securities have been categorized as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses for available-for-sale securities are included as a component of shareholders' equity net of tax until realized. Realized gains and losses on the sale of securities are based on the specific identification method. During 2003 management determined that the decline in the market value on its investments in marketable equity securities was other than temporary, and as a result these investments were written-down to their fair value. This write-down resulted in a charge to 2003 earnings in the amount of \$1,134,950, net of income taxes, or \$.23 per share.

During 2004, DGSE sold the operations of Silverman Consultants, Inc. and, during 2003, DGSE made the decision to discontinue the operations of its subsidiaries, DLS Financial Services, Inc. and eye media, inc. As a result, operating results from these subsidiaries have been reclassified to discontinued operations for all periods presented. As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, there were no operating assets to be disposed of or liabilities to be paid in completing the disposition of these operations.

Management identifies reportable segments by product or service offered. Each segment is managed separately.

Corporate and other includes certain general and administrative expenses not allocated to segments, pay day lending and pawn operations. DGSE's operations by segment were as follows:

	Retail Jewelry	Wholesale Jewelry	Bullion	Rare Coins	Discontinued Operations	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
	(amounts in thousands)						
Revenues							
2005	\$ 14,917	\$ 4,781	\$ 10,688	\$ 4,575	—	\$ 679	\$ 35,640
2004	14,601	4,451	7,482	1,574	—	534	28,642
2003	13,179	4,218	6,648	1,014	—	367	25,426
Net income (loss)							
2005	195	250	79	267	—	(306)	485
2004	267	266	63	92	(249)	(88)	351
2003	162	200	46	34	(117)	(849)	(524)
Identifiable Assets							
2005	9,015	1,733	209	203	—	670	11,830
2004	7,519	1,679	117	158	7	802	10,282
2003	7,988	1,737	129	100	588	530	11,072
Capital Expenditures							
2005	202	—	—	—	—	83	285
2004	85	—	—	—	—	7	92
2003	33	—	—	—	1	—	34
Depreciation and Amortization							
2005	107	10	—	—	—	25	142
2004	92	22	—	—	25	9	148
2003	130	22	—	—	27	8	187

Recent Events

DGSE's credit facility was amended in August 2006 to increase the available line of credit to \$4,000,000. If the proposed acquisition of Superior Galleries, Inc. is consummated, DGSE will have available an additional line of credit in the amount of up to \$6,500,000 through Superior's credit facility with Stanford Financial Group Company.

On July 17, 2006, DGSE announced that it had executed a definitive agreement to acquire all of the issued and outstanding stock of Superior Galleries, Inc. On January 9, 2007, DGSE announced that it had executed a revised

definitive agreement to acquire all of the issued and outstanding stock of Superior Galleries, Inc. As of December 31, 2006, DGSE had incurred \$265,000 in legal and other cost related to this acquisition. This cost is included in the balance sheet caption "Other assets". In the event this transaction does not close, this and any additional cost incurred related to this transaction will be expensed and charged against operating results during the period in which the transaction is terminated.

Results of Operations

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

Sales increased by \$11,094,848, or 54.2%, during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to 2005. This increase was primarily the result of a \$7,581,000, or 136.9%, increase in bullion sales, a \$1,095,000, or 11.2%, increase in retail jewelry sales, a \$813,000, or 27.4%, increase in wholesale jewelry sales and a \$1,764,000, or 93.1%, increase in the sale of rare coin products. The increase in both retail and wholesale jewelry sales were due to higher gold prices and improved activity from our customers. The increase in rare coin and bullion sales were the result of an increase in gold prices, increased volatility in the bullion market and DGSE's increased focus on these segments of our business. Consumer loan service fees increased \$48,073, or 18.7%, in 2006 due to an increase in pay day loans outstanding during the period. Cost of goods as a percentage of sales increased from 81.1% in 2005 to 85.6% in 2006. This increase was due to the increase in rare coin and bullion revenue as a percentage of total sales. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$436,111, or 13.3%, during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to 2005. This increase was primarily due to an increase in staff and payroll related cost of \$256,000, higher advertising cost of \$105,000 and \$75,000 in cost related to the new pay day loan stores. The increase in staff was necessary to maintain a high level of customer service as sales increased and the opening of three pay day loan stores. The increase in advertising was necessary in order to attract new customers in our local markets. Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$29,527, or 21.4%, during 2006 due to certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

Income taxes are provided at the corporate rate of 34% for both 2006 and 2005.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2006 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2005

Sales increased by \$2,368,207, or 33.2%, during the three months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to 2005. This increase was primarily the result of a \$1,563,000, or 79.5%, increase in bullion sales, a \$457,000, or 45.0%, increase in wholesale jewelry sales and a \$409,000, or 55.9%, increase in the sale of rare coin products during the three months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to 2005. The overall increase in jewelry sales was due to higher gold prices and improved activity from our customers. The increase in rare coin and bullion sales were the result of an increase in gold prices, increased volatility in the bullion market and DGSE's increased focus on these segments of our business. Consumer loan service fees increased \$25,886, or 30.3%, in 2006 due to an increase in pay day loans outstanding during the period. Cost of goods as a percentage of sales increased from 81.9% in 2005 to 85.1% in 2006. This increase was due to the increase in rare coin and bullion revenue as a percentage of total sales. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$126,673, or 11.3%, during the three months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to 2005. This increase was primarily due to an increase in staff and payroll related cost of \$42,000, higher advertising cost of \$42,000 and \$13,000 in cost related to the new pay day loan stores. The increase in staff was necessary to maintain a high level of customer service as sales increased and the opening of three pay day loan stores. The increase in advertising was necessary in order to attract new customers in our local markets. Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$16,671, or 36.1%, during the three months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to 2005, due to certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

Income taxes are provided at the corporate rate of 34% for both 2006 and 2005.

Historically, changes in the market prices of precious metals have had a significant impact on both revenues and cost of sales in the rare coin and precious metals segments in which we operate. It is expected that due to the commodity nature of these products, future price changes for precious metals will continue to be indicative of our performance in these business segments. Changes in sales and cost of sales in the retail and wholesale jewelry segments are primarily influenced by the national economic environment. It is expected that this trend will continue in the future due to the nature of these products.

Fiscal Year Ended 2005 vs. 2004

Revenues increased by \$6,998,000 (24.4%) in 2005. This increase was primarily the result of a \$3,206,000 (42.8%) increase in the sale of precious metals products, a \$316,000 (2.1%) increase in retail jewelry sales, a \$330,000 (7.4%) increase in wholesale jewelry sales and a \$3,001,000 (190.6%) increase in the sale of rare coin products. These increases were the result of a nation-wide improvement in the retail environment, a 20.0% price increase in gold products and a 5% price increase in diamonds and other jewelry products. Pawn and pay day loan service fees increased by \$64,000 in 2005 due to the opening of three pay day loan stores during the year. Cost of

goods as a percentage of sales increased from 80.1% in 2004 to 82.4% in 2005 and gross margins decreased from 19.9% in 2004 to 17.6% in 2005. These changes were due to the increase in the precious metals sales volume as a percentage of total sales and the increase in the cost of gold products.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$652,000 or 13.9%. This increase was primarily due to an increase in staff (\$373,000), higher advertising cost (\$85,000) and the opening of three pay day loan stores (\$194,000). The increase in staff was necessary to maintain a high level of customer service as sales increased. The increase in advertising was necessary in order to attract new customers in our local markets. Interest expense increased \$43,000 due to an increase in debt outstanding during the year and higher interest rates.

Historically, changes in the market prices of precious metals have had a significant impact on both revenues and cost of sales in the rare coin and precious metals segments in which DGSE operates. It is expected that due to the commodity nature of these products, future price changes for precious metals will continue to be indicative of DGSE's performance in these business segments. Changes in sales and cost of sales in the retail and wholesale jewelry segments are primarily influenced by the national economic environment. It is expected that this trend will continue in the future due to the nature of these product.

Marketable equity securities are comprised of investments in three small companies with thinly traded securities and low market prices. These investments have been categorized as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value.

Unrealized gains and losses for available-for-sale securities are included as a component of shareholders' equity net of tax until realized. Realized gains and losses on the sale of securities are based on the specific identification method.

During 2003 management determined that the decline in the market value of its investments in these securities was other than temporary, and as a result these investments were written-down to their fair value. This write-down resulted in a charge to 2003 earnings in the amount of \$1,134,950, net of income tax benefits. This determination was based on the length of time during which the trading range of these securities was below their cost. During 2005 these securities traded at prices which were both higher and lower than the closing market prices at December 31, 2005. As a result, management determined that the decline in value as of December 31, 2005 was temporary. This determination was based on the conclusion that the quoted market prices for these investments provide the most reliable measure of their respective values.

During 2004 DGSE sold the goodwill (\$314,003), and trade name of Silverman Consultants, Inc. The sale of this goodwill resulted in a gain on the disposal of this reporting unit in the amount of \$39,098. This gain is included in the caption (Other income) in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Loss from discontinued operations during 2004, and 2003 in the amounts of \$248,890 and \$117,097 net of income taxes is the combined results of operations of three subsidiaries of DGSE. DLS Financial Services, Inc. which offered financial consulting services, and eye media, inc. which offered internet software have not solicited or received any new clients during the past two years and do not anticipate doing so in the future. Silverman Consultants, Inc., which offered consulting liquidation services, was sold in July 2004.

Fiscal year ended 2004 vs. 2003

Revenues increased by \$3,216,670 (12.7%) in 2004. This increase was primarily the result of a \$834,293 (12.6%) increase in the sale of precious metals products, a \$1,422,537 (10.8%) increase in retail jewelry sales, a \$233,410 (5.5%) increase in wholesale jewelry sales and a \$559,268 (55.1%) increase in the sale of rare coin products. These increases were the result of a nation-wide improvement in the retail environment, a 4.8% price increase in gold products and a 5% price increase in diamonds and other jewelry products. Pawn service fees increased by \$74,619 in 2004 due to an increase in pawn loans outstanding during the year. Cost of goods as a percentage of sales increased from 79.4% in 2003 to 80.1% in 2004 and gross margins decreased from 20.6% in 2003 to 19.9% in 2004. These changes were due to the increase in the precious metals sales volume as a percentage of total sales and the increase in the cost of gold products.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$671,000 or 15.9%. This increase was primarily due to an increase in staff (\$301,000), higher advertising cost (\$97,000), higher property taxes (\$50,000) and higher legal and professional costs (\$24,000). The increase in staff was necessary to maintain a high level of customer service as sales increased. The increase in advertising was necessary in order to attract new customers in our local markets. The property tax increase was due to higher local tax rates and an increase in taxable assets. The increase in legal and professional costs was due to new regulatory requirements. Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$37,000 during 2004 due to certain assets becoming fully depreciated. Interest expense declined \$21,000 due to a reduction in

debt outstanding during the year.

Historically, changes in the market prices of precious metals have had a significant impact on both revenues and cost of sales in the rare coin and precious metals segments in which DGSE operates. It is expected that due to the commodity nature of these products, future price changes for precious metals will continue to be indicative of DGSE's performance in these business segments. Changes in sales and cost of sales in the retail and wholesale jewelry segments are primarily influenced by the national economic environment. It is expected that this trend will continue in the future due to the nature of these product.

Marketable equity securities are comprised of investments in three small companies with thinly traded securities and low market prices. These investments have been categorized as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses for available-for-sale securities are included as a component of shareholders' equity net of tax until realized. Realized gains and losses on the sale of securities are based on the specific identification method. During 2003 management determined that the decline in the market value of its investments in these securities was other than temporary, and as a result these investments were written-down to their fair value. This write-down resulted in a charge to 2003 earnings in the amount of \$1,134,950, net of income tax benefits. This determination was based on the length of time during which the trading range of these securities was below their cost. During 2004 these securities traded at prices which were both higher and lower than the closing market prices at December 31, 2004. As a result, management determined that the decline in value as of December 31, 2004 was temporary. This determination was based on the conclusion that the quoted market prices for these investments provide the most reliable measure of their respective values.

During 2004 DGSE sold the goodwill (\$314,003), and trade name of Silverman Consultants, Inc. The sale of this goodwill resulted in a gain on the disposal of this reporting unit in the amount of \$39,098. This gain is included in the caption (Other income) in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Loss from discontinued operations during 2004, and 2003 in the amounts of \$248,890 and \$117,097 net of income taxes is the combined results of operations of three subsidiaries of DGSE. DLS Financial Services, Inc. which offered financial consulting services, and eye media, inc. which offered internet software have not solicited or received any new clients during the past two years and do not anticipate doing so in the future. Silverman Consultants, Inc., which offered consulting liquidation services, was sold in July 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

DGSE expects capital expenditures to total approximately \$100,000 during the next twelve months. It is anticipated that these expenditures will be funded from working capital and DGSE's credit facility. As of September 30, 2006 DGSE had no commitments outstanding for capital expenditures.

In the event of significant growth in retail and or wholesale jewelry sales, the demand for additional working capital will expand due to a related need to stock additional jewelry inventory and increases in wholesale accounts receivable. Historically, vendors have offered DGSE extended payment terms to finance the need for jewelry inventory growth and management believes that DGSE will continue to do so in the future. Any significant increase in wholesale accounts receivable will be financed under DGSE's bank credit facility.

DGSE's ability to finance its operations and working capital needs are dependent upon management's ability to negotiate extended terms or refinance its debt. DGSE has historically renewed, extended or replaced short-term debt as it matures and management believes that DGSE will be able to continue to do so in the near future.

From time to time, DGSE has adjusted its inventory levels to meet seasonal demand or in order to meet working capital requirements. Management is of the opinion that if additional working capital is required, additional loans can be obtained from individuals or from commercial banks. If necessary, inventory levels may be adjusted or a portion of DGSE's investments in marketable securities may be liquidated in order to meet unforeseen working capital requirements.

On July 17, 2006 DGSE announced that it had executed a definitive agreement to acquire all of the issued and outstanding stock of Superior Galleries, Inc. in a transaction valued at \$14,000,000. As of September 30, 2006 DGSE had incurred \$265,000 in legal and other costs related to this acquisition. DGSE expects to incur an additional \$150,000 in legal and other costs related to this transaction before closing.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our reported results are impacted by the application of certain accounting policies that require us to make subjective estimates or judgments. Changes in estimates and judgments could significantly affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows in future years. We believe that the following critical accounting policies are affected by significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements:

Goodwill was accounted for in accordance with APB 16 "Business Combinations" (APB 16) for acquisitions and SFAS No. 121 "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long Lived Assets to be Disposed Of" (SFAS 121) for the periodic evaluation of goodwill impairment. Purchase accounting required by APB 16 involved judgment with respect to the valuation of the acquired assets and liabilities in order to determine the final amount of goodwill. Management believes that the estimates that it has used to record prior acquisitions were reasonable and in accordance with APB 16.

Effective January 1, 2002, DGSE adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations, SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, and SFAS No. 144, Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.

SFAS No. 141, SFAS No. 142 and SFAS No. 144

Major provisions of these statements and their effective dates are as follows:

intangible assets acquired in a business combination must be recorded separately from goodwill if they arise from contractual or other legal rights and are separable from the acquired entity and can be sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or as part of a related contract, asset or liability;

effective January 1, 2002, all previously recognized goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives will no longer be subject to amortization;

effective January 1, 2002, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives will be tested for impairment annually or whenever there is an impairment indicator; and

all acquired goodwill must be assigned to reporting units for purposes of impairment testing and segment reporting. DGSE amortized goodwill and intangible assets acquired prior to July 1, 2001 until December 31, 2001. Beginning January 1, 2002, quarterly and annual goodwill amortization is no longer recognized. DGSE completed a fair value based impairment test of goodwill as of December 31, 2003. In the opinion of management this test indicated that the goodwill and intangibles assets of DGSE are not impaired.

DGSE assesses the impairment of investments and long-lived assets, which includes goodwill and property, plant and equipment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important which could trigger an impairment review include:

(i) underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results (ii) changes in the manner of use of the assets or the strategy for our overall business and (iii) negative industry or economic trends.

When DGSE determines that the carrying value of goodwill and long-lived assets may not be recoverable, an impairment charge is recorded. Impairment is generally measured based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by our management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model or prevailing market rates of investment securities, if available.

DGSE performs a goodwill impairment test at the reporting unit level annually or more frequently if events occur which indicate a potential reduction in the fair value of a reporting unit's net assets below its carrying value. To perform the impairment test DGSE estimated the fair value of the reporting unit using the expected present value of corresponding future cash flows. Impairment is deemed to exist if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value. As of December 31, 2005, DGSE performed its annual review for impairment of goodwill

related to its Fairchild acquisition. DGSE concluded that there was no evidence of impairment related to the Goodwill for this reporting unit.

Goodwill consists of the following:

	Wholesale Segment
Goodwill	\$ 837,117

Stock-based Compensation

Prior to January 1, 2006, DGSE elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations to account for its employee and director stock options, as permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Effective January 1, 2006, DGSE adopted the fair value recognition provision of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payments, (SFAS No. 123(R)) for all share-based payment awards to employees and directors including employee stock options. In addition, DGSE has applied the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB No. 107), issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, in its adoption of SFAS No. 123(R). DGSE adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the modified-prospective-transition method. Under this transition method, stock-based compensation expense recognized after the effective date includes: (1) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimate in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, and (2) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimate in accordance with the provision of SFAS No. 123. Results from prior periods have not been restated and do not include the impact of SFAS No. 123(R). Stock-based compensation expense under SFAS No. 123(R) for the first nine months of 2006 was \$0, relating to employee and director stock options and DGSE's employee stock purchase plan. Stock-based compensation expense under the provision of APB No. 25 for the first nine months of 2006 was insignificant.

Stock-based compensation expense recognized each period is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest during the period. SFAS No. 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. In DGSE's *pro forma* disclosures required under SFAS No. 123 for periods prior to 2006, DGSE accounted for forfeitures as they occurred.

Upon adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), DGSE elected to use the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing formula to value share-based payments granted to employees subsequent to January 1, 2006 and elected to attribute the value of stock-based compensation to expense using the straight-line single option method. These methods were previously used for DGSE's *pro forma* information required under SFAS No. 123.

On November 10, 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 123(R)-3, "Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards", which detailed an alternative transition method for calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to SFAS No. 123(R). This alternative transition method included simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool (APIC pool) related to the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS No. 123(R). As all options outstanding vested prior to December 31, 2005, DGSE has not recorded the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation and has made no adjustments to the APIC pool.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) tax benefits of deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options were required to be presented as operating cash flows in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. SFAS No. 123(R) requires the cash flows resulting from the tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options (excess tax benefits) to be classified as financing cash flows. As there have been no stock options exercised, DGSE has not reported these excess tax benefits as of September 30, 2006.

Effective January 1, 2006, DGSE adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) for all share based payment awards to employees and directors including employee stock options granted under its employee stock option plan. All options outstanding vested prior to December 31, 2005.

The following table presents the effect on net income and net income per share compared with *pro forma* information as if DGSE had adopted SFAS No. 123 for the periods ended December 31:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ 485,192	\$ 350,829	\$ (524,140)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(4,554)	—	—
<i>Pro forma</i> net income (loss)	\$ 480,638	\$ 350,829	\$ (524,140)
Earnings per share:			
Basic — as reported	.10	.07	(.11)
Basic — <i>pro forma</i>	.10	.07	(.11)
Diluted — as reported	.10	.07	(.11)
Diluted — <i>pro forma</i>	.10	.07	(.11)

Contractual Cash Obligations

	Total	Payments Due by Year End			
		2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	Thereafter
Notes payable	\$ 194,183	\$ 194,183	—	—	—
Long-term debt and capital lease	4,255,401	74,037	\$ 3,845,922	\$ 145,257	\$ 190,185
Federal income taxes	210,584	210,584	—	—	—
Operating leases	354,259	42,648	238,412	73,199	—
	\$ 5,014,427	\$ 521,452	\$ 4,084,334	\$ 218,456	\$ 190,185

In addition, DGSE estimates that it will pay approximately \$320,000 in interest during the next twelve months.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK OF DGSE

The following discussion about DGSE's market risk disclosures involves forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. DGSE is exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates and gold values. DGSE also is exposed to regulatory risk in relation to its payday loans. DGSE does not use derivative financial instruments.

DGSE's earnings and financial position may be affected by changes in gold values and the resulting impact on pawn lending and jewelry sales. The proceeds of scrap sales and DGSE's ability to liquidate excess jewelry inventory at an acceptable margin are dependent upon gold values. The impact on DGSE's financial position and results of operations of a hypothetical change in gold values cannot be reasonably estimated.

OWNERSHIP OF DGSE CAPITAL STOCK

The following sets forth information as of January 31, 2007 with respect to DGSE's common stock owned beneficially by DGSE directors, the individuals expected to join DGSE's board of directors effective upon the consummation of the combination, the named executive officer in DGSE's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K (as amended), and by directors and officers as a group. The information contained herein has been obtained from DGSE's records, from various filings made by the named individuals with the SEC, or from information furnished directly by the individual to DGSE:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(1)	Percent of Class(1)	<i>Pro Forma</i> Percent of Class(2)
Dr. L. S. Smith, Ph.D. Director, chairman and chief executive officer 519 Interstate 30, #243 Rockwall, Texas 75087	3,164,665 (3),(9)	54.95 %	33.45 %
William H. Oyster Director and president(4)	290,115 (5)	5.62 %	3.27 %
John Benson Chief financial officer(4)	161,500 (6)	3.19 %	1.84 %
S. Scott Williamson Executive vice president(4)	20,000 (7)	*	*
William P. Cordeiro Director 1340 E. Alostia #200 Glendora, CA 91740	27,500 (8)	*	*
Craig Alan-Lee Director 11230 Dilling Street North Hollywood, California 91602	325,000 (9),(10)	6.61 %	3.77 %
Paul Hagen Director 5719 Lorinwoods Dr. Houston, Texas 77066	5,500 (10)	*	*
David Rector Director nominee(11)	-(12)	*	*
Mitchell T. Stoltz Director nominee(11)	-(13)	*	*
Richard Matthew Gozia Director nominee 123 22nd Street S. La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601	—	*	*
All directors and officers as a group (10 individuals)	3,993,280 (14)	64.29 %	40.29 %

(1)

Based upon information furnished to DGSE by the directors and executive officers or obtained from DGSE's stock transfer books showing 4,913,290 shares of common stock outstanding as of February 5, 2007. DGSE is informed that these persons hold the sole voting and dispositive power with respect to the common stock except as otherwise stated in the footnotes below. For purposes of computing "beneficial ownership" and the percentage of outstanding common stock held by each person or group of persons named above as of January 31, 2007, any security which such person or group of persons has the right to acquire within 60 days after such date is deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing beneficial ownership and the percentage ownership of such person or persons, but is not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. A "*" indicates less than one percent.

(2)

Giving *pro forma* effect to the combination. The combination is expected to result in the issuance to Superior stockholders of approximately 3.7 million shares of DGSE common stock. A "*" indicates less than one percent.

(3)

Includes 577,777 and 267,857 shares currently exercisable under stock options with exercise prices of \$2.25 and \$1.12 per share, respectively, and 493,282 shares subject to proxies pursuant to which Dr. L.S. Smith holds sole voting power.

(4)

The address for Messrs. Oyster, Benson and Williamson is 2817 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234.

(5)

Includes 250,000 shares currently exercisable under stock options with an average exercise price of \$2.23 per share. In addition, W.H. Oyster has granted Dr. L.S. Smith a proxy to vote 38,615 of his currently outstanding shares.

(6)

Includes 150,000 shares currently exercisable under stock options with an average exercise price of \$2.02 per share. In addition, John Benson has granted Dr. L.S. Smith a proxy to vote his 11,500 shares currently outstanding.

(7)

Includes 20,000 shares currently exercisable under stock options with an exercise price of \$2.43 per share.

(8)

Includes 22,500 shares currently exercisable under stock options with an exercise price of \$2.47 per share and 5,000 shares owned by Bartik, Cordeiro & Associates, as to which Mr. Cordeiro has shared voting and investment powers.

(9)

Craig Alan-Lee has granted Dr. L.S. Smith a proxy to vote his 320,000 shares currently outstanding.

(10)

Includes 5,000 shares currently exercisable under a stock option with an exercise price of \$2.82 per share.

(11)

The address for Messrs. Rector and Stoltz is 9478 West Olympic Blvd., Beverly Hills, California 90212.

(12)

Mr. Rector holds stock options to acquire 30,000 shares of Superior common stock, which would be converted into stock options to acquire 8,193 shares of DGSE common stock upon completion of the combination.

(13)

Mr. Stoltz holds stock options to acquire 10,000 shares of Superior common stock, which would be converted into stock options to acquire 2,371 shares of DGSE common stock upon completion of the combination.

(14)

Includes 577,777, 267,857, 250,000, 150,000, 45,000, 10,000 and 20,000 shares currently exercisable under stock options with an exercise price or average price, as the case may be, of \$2.25, \$1.12, \$2.23, \$2.02, \$2.47, \$2.82 and \$2.43, respectively, and 493,282 shares subject to proxies granting Dr. L.S. Smith sole voting powers.

MANAGEMENT OF DGSE AFTER THE COMBINATION

Information Regarding DGSE's Directors and Executive Officers

The following are the current executive officers and directors of DGSE and their background and ages as of December 31, 2006.

Name	Age	Position	Year First Elected Director or Appointed Officer
Dr. L.S. Smith, Ph.D.(1)	60	Chairman of the board of directors, chief executive officer and secretary	1980
William H. Oyster(2)	54	Director, president and chief operating officer	1990
John Benson(3)	60	Chief financial officer	1992
S. Scott Williamson(4)	48	Executive vice president — consumer finance	2004
William P. Cordeiro(5)	62	Director	1999
Paul Hagen(6)	52	Director	2004

Craig Alan-Lee(7)	49	Director	2004
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Business Experience During Last Five Years

(1)

Director, chairman, chief executive officer and secretary of DGSE since 1980.

(2)

Director, president and chief operating officer of DGSE since January 1990 and interim chief executive officer of Superior since January 6, 2007. Member of the board of directors of Superior since January 6, 2007.

(3)

Chief financial officer of DGSE since December 1992 and interim chief financial officer and interim vice president-finance of Superior since January 6, 2007. Member of the board of directors of Superior since January 6, 2007.

(4)

Executive vice president — consumer finance of DGSE and president of American Pay Day Centers, Inc., a DGSE subsidiary, since May 2004. Between 2002 and 2004, Mr. Williamson was president of Texas State Credit Co., a finance company with 63 locations. From 2001 to 2002, Mr. Williamson was the chief financial officer for Westgate Fabrics, LLC, a distributor of decorative fabrics. Before that, Mr. Williamson was an executive vice president of operations for First Cash Financial Services, Inc., a national markets finance company. Member of the board of directors of Superior Galleries, Inc. since January 6, 2007.

(5)

Director and independent member and financial expert of the DGSE audit committee since June 1999. Director, Smith School of Business and Economics, California State University — Channel Islands since June 1990. Partner, Bartik, Cordeiro & Associates, Inc., a management consulting firm, since January 1990.

(6)

Director of DGSE since December 2004 and member of the Audit Committee of DGSE from December 2004 to December 2006. President of Premier Marketing House, Inc., a retail consulting firm. President and chief executive officer of Silverman Consultants, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE, from April 2002 through November 2004. From October 1996 through April 2002, general manager and vice president of Wilkerson & Associates, a retail consulting company.

(7)

Director and independent member of the DGSE audit committee since December 2004. Senior loan consultant with Castle Funding, Inc., a mortgage loan company, since November 1994.

The following information is also provided for Lawrence Fairbanks Abbott, Jr., who is expected to become an executive officer of the combined business, and Mitchell T. Stoltz, Richard Matthew Gozia and David Rector, each of whom is expected to join DGSE's board of directors effective upon the consummation of the combination. In accordance with the merger agreement, Messrs. Stoltz, Gozia and Rector are being nominated to the board by SIBL. Mr. Abbot is expected to continue his current employment with Superior under the employment agreement now in effect.

Name	Age	Position	Year First Elected Director or Appointed Officer of Superior
Mitchell T. Stoltz(1)	53	Director of Superior	2005
Richard Matthew Gozia(2)	61	N.A.	N.A.
David Rector(3)	60	Director of Superior	2003
Lawrence Fairbanks Abbott, Jr.(4)	43	Executive vice president, Superior	2005

Business Experience During Last Five Years

(1)

Director of Superior since December 2005 and director of NWS Illinois d/b/a Union Beverage/Hamburg Distribution since 1999. Independent consultant to the beverage distribution industry as well as other industries since January 2001.

(2)

Chief executive officer of Fenix Companies, a subsidiary of Union Pacific Corporation responsible for transportation-related software development and data management, since 2001. Director of ForeFront Holdings, Inc. (f/k/a Datrek Miller International, Inc.) since June 2005.

(3)

Principal of David Stephen Group, which provides enterprise consulting services to emerging and developing companies in a variety of industries, since 1985. President, chief executive officer and chief operating officer of Nanoscience Technologies, Inc., a development stage company engaged in the development and commercialization of

DNA nanotechnology, from June 2004 to December 2006. Director of Senesco Technologies, Inc. since 2002.

(4)

Executive vice president of Superior since June 2005 and chief operating officer of Superior from January 2006 until January 2007. Executive vice president of Heritage Rare Coin Galleries, a privately-held rare coin dealer and auctioneers, from May 1999 to May 2005. Consultant to Divine Imaging Commodities, an MAS contractor reselling an array of office products and equipment to the Federal Government, since October 15, 2006.

Director Compensation

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Total (\$)
William P. Cordeiro	1,000	-(1)	1,000
Paul Hagen	1,000	-(2)	1,000
Craig Alan-Lee	1,000	-(2)	1,000

(1)

Mr. Cordeiro has been granted options to purchase 22,500 shares of DGSE's common stock at an exercise price equal to the then fair market value of DGSE's common stock.

(2)

Each of Messrs. Hagen and Alan-Lee has been granted an option to purchase 5,000 shares of DGSE's common stock at an exercise price equal to the then fair market value of DGSE's common stock.

Directors who are also employees of DGSE do not receive any compensation for serving as a director or as a member of a committee of the board of directors. Directors who are not employees of DGSE receive a fee in the amount of \$500 for each meeting of the board of directors and each committee meeting of the board of directors attended.

Director Independence

The rules of the Nasdaq Capital Market generally require listed companies to have a majority of on their board of directors qualify as "independent" under the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules. However, because our chairman and chief executive officer, Dr. L.S. Smith, has voting power over 2,539,031 shares of the Company's common stock, or 51.7 percent of the voting power currently outstanding, we have elected to be treated as a "Controlled Company" under Rule 4350 of the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules. As a consequence, we are not required under the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules to have a majority of "independent" directors, nor to have a nominating or compensation committee of our board.

After review of all relevant transactions or relationships between each director, or any of his or her family members, and our company, its senior management and its independent auditors, our board of directors has affirmatively determined that two of our five directors — Messrs. Cordeiro and Alan-Lee — are "independent" within the meaning of the applicable listing standards of the Nasdaq Capital Market.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis — DGSE**Overview**

Because DGSE is a "controlled company" for purposes of the Nasdaq listing rules, we are not required to have, and do not have, a compensation committee. Instead, our board of directors has the overall responsibility for evaluating, approving, administering and interpreting our compensation and benefit policies affecting our executive officers, including:

- the corporate goals and objectives relating to the overall compensation of executive officers,

- the actual compensation of executive officers, including their annual base salaries and their annual incentive opportunities (which includes cash-based and equity-based compensation),

- any employment agreements, severance arrangements and change in control agreements that affect elements of the executive officers' compensation and benefits,

- the supplemental compensation and benefits of executive officers, and

- perquisites provided to executive officers both during and after employment with us.

Compensation Philosophy

Though our compensation philosophy is informal, we believe compensation should include a mixture of a competitive base salary, bonus incentives to encourage retention and reward individual responsibility and

productivity, equity grants to align the interests of officers with those of our stockholders, and case-specific compensation plans to accommodate individual circumstances or non-recurring situations. Generally, we believe that overall executive compensation should be targeted near the mean of salaries for executives in similar positions with similar responsibilities at comparable companies. Our board of directors uses its judgment and experience and works closely with our executive officers to determine the appropriate mix of compensation for each individual.

Benchmarking

While we do not believe it is appropriate to establish compensation levels primarily based on benchmarking, we do believe that compensation practices at comparable companies serve as a useful metric for us to remain competitive in the marketplace. Therefore, we informally consider competitor market practices with respect to the salaries, bonuses, benefits and total compensation paid to our executive officers.

Elements of Compensation

Currently, our named executive officers' compensation has three primary components – base compensation or salary, discretionary annual cash bonuses, and equity awards. In addition, we provide our executive officers with a variety of benefits that are generally available to all salaried employees.

We view the various components of compensation as related but distinct. Although our board of directors reviews each executive officers' total compensation, we do not believe that significant compensation derived from one component of compensation should negate or reduce compensation from other components. We determine the appropriate level for each compensation component based in part, but not exclusively, on our view of internal equity and consistency, and other considerations we deem relevant, such as to reward extraordinary performance and increased responsibility and commitment. Our board of directors has not adopted any formal or informal policies or guidelines for allocating compensation between long-term and short-term compensation, between cash and non-cash compensation or among different forms of non-cash compensation.

Our annual process of determining overall compensation begins with recommendations made by Dr. Smith, our chairman, chief executive officer, and largest stockholder. In making his recommendation, Dr. Smith considers a number of factors, including the seniority of the individual, the functional role of the position, the level of the individual's responsibility, the individual's long-term commitment to our company, and the scarcity of individuals with similar skills. Acting with the recommendation from Dr. Smith, our board of directors makes the final determination of compensation for our executive officers, including for Dr. Smith. In making compensation decisions, our management and board look at various metrics of our company's performance, including gross revenues, the fair market value of our common stock, and operating earnings (such as EBIT, EBITDA and net earnings).

Base Salary. Base salary is used to recognize the experience, skills, knowledge and responsibilities required of executive officers, taking into account competitive market compensation paid by other companies for similar positions. Generally, we believe that executive base salaries should be targeted near the mean of salaries for executives in similar positions with similar responsibilities at comparable companies, in line with our compensation philosophy. Base salaries are reviewed annually, with the Board of Directors examining detailed compensation surveys in all markets in which we operate, and adjusted from time to time to realign salaries with market levels after taking into account individual responsibilities, performance and experience.

In connection with the proposed acquisition by our company of Superior, our board of directors re-evaluated the appropriate base salaries of our executive officers in light of the increased size of the combined business and the increased responsibilities of our executive officers. Based on this analysis, the board of directors has agreed to increase the base salaries of our executive officers effective upon the completion of the acquisition, as more fully discussed in the section entitled "Post-Combination Employment Agreements" beginning on page 75.

Discretionary Annual Cash Bonus. Our board of directors has the authority to award discretionary annual cash bonuses to our executive officers. The annual incentive bonuses are intended to compensate our executive officers for achieving financial and operational goals and for achieving individual annual performance objectives. These objectives vary depending on the individual executive, but relate generally to financial factors such as revenue growth, improving our results of operations and increasing the price per share of our capital stock, and individual performance factors such as responsibilities, improvement and diligence.

The discretionary bonus is normally paid in a single installment in the first quarter following the completion of our fiscal year. The actual amount of a discretionary bonus will be determined following a review of each executive's individual performance and contribution to our strategic goals conducted during the first quarter in 2007. The board of directors has not fixed a maximum payout for any annual discretionary cash bonus.

In connection with the proposed acquisition by our company of Superior, our board of directors re-evaluated the bonus structure of our executive officers in light of the increased size of the combined business and increased responsibilities of our executive officers. Based on this analysis, our board of directors has made the annual bonus for certain of our executive officers upon the completion of the acquisition mandatory, based in part on the executive serving as an officer throughout the year and in part on a specified increase in either the market value of our common stock or in our earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT), as more fully discussed in the section entitled "Post-Combination Employment Agreements" beginning on page 75.

Our board of directors has not considered whether it would attempt to recover bonuses paid based on our financial performance where our financial statements are restated in a downward direction sufficient to reduce the amount of bonus that should have been paid under any applicable bonus criteria.

Equity Compensation. We believe that long-term performance is achieved through an ownership culture that encourages such performance by our executive officers through the use of stock and stock-based awards. Our stock compensation plans have been established to provide certain of our employees, including our executive officers, with incentives to help align those employees' interests with the interests of our stockholders. Our board of directors believes that the use of stock and stock-based awards offers the best approach to achieving this goal. We have not adopted stock ownership requirements or guidelines. Aside from Dr. Smith, our stock compensation plans have provided the principal method for our executive officers and directors to acquire equity or equity-linked interests in our company.

Our 2006 equity incentive plan authorizes us to grant options to purchase shares of common stock and stock awards to our employees (including executives), directors and consultants. Our board has appointed our chairman of the board, Dr. Smith, as the administrator of the plan. In the case of awards intended to qualify as "performance-based-compensation" excludable from the deduction limitation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, the administrator will consist of two or more "outside directors" within the meaning of Section 162(m). The administrator has the authority, among other things, to:

.
select the individuals to whom awards will be granted and to determine the type of award to grant;

.
determine the terms of the awards, including the exercise price, the number of shares subject to each award, the exercisability of the awards, and the form of consideration payable upon exercise;

.
provide for a right to dividends or dividend equivalents; and

.
interpret the plan and adopt rules and procedures relating to administration of the plan.

Except to the extent prohibited by any applicable law, the administrator may delegate to one or more individuals the day-to-day administration of the plan.

Stock option grants are made at the commencement of employment and, occasionally, following a significant change in job responsibilities or to meet other special retention or performance objectives. Stock options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the day of grant. The plan permits payment in the form of cash, check or wire transfer, other shares of our common stock, cashless exercises, any other form of consideration and method of payment permitted by applicable laws, or any combination thereof.

An option granted under the plan generally cannot be exercised until it vests. The administrator establishes the vesting schedule of each option at the time of grant and the option will expire at the times established by the administrator. After termination of the optionee's service, he or she may exercise his or her option for the period stated in the option agreement, to the extent the option is vested on the date of termination. If termination is due to death or disability, the option generally will remain exercisable for twelve months following such termination. In all other cases, the option generally will remain exercisable for three months. Nevertheless, an option may never be exercised later than the expiration of its term. The term of any stock option may not exceed ten years, except that with respect to any

participant who owns 10% or more of the voting power of all classes of our outstanding capital stock, the term for incentive stock options must not exceed five years.

Severance Payments. Dr. Smith has a current severance arrangement in his current employment agreement. In addition, in connection with the proposed acquisition by our company of Superior, our board of directors has agreed to make severance payments to Dr. Smith and Messrs. Oyster and Benson in new employment agreements conditioned upon the completion of the acquisition, as more fully discussed in the section entitled “Post-Combination Employment Agreements” beginning on page 75. Our board has agreed to these severance provisions in recognition of the longevity of service by these executive officers to our company, and to protect these executive officers should our company acquire Superior. We believe that most of the severance provisions are customary and in accordance with market practice. The single trigger for the payment of severance in the event of a “change in control” of our company to some executives was to protect our senior executives and in consideration of the agreement by Dr. Smith to relinquish his majority voting power in our company.

Impact on Compensation of Proposed Acquisition by Our Company of Superior. Our board of directors has the discretion to revise, amend or add to the benefits and perquisites of our executive officers. Based on the review of other executive compensation arrangements in the equivalent industries and markets and in connection with the proposed acquisition by our company of Superior, our board of directors re-evaluated the appropriate compensation structure of our executive officers in light of the increased size of the combined business and the increased responsibilities and commitment required of our executive officers. Based on this evaluation, our board of directors has agreed to add additional benefits, including but not limited to increases in salary, increases in bonuses, and life and disability insurance, to certain of our executive officers upon the consummation of the combination, as more fully discussed in the section entitled “Post-Combination Employment Agreements” beginning on page 75.

Tax and Accounting Implications

Deductibility of Executive Compensation. As part of its role, our board of directors reviews and considers the deductibility of executive compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, which provides that we may not deduct compensation of more than \$1,000,000 that is paid to certain individuals. Our board of directors believes that compensation paid to our executive officers are generally fully deductible for federal income tax purposes. However, in certain situations, certain of the independent members of our board of directors may approve compensation that will not meet these requirements in order to ensure competitive levels of total compensation of our executive officers.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation. On October 22, 2004, the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 was signed into law, changing the tax rules applicable to nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements. While the final regulations have not become effective yet, we believe the Company is operating in good faith compliance with the statutory provisions which became effective January 1, 2005. A more detailed discussion of the Company’s nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements is provided in the section entitled “Nonqualified Deferred Compensation” beginning on page 120.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Effective January 1, 2006, we began accounting for stock-based payments in accordance with the requirements of FASB Statement 123(R).

Conclusion

Our compensation practices are designed to retain and motivate our senior executive officers and to ultimately reward them for outstanding performance.

Executive Compensation — DGSE

The following information is furnished with respect to each of the most highly compensated executive officers of DGSE whose cash compensation from DGSE and its subsidiaries during DGSE’s last fiscal year exceeded \$100,000.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Dr. L.S. Smith	2006	180,000	100,000	30,000 (1)	310,000
Chief executive officer	2005	178,739	67,500	30,000 (1)	276,239
John Benson	2006	102,308	30,000	—	132,308
Chief financial officer	2005	98,443	25,200	—	123,443
William H. Oyster	2006	165,000	60,000	—	225,000
President and chief operating officer	2005	163,735	45,400	—	207,735
S. Scott Williamson	2006	105,000	3,500	—	108,500
Executive vice president — consumer finance	2005	99,933	2,500	—	102,433

(1)

Dr. Smith is provided a monthly automobile allowance and a \$2,000 per month home office allowance.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

DGSE did not grant any awards under any plan in fiscal year 2006.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table summarizes unexercised options to purchase shares of DGSE common stock and equity plan awards outstanding at December 31, 2006 for each executive officer identified in the DGSE Summary Compensation Table above. All options were fully vested and exercisable at the time of grant and expire 180 days after termination of service:

Name and Principal Position	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)
Dr. L.S. Smith	577,777	2.25
Chief executive officer	267,857	1.12
John Benson	150,000	2.02
Chief financial officer		
William H. Oyster	250,000	2.23
President and chief operating officer		
S. Scott Williamson	20,000	2.43
Executive vice president — consumer finance		

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

No executive officer identified in the DGSE Summary Compensation Table above exercised an option in fiscal year 2006, and no shares of stock vested with respect to any of those executive officers.

Pension Benefits

DGSE does not have any plan which provides for payments or other benefits at, following, or in connection with retirement.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

DGSE does not have any defined contribution or other plan which provides for the deferral of compensation on a basis

that is not tax-qualified.

Employment Agreements

On July 1, 1997, DGSE entered into an Amended and Restated Employment Agreement with Dr. Smith pursuant to which Dr. Smith was employed as an executive officer of DGSE. The agreement has an initial term of ten years, and may be extended by the DGSE board of directors for additional five-year renewal terms. Under the agreement, Dr. Smith is entitled to (i) a base annual salary of \$180,000, or such greater amount as the board of directors or the compensation committee approves, (ii) a discretionary cash bonus or other incentive compensation in an amount determined by the board of directors, (iii) participation in DGSE's employee benefit programs, (iv) a \$5,000 annual allowance for professional legal and accounting services rendered to Dr. Smith personally, and (v) an allowance for the maintenance of a home office and an automobile. The agreement may be terminated by DGSE at any time, with or without cause, and by Dr. Smith upon sixty days notice.

Mr. Oyster is an at-will employee and his current base salary is \$165,000 per year. Mr. Oyster participates in a DGSE bonus program and benefit and other incentives at the discretion of the compensation committee of the DGSE board of directors.

Mr. Benson is an at-will employee and his current base salary is \$110,000 per year. Mr. Benson participates in a DGSE bonus program and benefit and other incentives at the discretion of the compensation committee of the DGSE board of directors.

Mr. Williamson is an at-will employee and his current base salary is \$105,000 per year. Mr. Williamson participates in a DGSE bonus program and benefit and other incentives at the discretion of the compensation committee of the DGSE board of directors.

The DGSE board of directors has approved amended and restated employment agreements for Dr. Smith, and a new employment agreement for Mr. Oyster and Mr. Benson, in each case contingent upon the closing of the combination. For more information about these contingent employment agreements, see the section entitled "Post-Combination Employment Agreements" beginning on page 75.

Potential Payments Upon Termination Or Change-In-Control

Under Dr. Smith's employment agreement, in the event DGSE terminates Dr. Smith's employment due to death or incapacity, Dr. Smith (or his legal representative) will be entitled to continue receiving his current base salary for one year. If Dr. Smith would have been terminated for either reason on January 1, 2007, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him \$180,000 in 26 bi-weekly installments of \$6,923 each.

In the event DGSE (i) does not elect to renew the employment agreement upon the expiration of the initial term or a renewal term, (ii) terminates Dr. Smith other than for "due cause" and other than for death or incapacity, (iii) demotes Dr. Smith to a non-executive position, or (iv) decreases Dr. Smith's annual salary or other benefits below the minimum level specified above, other than for amendments to or terminations of employee benefit plans applicable to all executives; which the agreement refers to as a constructive termination, Dr. Smith will be entitled to receive (i) a lump sum payment of his base salary for the remainder of the current year, and (ii) subject to Dr. Smith complying with his non-compete obligations specified in the agreement, his "salary" until the date ending on the expiration of the initial term or, if later, 36 months from his constructive termination, payable monthly in 36 equal installments. If Dr. Smith would have constructively terminated on January 1, 2007, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him \$180,000 as a lump sum payment and \$6,981 per month for a period of 36 months.

In the event after a "change in control" of DGSE occurs and within one year thereafter either Dr. Smith voluntarily terminates his employment upon 60 days notice, or DGSE either does not elect to renew the employment agreement upon the expiration of the initial term or a renewal term or terminates Dr. Smith other than for "due cause", DGSE would be obligated to pay him his "salary" for the remainder of the current year plus five additional years (discounted at 8% per annum), payable at Dr. Smith's option in a lump sum or in four equal installments over a three-year period at 8% interest. If a "change in control" were to have occurred and Dr. Smith's employment were to have terminated under one of those circumstances on January 1, 2007, DGSE would have been obligated to pay him, at his election, either \$1.25 million as a lump sum payment, or payments of \$314,000, \$339,000, \$366,000 and \$395,000 on the date 30 days, 12 months, 24 months and 36 months after the date of termination of his employment.

For purposes of Dr. Smith's employment agreement:

"salary" is defined as Dr. Smith's base salary plus his average cash bonus and other cash incentive compensation paid over the three most recent years;

"due cause" is defined as (A) an intentional and material misapplication by Dr. Smith of DGSE funds, or any other material act of dishonesty committed by Dr. Smith, (B) Dr. Smith's continued material breach or nonperformance of his employment agreement 30 days after notice of the breach has been provided, or (C) any other act by Dr. Smith involving willful and material malfeasance or gross negligence in the performance of his duties; and

"change in control" is defined as (A) any person or group becomes the beneficial owner of shares representing 30% or more of the voting power of DGSE, (B) in any 12-month period, the DGSE directors at the beginning of that period cease to constitute a majority of the DGSE board of directors and a majority of the initial directors still in office neither elected all of the new directors nor nominated them all for election by the DGSE stockholders, or (C) a person or group acquires in any 12-month period gross assets of DGSE constituting at least 50% of the fair market value of all DGSE gross assets.

For potential payments upon termination or change in control under the proposed post-combination employment agreements, see the section entitled "Post-Combination Employment Agreements — Potential Payments Upon Termination Or Change-In-Control" beginning on page 76.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Since DGSE has elected to be classified as a "Controlled Company" under Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350, DGSE does not have a compensation committee of the board of directors, or any committee performing similar functions. During 2006, none of DGSE's directors or executive officers is known by DGSE to have served on the board of directors or compensation (or equivalent) committee of any entity one of whose directors or officers serve on DGSE's board of directors. On January 6, 2007, William H. Oyster, a director and named executive officer of DGSE, became a director and named executive officer of Superior.

Dr. Smith and Mr. Oyster, who are DGSE named executive officers, served on DGSE's board of directors in 2006 and participated in deliberations of the board concerning executive officer compensation. No other current or past executive officers of DGSE serve on DGSE's board of directors.

Executive Compensation — Superior

The following information is furnished with respect to each of the most highly compensated executive officers of Superior who are expected to remain executive officers of DGSE or a DGSE subsidiary following the combination, and who would have been included in the DGSE's Summary Compensation Table if such officers had been serving as executive officers of DGSE (or a subsidiary) as of the end of DGSE's last fiscal year.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Total (\$)
Lawrence Fairbanks Abbott, Jr., Executive vice president(1)	2006	200,000	177,529	4,750 (1)	365,683

(1)

The value of this option award has been estimated pursuant to SFAS No. 123(R). Mr. Abbott will not realize the estimated value of this award in cash until this award is vested and exercised or sold.

Lawrence Fairbanks Abbott, Jr. has served as Superior's executive vice president since June 2005. On January 25, 2006, the Board of Directors of Superior appointed Mr. Abbott as the acting secretary of Superior until the appointment of his replacement. Mr. Abbott has over twenty years of experience in management roles in numismatic sales and marketing, and executive management. Prior to joining Superior, Mr. Abbott held various sales and

management positions including, most recently, executive vice president, at Heritage Rare Coin Galleries, a privately-held rare coin dealer and auctioneer from May 1999 to May 2005.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table summarizes plan-based awards that Superior granted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 to each of the Superior executive officers identified in the Superior Summary Compensation Table above.

Name	Grant Date	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)
Lawrence Fairbanks Abbott, Jr.	10/24/2005	5,000	\$ 1.20

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table summarizes unexercised options to purchase shares of Superior common stock and equity plan awards outstanding at June 30, 2006 for each executive officer identified in the Superior Summary Compensation Table above:

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
Lawrence Fairbanks Abbott, Jr.	25,000	75,000	\$ 4.00	5/31/2014
	5,000	—	\$ 1.20	6/01/2011

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

No executive officer identified in the Superior Summary Compensation Table above exercised an option in fiscal year 2006, and no shares of stock vested with respect to any of those executive officers.

Pension Benefits

Superior does not have any plan which provides for payments or other benefits at, following, or in connection with retirement.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

Superior does not have any defined contribution or other plan which provides for the deferral of compensation on a basis that is not tax-qualified.

Employment Agreements

On June 1, 2005 Superior entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Abbott, pursuant to which Mr. Abbott was employed as its chief sales officer. Under the agreement, Superior agreed to pay Mr. Abbott an annual salary of \$200,000 and bonus arrangements of up to 150% of base salary based on Superior's performance. This agreement would survive the combination and expires on June 1, 2008.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-In-Control

Under his employment agreement, if Mr. Abbott is terminated without cause upon 15 days notice, or due to his death or disability, he will be entitled to receive his salary and continued medical insurance coverage for a period of 6 months following the date of termination. If Mr. Abbott would have been terminated for any of the foregoing reasons on January 1, 2007, Superior would have been obligated to pay him a lump sum payment of \$112,886. In addition, Superior's obligation to maintain medical health benefits for Mr. Abbott and his dependents for a period of six months has an estimated present cost to Superior of \$3,000. For purposes of the employment agreements, "cause" is defined as Mr. Abbott's (i) conviction of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, (ii) breach of any confidentiality covenants with Superior, or of any conflict of interest or ethics policies from time to time adopted by its board of directors and made applicable generally to the officers of Superior, which continues unremedied for a period of ten

days following written notice or which is not susceptible to cure, or (iii) breach of

any of his material covenants or obligations in the employment agreement which continues unremedied for a period of thirty days following written notice or which is not susceptible to cure.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

No Superior director or executive officer is known by Superior to serve as an officer, director or member of the compensation committee of any other entity for which an executive officer or director thereof is also a member of Superior's board of directors.

Changes of Control

Other than possibly for the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, DGSE is not aware of any arrangements which may result in a change of control of DGSE.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS OF DGSE

None.

INFORMATION REGARDING SUPERIOR GALLERIES, INC.

INFORMATION REGARDING SUPERIOR'S BUSINESS

Company Overview

Superior's principal line of business is the sale of rare coins on a retail, wholesale, and auction basis. Superior's retail and wholesale operations are conducted in virtually every state in the United States. Superior also provides auction services for customers seeking to sell their own coins. Superior markets its services nationwide through broadcasting and print media and independent sales agents, as well as on the Internet through third party websites such as eBay, Overstock.com and Amazon.com and through its own website at SGBH.com. Its headquarters are in Beverly Hills, California. Information regarding Superior's revenues, profit or loss, and total assets is contained in Superior's financial statements included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Superior was originally organized as a Nevada corporation in 1995. On June 30, 2003, Superior stockholders approved and Superior completed a reincorporation of the company in the State of Delaware and changed its corporate name from Tangible Asset Galleries, Inc. to Superior Galleries, Inc. These changes were effective at the close of business on June 30, 2003. Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this joint proxy statement/prospectus to "Superior" refers to Superior Galleries, Inc. and Tangible Asset Galleries, Inc., as Superior's predecessor.

History of the Company

Tangible Investments of America, Inc., which we refer to as TIA, Superior's predecessor, was originally founded by Superior's former chief executive officer, Silvano DiGenova, in 1977 when Mr. DiGenova first exhibited his coins at a national coin dealer's convention. That same year, Mr. DiGenova first became involved in other collectibles such as fine arts and antiques. Mr. DiGenova has collected rare coins since 1971 (when he was nine years old). While attending the Wharton School of Business in the early 1980s, Mr. DiGenova continued to develop TIA, and in May 1984, prior to graduating, Mr. DiGenova took a leave of absence from Wharton and incorporated TIA in Pennsylvania.

In 1991, Mr. DiGenova relocated TIA to Laguna Beach, California and continued to develop its rare coin, fine art and collectibles retail and wholesale business, continuing to expand on a national level. Superior acquired TIA on April 28, 1999 through a reverse-merger acquisition.

In December 1999, Superior acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Gehringer and Kellar, Inc. d.b.a. Keystone Coin & Stamp Exchange, or Keystone. Keystone is a wholesaler, retailer and auctioneer of rare coins located in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Superior transferred the operations of this company to certain members of its management in November 2001 and completed the sale of the assets of this company in February 2002. In June 2001, Superior acquired all of the outstanding common shares of HotelInteractive, Inc., or HI, an Internet-based publisher of news and information. In February 2002, Superior sold this company to a corporation controlled by Mr. Richard Viola, who was serving as a director on Superior's board at that time.

In November 2002, Superior began to reduce its operations that were focused on the fine art, jewelry and collectibles, which we refer to collectively as art, segment of its business. By March 2003, with the exception of activities specifically related to the liquidation of Superior's remaining art inventory, all art business segment operations had ceased. Superior completed the liquidation of its art inventory in October 2003. Superior may, at some future date and on a limited basis, re-enter some of the art business segment as a consignment auctioneer.

Background of the Coin and Collectibles Industry

Throughout history, coins have been highly prized and universally regarded as a store of value, particularly those struck in precious metals. Over the past 300 years, coin collecting for enjoyment and profit has gained increasing prominence. The coin industry has been active in trading since the 17th century. Today, coins and collectibles are bought and sold throughout the world in galleries, shops, stores, auctions and on the Internet at fixed prices. According to experts in the field, it is difficult to determine the total annual sales volume of the coin and collectibles business. Sotheby's, one of the two largest auctioneers in the world in the coin and collectibles market,

reported annual auction and related revenue from the sale of art and collectibles of \$502 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, which is an increase of 13% over the prior year. With specific regard to coins, the U.S. Mint, in its Report to Congress for the year ending September 30, 2005, reported that Americans continue to collect the new quarter dollar coins from the 50 State Quarters™ program developed by the Mint. This program was designed to increase coin collecting and the number of collectors by minting five new designs annually of the quarter dollar with each design featuring one each of the 50 states over a ten year period from 1998 through 2008. During the year, the U.S. Mint also released the “Ocean in View” nickel, the “Return to Monticello” nickel, the “Marine Corps 230” silver dollar, the “Chief Justice John Marshall” silver dollar, the “Benjamin Franklin” silver dollar and the “Jamestown Commemorative” five dollar gold coin. In addition, the U.S. Mint reported non-bullion numismatic revenue of \$360 million for 2005, which is an increase of 3% over the prior year.

Typically, the coins that Superior buys and sells were originally manufactured in the late 1700’s to the mid-20th century. Many of the items that Superior sells are one-of-a-kind, or have very few examples on the market at any time. Superior believes that coin buyers generally start with a modest purchase amount and increase the size of their transactions and the rarity of the items that they purchase as they gain experience as a buyer in the market.

Coin Grading and Trading Systems

Determining the market value of a given coin plays a vital role in buying and selling rare coins. Rare coins are graded on a numerical scale from 0 to 70. Zero represents the basal state (or lowest condition or state of preservation) and 70 represents an uncirculated (or mint state) specimen that is perfect in condition or state of preservation in every aspect. As a result of this numerical scale relating to condition or quality, there is a correlation to value in that the higher its numerical grade, the more valuable a coin is to collectors or dealers. A one point difference, not even discernible to a layman’s eye, can result in a difference in value of thousands of dollars. Therefore, consistent grading according to a standard universally accepted by the marketplace is very important. In 1986, the first uniform grading system was implemented by the Professional Coin Grading Service, or the PCGS. Silvano DiGenova, Superior’s former chief executive officer, was a co-founder of the PCGS and assisted in the development of the grading system used by the PCGS. Mr. DiGenova sold his interest in the PCGS in 1987 and, since that time, has not been affiliated with the PCGS, except as a customer of its services. A year after the PCGS was founded, the Numismatic Guaranty Corporation, or the NGC, was formed. Mr. DiGenova is not affiliated with NGC except as a customer of its services. These two firms established a uniform coin-grading standard, which has gained almost universal acceptance throughout the world. Once a coin has been graded and certified, both firms encapsulate the coin in tamper-proof acrylic holders and register them by number, grade, date and mintmark. If applicable, they identify variety and pedigree as well. Rare coins graded and certified by either one of these services can then be traded with confidence. The advent of certified grading has led to the formation of the Certified Coin Exchange, or the CCE, which is a nationwide computerized trading network for rare coins. The CCE is also the number one source of instantaneous price information. Coins can be bought and sold sight unseen because of the certification and confidence instilled in the market place by the CCE, the PCGS and the NGC. Mr. DiGenova was a founder and board member of the CCE, and assisted in the organization of the association. Mr. DiGenova sold his interests in the CCE in the late 1980s and has not been affiliated with that entity since that time except as a user of its services.

Retail and Wholesale Sales

Superior sells rare coins on a wholesale and retail basis. On a wholesale basis, Superior’s contacts include approximately 5,000 rare coin dealers across the country who Superior contacts through telephone, email, fax, electronic exchanges and in person at the approximately 30 shows or expositions annually. Wholesale transactions are usually completed with recognized dealers in the trade and are often for immediate payment or with approved credit relationships, by payment within 30 days from the date of sale. Retail transactions typically do not involve the extension of any credit terms and payment is made at the time of sale.

Superior’s CEO in consultation with senior management team members approves trade credit. In wholesale transactions, selling prices for rare coins are determined by the marketplace and usually individually negotiated with the buyer. There are several printed pricing guides, some published weekly, which provide pricing indications as well as the CCE, a real-time exchange with bids and asks on many of the coins in the market. Often, a wholesale customer is buying rare coins from Superior because the wholesale customer has another customer, whether wholesale or retail, already identified. Wholesale sales prices for rare coins are determined primarily by the grade of

the coins and are often influenced by non-market factors such as the purchasing or selling dealer's liquidity, the relative desire or need for the specific rare coin, the length of time the selling dealer has held the rare coins and other factors.

When selling rare coins on a retail basis, Superior utilizes direct mail, telephone, fax, email and Internet-based retail and auctions, both private and public, as channels of distribution. Superior maintains a database of over 50,000 potential customers for rare coins who are solicited regularly through these channels. Superior currently maintains its website www.SGBH.com to offer rare coins both at retail and at private auction. Superior also has ongoing campaigns on eBay and Overstock.com, third party websites, to sell rare coins at their Internet public auction and listing sites. At retail, Superior typically sells for immediate payment, holding the rare coins until good funds are received. In a few instances, on large purchases, Superior will consider financing a sale for a retail buyer. In these situations, Superior will hold the rare coins as collateral. In retail transactions, the market determines sale prices for rare coins and there are several pricing guides available to the retail buyer including monthly and weekly publications and auction prices realized. The price to be paid by a retail buyer for a rare coin is primarily based on the coin's condition and rarity as determined by its grade but is also influenced by the buyer's desire for the particular rare coin, the time it has taken to find a suitable example for the buyer's collection, the relative rarity of the coin to others held by the buyer and other factors. In retail transactions, Superior principally sells rare coins that have been certified for authenticity and quality by an independent recognized authority.

Acquisition of Inventory

Superior acquires inventory of rare coins at wholesale through other dealers in the trade, retail customers, trusts or estates desiring to sell their holdings or by auction. Superior is not dependent on any major suppliers. During the year ended June 30, 2006, one supplier provided approximately 10.5% of Superior's aggregate purchases of coins. All other suppliers provided less than 6% of its inventory. When purchasing from other dealers in the trade, Superior is typically offered 15 days to pay the net invoice amount. Purchases from retail customers, trusts and estates or at auction by an independent auction company require immediate payment upon taking title and possession of the property. On occasion, Superior may trade items from its inventory to either a dealer or a retail customer in exchange for property from the dealer or retail customer. When buying inventory from a dealer, the majority of these purchases are completed at shows and expositions around the country, although a significant volume is transacted over the telephone. Purchasing at auction is another major source of inventory in rare coins. Purchase prices are negotiated by Superior's buyers with dealers in the trade and with the retail customers, trusts and estates. When buying at auction, Superior's buyers compete with other buyers in determining the final bid for any given lot of property.

Auction Operations

On July 6, 2001, Superior acquired substantially all of the assets of Superior Galleries, Inc., a California corporation (and not the same legal entity as Superior), a company that was an auctioneer of rare coins and collectibles located in Beverly Hills, California, which we refer to as SGBH, for cash and a note. Through June 30, 2003, Superior operated this business as a subsidiary under the name Superior Galleries Beverly Hills, Inc., although the seller retained certain rights to the "Superior Galleries" name in the stamp and space memorabilia markets for a period of two years from the date of the acquisition. As a result, Superior was restricted until July 6, 2003 from doing business in either the rare stamp or space memorabilia markets under this name for such period. Effective July 1, 2003, the auction operations of SGBH were combined with the remainder of Superior's operations.

Superior, as an auctioneer of rare coins and collectibles, has a history dating back to 1929 with sales primarily in the rare coin and rare stamp markets. With its long time location in Beverly Hills, Superior customers and clients include many well-recognized names in the entertainment and sports fields.

Superior solicits and accepts consignments of rare coins from individuals, dealers and trusts and estates and charge a seller's commission along with a buyer's premium on each lot sold. The combination of the seller's commission and the buyer's premium on each lot equals approximately 5%-30% but averages approximately 11.8%.

Superior markets its services by advertising in trade journals, direct mail and telemarketing and through attendance at major shows and exhibitions and by personal visits. Each consignment of goods is evidenced by a contract signed by both the consignor and Superior. In some instances, Superior may loan the consignor funds in an amount up to approximately 70% of the expected prices realized from the sale of the property in the consignment.

The consignor loan amount maximums are determined by a loan-to-value ratio based on Superior's estimate of the wholesale liquidation value in the event the consigned items do not sell at auction. In this event, the consignor also executes a note and security agreement evidencing the debt and providing a security interest to Superior in the consigned items. The proceeds from the sale of the property are used to repay the loan amount and the excess funds are paid to the consignor. Upon receipt of the consigned goods, Superior records the receipt on its records and then catalogs and photographs the items, storing the information in digital format.

Auction sale dates are established approximately one year in advance. As deadlines for each auction date approaches, Superior organizes all of the digitized information into a catalog of goods with photographs and subcontracts the printing and mailing of the catalog to be sent to its mailing list of buyers. In addition, Superior loads the digitized catalog on its web-site and into software managed by Internet seller eBay, so that bidders on the Internet worldwide may also leave absentee bids to be executed by Superior at the live auction. eBay's software also allows for Internet bidders to bid competitively with the live auction in real time in competition with the bidders present at the auction site.

Generally, the purchase price from the sale of rare coins is due upon the completion of the auction, although Superior maintains credit relationships with certain dealers in the trade and offers payment terms of up to 60 days to those selected dealers. A contract with a consignor requires payment to the consignor, less any loan amounts, accrued interest and commissions, to be made within 45 days of the sale date.

Competition

The business of selling rare coins is highly competitive. Methods of competition include pricing coins at levels that are lower than the published prices of Superior's competitors, charging reduced auction commissions to sellers, increasing advertising and expanding Internet presence, and providing more personalized service. Superior competes with a number of smaller, comparably sized, and larger firms throughout the United States. These include: Heritage Auction Galleries, a large scale coin dealer and auctioneer; Bowers and Merena Auctions; and American Numismatic Rarities, a comparably-sized coin auction company. These competitors are generally larger and better capitalized than Superior is.

Regulation

The rare coin markets are not currently subject to direct federal, state or local regulation. However, the Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, and many state attorneys general have shown an interest in regulating the sales of rare coins and other tangible assets as investments. The State of New York has determined that under certain circumstances, rare coins may be treated as securities under state law, thereby requiring rare coin dealers to register as broker-dealers and permitting investors all legal and equitable remedies otherwise available to buyers of securities. Superior relies upon a 1998 U.S. Federal Court ruling that the ordinary retail sale of rare coins to investors does not constitute the sale of a security under the federal securities laws, and Superior believes that its operations are not subject to regulation as involving the sale of securities. There is no assurance, however, that at some time in the future, the sale of rare coins will not be subject to increased regulation, and that Superior's business will not be materially adversely affected by such regulation. Any increased regulation of Superior's business could increase its costs of operation or require it to change its business practices, either of which could have a material and adverse impact on its business.

Over the past 15 years, the FTC has filed suits against numerous rare coin dealers alleging that the dealers' representations about coins were false or misleading or that the dealers' retail markups were so high that their representations about investment risk and appreciation potential became misleading or untrue. These cases have not, however, created any clear rules by which dealers such as Superior can assure themselves of compliance. On January 1, 1996, the FTC's Telemarketing Sales Rule, authorized by the 1994 Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act, took effect. "Telemarketing" is defined as any plan, program, or campaign that is conducted to induce payment for goods and services by use of more than one interstate telephone call. This rule applies to all sales of "investment opportunities," which are defined by whether the seller's marketing materials generally promote items on the basis of representations about "income, profit, or appreciation." Superior believes that all of its retail sales are covered by this rule, even those to collectors.

The Telemarketing Sales Rule requires Superior to inform customers of the following before accepting payment: the number of items being sold, the purchase price, and Superior's refund/exchange/buyback policy. The

rule also prohibits Superior from misrepresenting the “risk, liquidity, earnings potential, and profitability” of the items that it sells. This in itself did not materially change prior law. However, during debates on the Telemarketing Sales Rule in 1995, FTC staff attorneys tried to impose additional specific requirements that dealers in “tangible assets” disclose to retail customers their actual cost for the items they sell, and also disclose “all material facts” about their goods before accepting any money from the customer. This would have required Superior to disclose its actual margins to its retail customers, as well as impose on Superior the burden of determining what facts were material to the purchase of coins or other collectibles. Although the FTC ultimately removed these additional requirements from the final version of the rule, the behavior of the FTC staff has demonstrated its particular concern for telemarketing of coins as investments. Superior cannot provide assurances that the FTC will not amend the rule in the future to impose these or other additional regulations, or that individual states will not impose such regulations. If the FTC or any state agency proposed additional regulations relating to the telemarketing of coins, Superior could be required to expend additional funds in order to hire staff and provide training. The expense of complying with these requirements would likely reduce Superior’s profitability.

In addition, many investors favor rare coins because they can be bought, owned and sold privately, i.e., without registering with or notifying any government agency. However, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) now requires dealers such as Superior to report all sales of coins in which more than \$10,000 in cash or a cash-like instrument is used as payment. The private nature of rare coin ownership has occasionally resulted in rare coins being purchased by taxpayers for the purpose of concealing unreported income, or used to “launder” income derived from unlawful activities. As a coin dealer, which falls under the definition of a “dealer,” Superior is subject to the Bank Secrecy Act and the newly enacted Section 352 of the USA Patriot Act effective January 1, 2006. Superior must comply with requirements to collect certain information about customer transactions and report it to the IRS on Form 8300 or on a Suspicious Activity Report Form. As a second hand dealer of jewelry, Superior must also collect and report customer information to the Beverly Hills Police Department within 72 hours of the item purchase. Superior cannot provide assurances that additional regulations will not be imposed upon Superior in the future, and that its business will not be harmed as a result.

Taxation of Mail Order Sales

Superior does not collect California sales tax on mail order sales to out-of-state customers, because interstate sales generally are tax-exempt. Nor does Superior collect use tax on its interstate mail order sales. Most states impose a use tax on “retailer(s) engaged in business in this state” on sales of “tangible personal property for storage, use, or other consumption in this state.” Use tax is usually set at the same rate as sales tax, and its purpose is to equalize the tax affects on local retailers who pay sales tax and out-of-state mail order companies who do not. Some states exempt rare coin sales over \$1,000 from sales or use tax, but most do not. Although the United States Constitution restricts the right of states to tax interstate commerce, states can assess use tax on any transaction where the out-of-state mail order firm is deemed to be “engaged in business” in the state. A retailer which has a “nexus” with the state, i.e., any physical presence in the state, regardless of whether the sales themselves arise from that local presence, is deemed to be “engaged in business” in the state. “Nexus” includes attending conventions, although at least one state (California) provides a seven-day “safe harbor” for out-of-state dealers attending conventions and whose sales are less than a certain dollar threshold. It also would include attending auctions or making buying or selling trips. On that basis, Superior may be deemed to have “nexus” in many states.

Payment of use tax is the buyer’s obligation, but states require retailers engaged in business in that state to collect the tax on sales to customers in that state and remit it to the state along with a use tax return. There is no statute of limitations for use tax if the dealer has filed no returns. To date, Superior has not been assessed for use tax by the taxing authority of any other state for sales to customers in that state claiming that Superior is engaged in business in that state and therefore required to collect and remit the tax, nor has Superior received any inquiry indicating that Superior was being audited for the purposes of such an “assessment”. However, there is no assurance that Superior will not be audited by state taxing authorities and be assessed for unpaid use taxes (plus interest and penalties) for a period of many years.

In addition to use tax, many states impose income and franchise taxes on out-of-state companies that derive net income from business with their residents. For example, California applies an income-based franchise tax to out-of-state corporations operating in California for the privilege of using the corporate form. The maximum California corporate tax rate is approximately 9%, with a minimum tax of \$400 per year. Income derived outside of

California is not taxed, and in-state income of taxpayers liable for tax in more than one state is calculated using a formula contained in the Uniform Division of Income for Taxation Purposes Act, a statute in effect in about one-half of the

states. As with use tax, nexus principles apply, and the U.S. Supreme Court requires “a minimal connection between the interstate activities and the taxing state, and a rational relationship between the income attributed to the State and the intrastate values of the enterprise.”

Assuming the existence of nexus, Superior could be subject to income-based taxes in each of the states in which it had a physical presence at conventions, auctions or otherwise. The only exceptions would be in states where Superior is protected by a federal law, 15 U.S.C. § 381, which immunizes companies from state income taxes if the company’s only business activities in the taxing state consists of “solicitation of orders for interstate sales.” There is no statute of limitations for income or franchise tax if the dealer has filed no return. To date, Superior has not been assessed for income tax or franchise tax by the taxing authority of any other state, nor has Superior received any inquiry indicating that Superior was being audited for purposes of such an assessment. However, Superior cannot provide assurances that it will not be audited by state taxing authorities and be assessed for unpaid income or franchise taxes (plus interest and penalties) for a period of many years.

Customers/Dependence on Key Customers

Superior generally sells to a large variety of individual retail purchasers as well as several wholesale purchasers throughout the nation and world. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, none of Superior’s customers accounted for more than 10% of its sales.

On May 18, 2005, Superior entered into a Primary Supplier Agreement with Stanford Coins & Bullion, Inc., which we refer to as Stanford C&B, under which Superior has been provided with a preferential right to source coins that Stanford C&B is seeking for its customers. When the agreement expired in December 2005, the business relationship between the parties continued under the same terms of the previous agreement. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, Stanford C&B purchased \$2,277,000 of rare coins from Superior, and during the current fiscal year, Stanford C&B has purchased greater than \$2,117,012 of rare coins from Superior. Stanford C&B is an affiliate of its principal stockholder and lender, Stanford International Bank Limited.

Number of Employees

As of February 22, 2007, Superior co-employed or obtained contract services from 21 persons, all of whom were full-time co-employees. Superior’s co-employment relationship is with Administaff, as a professional employer organization. Superior believes that its future success depends in part upon its ability to recruit and retain qualified numismatists, marketing and other personnel. Superior considers its relations with its employees to be good. None of Superior’s employees are represented by a labor union.

Properties

Superior’s corporate headquarters are located in an approximately 7,000 square foot storefront facility located at 9478 West Olympic Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, which Superior leases from a company controlled by another rare coin dealer. This facility includes administrative, customer support, auction, gallery and retail space. One lease for the store front lease expires on September 30, 2012; and one lease for the office space expires July 31, 2010. The combined monthly rental rate is \$21,147, plus an additional \$6,353 for parking fees and rent of storage space, subject to annual increases based on increases in the consumer price index. Superior believes that its facilities are adequate for its needs in the near future.

Legal Proceedings

On June 6, 2006 Superior was sued in the U.S. District Court for Central California by Elaine and Dean Sanders in connection with a loan made to them against 32 coins placed on consignment on June 26, 2004. Fourteen of the coins were sold, and the proceeds from this sale of approximately \$186,750 were insufficient to repay the remaining loan balance of \$359,471 that Superior made to the Sanders. The plaintiffs subsequently paid an additional \$155,000 in December 2005 with respect to the loan, but now allege that Superior violated its agreement with them relating to the sale of the coins. Superior strongly denies that it violated the agreement or that it acted improperly in any way. The complaint seeks undefined dollar amounts, accrued interest and reimbursement of plaintiffs’ legal costs.

In April 2004 Superior sued its former chief financial officer, Malingham Shrinivas, in Los Angeles Superior Court for breach of contract, fraud and conspiracy. In that lawsuit, Superior alleged that Mr. Shrinivas fraudulently arranged to receive more salary than he was entitled to, to pay personal expenses using Superior funds, and to pay

third party vendors with Superior funds for services which were not rendered. In July 2004 Mr. Shrinivas filed a counterclaim in this litigation, claiming that he was terminated without just cause and was therefore entitled to \$58,250 in severance pay. Although the case had been scheduled for trial in August 2006, prior to that time the case was stayed by order of the Superior Court because the Court had been advised that criminal charges against Mr. Shrinivas related to this matter were imminent. Those criminal charges were subsequently filed, and therefore further proceedings in connection with the civil case continue to be stayed. Superior believes that Mr. Shrinivas was terminated with cause and that he is therefore not entitled to any severance pay. If and when the stay of Superior's civil case is terminated, Superior intends to vigorously pursue its claims and defend Mr. Shrinivas' claims for severance pay.

On September 26, 2006 Superior was sued in the California Superior Court by a former customer, Michael Iatesta, for breach of contract and intentional and negligent misrepresentation. The suit relates to Superior's sale of the plaintiff's coins at an auction in September 2005. The plaintiff claims that Superior made errors in connection with the marketing and sale of his coins, and that as a result his coins were sold for approximately \$123,000 instead of their alleged full value of from \$225,000 to \$250,000. Superior sold the plaintiff's coins at or above the minimum price set by the plaintiff. Superior believes that his allegations are without merit and intends to vigorously defend this suit.

On November 7, 2006 Superior was sued in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas by a competitor, Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc., which we refer to as Heritage. In its complaint, Heritage alleges that Superior violated Heritage's copyright rights by copying Heritage's catalog descriptions of certain coins and currency offered for sale by Heritage. Heritage claims that these alleged actions also violate the California Unfair Competition Act. Heritage seeks an injunction ordering Superior to cease the alleged acts of infringement and to destroy the infringing items and damages in unspecified amounts. Superior denies that it has infringed any of Heritage's legal rights and intends to vigorously defend this suit. Superior has reserved for its own legal costs, estimated to be \$50,000. Superior may from time to time be involved in various claims, lawsuits or disputes with third parties, actions involving allegations of discrimination, or breach of contract actions incidental to the operation of its business. Superior is not currently involved in any litigation which it believes could have a materially adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

Financial Information About Segments

Superior views its operations and manages its business as one segment, collectibles.

Financial Information About Geographic Areas

Primarily all of Superior's revenues from external customers currently are attributed to Superior's domestic operations, and primarily all of Superior's long-lived tangible assets currently are maintained in the United States.

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

Uncertainties Resulting from Planned Merger with DGSE

On July 12, 2006, Superior entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization with DGSE and SIBL. On January 6, 2007, Superior entered into a revised Merger Agreement with DGSE and SIBL, as described in the section entitled "Merger Agreement" beginning on page 62, which amended and restated the merger agreement of July 12, 2006. If the merger is consummated, DGSE Merger Corp., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE, will merge with and into Superior. Superior would survive the merger as a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE, and therefore would cease to be an independent publicly traded company at that time. The closing of the merger is subject to certain conditions, however, and if these conditions are not satisfied the merger may not be consummated.

Superior has incurred costs of approximately \$490,000 in connection with the combination during the due diligence and closing process through December 31, 2006. Superior expects to incur additional costs related to the combination during fiscal 2007, including substantial legal and accounting costs, but Superior is presently unable to quantify these costs. In addition, Superior has entered into an agreement with DGSE under which Superior will pay one-half of the total costs and expenses incurred in connection with the combination by both Superior and DGSE, if the combination is not consummated. These expenses would include, among others, legal fees, accounting fees and investment banking fees. Under this arrangement, if the combination is not consummated, Superior's share of the total expenses may be substantially more than the amount of expenses Superior has directly incurred.

Trends and Uncertainties

As a dealer and auctioneer of rare coins, Superior's revenue and profitability can be materially affected by economic factors such as interest rates, inflation, stock market performance, the price of gold and other precious metals and world political stability. The demand for and therefore the price of rare coins tends to increase with the price of gold. During times of unstable stock market performance and low interest rates rare coins may become more attractive as an investment as compared to the stock market or interest bearing securities. In times of strong stock market returns and high interest rates, rare coins may be viewed as a less favorable investment. Political instability may also increase the demand for rare coins as individuals may perceive the security and portability of rare coins more favorably as compared to other financial assets such as stocks, bonds or cash. Future changes in the economy such as rapid increases in interest rates, a decrease in the price of gold or strong growth in the stock market could materially reduce Superior's revenue, margins and profitability and affect Superior's liquidity as inventory turns would diminish. Furthermore, certain types of rare coins, as is the case with other collectibles, may become more or less popular based on market trends that Superior cannot predict. Although Superior carries a diverse range of categories of rare coins, a decrease in popularity in a particular category could result in diminished liquidity as inventory turns decrease for the affected category.

Within the rare coin industry many of Superior's customers and suppliers are other dealers. Superior may be materially affected by both external and internal factors that could affect the financial stability and liquidity of other dealers with whom Superior conducts business. Superior's revenues and profitability could significantly decrease if several dealers faced financial difficulties that curtailed their ability to sell or purchase rare coins either directly or at Superior's auctions.

Over the past five years, except for the year ended June 30, 2004, Superior incurred substantial losses that severely diminished its capital base and liquidity. As a result, Superior has negative shareholders' equity and working capital. In addition, most of Superior's debt is short-term and bears a variable interest rate. Any significant unfavorable change in the economic environment or in Superior's industry could quickly result in declining revenue and operating losses. Superior's challenge is to both raise additional permanent equity capital and restructure its debt to include a larger long-term portion, which may be accomplished through the intended combination with DGSE described below. Although Superior cannot assure you that it will be able to accomplish these objectives either with or without the combination, it is Superior's hope that if it is able to restructure its debt and raise additional equity, Superior will mitigate some of the impact of a future negative economic environment and conversely will benefit more sharply from a positive environment.

Critical Accounting Policies

Superior's financial statements are based on the selection and application of significant accounting policies, which require Superior's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the balance sheets and the statements of operations. Superior believes that the following are the most critical areas that may affect its financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition. Superior generates revenue from wholesale and retail sales of rare coins, precious metals bullion and second-hand jewelry and artifacts. The recognition of revenue varies for wholesale and retail transactions and is, in large part, dependent on the type of payment arrangements made between the parties.

Superior sells rare coins to other wholesalers/dealers within its industry on credit, generally for terms of 15 to 60 days, but in no event greater than one year. Superior grants credit to new dealers based on extensive credit evaluations and for existing dealers based on established business relationships and payment histories. Superior generally does not obtain collateral with which to secure its accounts receivable when the sale is made to a dealer. Superior recognizes revenue for monetary transactions (i.e., cash and receivables) with dealers when the merchandise is shipped to a dealer.

Superior also sells rare coins to retail customers on credit, generally for terms of 30 to 60 days, but in no event greater than one year. Superior grants credit to retail customers based on credit evaluations and for existing retail customers based on established business relationships and payment histories. When a retail customer is granted credit, Superior generally collects a payment of 25% of the sales price, establishes a payment schedule for the remaining balance and holds the merchandise as collateral as security against the customer's receivable until all amounts due under the credit arrangement are paid in full. If the customer defaults in the payment of any amount when due, Superior may declare the customer's obligation in default, liquidate the collateral in a commercially reasonable manner using such proceeds to extinguish the remaining balance and disburse any amount in excess of the remaining balance to the customer. Under this retail arrangement, Superior recognizes revenue when its customer agrees to the terms of the credit and makes the initial payment. Superior has limited-in-duration money back guaranty policies for its retail customers only, as discussed below.

In limited circumstances, Superior exchanges merchandise for similar merchandise and/or monetary consideration with both dealers and retail customers, for which it recognizes revenue in accordance with APB No. 29, "Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions." When Superior exchanges merchandise for similar merchandise and there is no monetary component to the exchange, it does not recognize any revenue. Instead, the basis of the merchandise relinquished becomes the basis of the merchandise received, less any indicated impairment of value of the merchandise relinquished. When Superior exchanges merchandise for similar merchandise and there is a monetary component to the exchange, Superior recognizes revenue to the extent of monetary assets received and determines the cost of sale based on the ratio of monetary assets received to monetary and non-monetary assets received multiplied by the cost of the assets surrendered.

Superior has a return policy (money-back guarantee). The policy covers retail transactions involving graded rare coins only. Superior's customers may return graded rare coins purchased within 7 days of the receipt of the rare coins for a full refund as long as the rare coins are returned in exactly the same condition as they were delivered. In the case of rare coin sales on account, Superior's customers may cancel the sale within 7 days of making a commitment to purchase the rare coins. The receipt of a deposit and a signed purchase order evidences the commitment.

Revenues from the sale of consigned goods are recognized as commission income on such sale if Superior is acting as an agent for the consignor. If in the process of selling consigned goods, Superior makes an irrevocable payment to a consignor for the full amount due on the consignment and the corresponding receivable from the buyer(s) has not been collected by Superior at that payment date, then Superior records that payment as a purchase and the sale of the consigned good(s) to the buyer as revenue as Superior has assumed all collection risk.

Superior's auction business generates revenue in the form of commissions charged to buyers and sellers of auction lots. Auction commissions include buyers' commissions, sellers' commissions, and buyback commissions, each of which is calculated based on a percentage of the hammer price. Buyers' and sellers' commissions are recognized upon the confirmation of the identification of the winning bidders. Funds charged to winning bidders include the hammer price plus the commission. Only the commission portion of the funds received by winning bidders is recorded as revenue. Buyback commissions represent an agreed upon rate charged by Superior for goods

entered in the auction and not sold. Goods remain unsold when an auction lot does not meet the consignor reserve, which is the minimum sales price as determined prior to auction, and when items sold at auction are returned subsequent to the winning bidder taking possession. Buyback commission is recognized along with sellers' commission or at the time an item is returned. Returns from winning bidders are very limited and primarily occur when a rare coin sold auction has an error in its description which the winning bidder relied upon to purchase the item.

Accounts Receivable. Superior is required to estimate the collectibility of its accounts receivables. A considerable amount of judgment is required in assessing the collectibility of these receivables, including judgments about the current creditworthiness and financial condition of each client and related aging of past due balances. Superior evaluates specific accounts receivable balances when it becomes aware of a situation where a client may not be able to meet its financial obligations to it. The amount of the required allowance is based on the facts available to Superior and is reevaluated and adjusted as additional information is available, including Superior's right to offset debts with accounts payable balances and the proceeds from consigned inventory sales. Allowances are also established for probable loss inherent in the remainder of the accounts receivable based on a factor of 0.1% of annualized total gross sales. As a result of the expansion of Superior's rare coin auction business, Superior may attract new customers that may adversely affect its estimates of accounts receivable collectibility, and the creditworthiness of its clients may deteriorate. These factors would require the reassessment of Superior's estimates and additional allowances resulting in a reduction of its operating results.

Auction and Customer Advances. Superior is required to estimate the collectibility of its auction and dealer customer advances. All of Superior's advances are secured by rare coins. Although Superior makes its decision to advance funds based on customers' creditworthiness, business history, and collateral valuation; the collectibility of advances is primarily based on Superior's estimate of sale prices for customers' rare coin collateral on a wholesale liquidation basis. Superior evaluates specific advance balances when it becomes aware of situations where a client may not be able to meet its financial obligations to Superior or the value of collateral securing the advance is impaired. During fiscal 2007, advances for auction consignments and dealer purchases have been made from operating cash flows as there was no availability under Superior's line of credit from SIBL. Superior has not had any significant history of losses on this type of asset. It is difficult to assess future performance of the rare coin market. A rapid adverse change in the rare coin market could diminish the value of the collateral and the creditworthiness of Superior's clients may deteriorate. These factors would require the reassessment of Superior's estimates and any additional allowances would result in a reduction of its operating results.

Inventory Valuation. Superior values its inventory at the lower of cost or market in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles related to the fair market valuation of assets. On a periodic basis Superior's numismatic staff will review market data from recognized industry sources, published auction results in the Bluesheets and Greysheets and offers made by customers on specific items to determine whether or not the cost of its inventory is above or below market price. If the market value of a coin is significantly less than its cost to Superior, Superior will establish a reserve against inventory to reflect that the market value of its rare coin inventory in the aggregate is below cost, which results in reflecting the value of its inventory at the lower of cost or market.

Stock-Based Compensation. Superior's 2003 Omnibus Stock Option Plan ("2003 Plan") is shareholder approved and permits the granting of up to 1,200,000 options to purchase Superior common stock to Superior employees, directors and outside consultants. Stock option awards are granted with an exercise price that is equal to or greater than the market price of Superior's common stock on the date of the grant. The options vest generally over a range of one to five years and expire five years after the final vesting date. Stock options under the 2003 Plan provide for accelerated vesting if there is a change in control (as defined by the 2003 Plan).

The fair value of each stock option granted is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and factors in an estimated forfeiture based on management assessment of historical employee termination experience. The Black-Scholes option pricing model has assumptions for risk free interest rates, dividends, stock volatility and expected life of an option grant. The risk free interest rate is based the U.S. Treasury Bill rate with a maturity based on the expected life of the options and on the closest day to an individual stock option grant. Dividend rates are based on Superior's dividend history. The stock volatility factor is based on the past three years of market prices of Superior's common stock. The expected life of an option grant is based on its vesting period. The fair value of each option grant is recognized as compensation expense over the expected life of the option on a straight line basis.

Results of Operations**For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005**

The following table sets forth the percentage of net revenue represented by each item in Superior's statement of operations for the periods presented and the net changes and percentage of change for each item in Superior's statement of operations between the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended (dollars in thousands)					
	December 31, 2006	%	December 31, 2005	%	Change	% Change
Net sales	\$ 12,863	90 %	\$ 20,433	96 %	\$ (7,570)	-37 %
Commission Income	1,503	10 %	846	4 %	658	78 %
Total revenue	14,366	100 %	21,279	100 %	(6,913)	-32 %
Cost of sales	11,663	81 %	17,782	84 %	(6,119)	-34 %
Gross profit	2,703	19 %	3,497	16 %	(793)	-23 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4,766	33 %	4,467	21 %	299	7 %
Loss from operations	(2,063)	(14 %)	(970)	-5 %	(1,093)	113 %
Other income (expense)	(366)	(3 %)	(252)	-1 %	(114)	45 %
Loss before provision for taxes	(2,429)	(17 %)	(1,222)	-6 %	(1,207)	99 %
Income tax provision	1	0 %	1	0 %	—	0 %
Net Income (loss)	\$ (2,430)	(17 %)	\$ (1,223)	(6 %)	\$ (1,207)	99 %

Superior's net loss for the six months ended December 31, 2006 was \$2,430,000 or \$0.51 per share on both a basic and diluted basis as compared to a net loss of \$1,223,000 or \$0.25 per share on both a basic and diluted basis for the six months ended December 31, 2005. The 99% decline in Superior's operating results was primarily due to 32% lower sales revenues available to cover operating costs, allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable, inventory adjustments, higher net interest expenses, and costs incurred in connection with the proposed combination with DGSE.

Revenues

The table below sets forth Superior's primary sources of revenue for the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended (dollars in thousands)					
	December 31, 2006	%	December 31, 2005	%	Change	% Change
Net Sales						
Rare Coin-Wholesale	\$ 10,484	73 %	\$ 13,801	65 %	\$ (3,317)	-24 %
Rare Coin-Retail	2,379	17 %	6,632	31 %	(4,253)	-64 %
Total Net Sales	12,863	90 %	20,433	96 %	(7,570)	-37 %
Commission Income	1,503	10 %	846	4 %	658	78 %

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Total Revenue	\$	14,366	100 %	\$	21,279	100 %	\$ (6,913)	-32 %
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Total revenue for the six months ended December 31, 2006 decreased \$6,913,000 or 32% to \$14,366,000 from \$21,279,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2005. This decrease in revenues is primarily due to the decrease in retail sales of rare coins. Retail rare coin sales for the six months ended December 31, 2006 decreased \$4,253,000 or 64% from the comparable period in 2005. Wholesale rare coin sales for the six months ended December 31, 2006 also decreased \$3,317,000 or 24% over the comparable period in 2005. Due to the transfer of \$2,117,000 of coins to SIBL to reduce the balance on Superior's commercial line of credit, those coins were not available for sale to other wholesale customers. On a combined basis, sales of rare coins decreased \$7,570,000 or 37% from the comparable period in 2005.

This decrease in rare coin sales was primarily due to a refocusing of Superior's marketing efforts away from the direct wholesale and retail customers and toward the auction market for consigned collector coins held in private portfolios. This change was made to mitigate a perceived weakened market demand for quantity purchases which was caused by a recent decrease in the price of gold, rising interest rates and new record highs set in the stock market. It also was necessitated by Superior's lower levels of owned inventory available for sale, which resulted from the lack of availability of operating cash flow to purchase that inventory and the need to repay debt in-kind with coins. Auction sales (hammer prices realized) were \$16,757,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to \$18,726,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2005 reflecting a decrease of 11%; however the commission income for these auction sales increased due to a higher sell through rate. During the six months ended December 31, 2006 the buybacks were 21% of auction sales as compared to 51% of auction sales for the comparable period in 2005. Commissions on concluded sales are approximately 15% of the hammer price and for buybacks they are approximately 5% of the reserved price. Commission income for the six months ended December 31, 2006 was \$1,504,000, an increase of \$658,000, or 78% over the comparable period in 2005 due to the refocus of Superior's business strategy.

Superior's revenue and profitability during the year is subject to seasonality. Superior's first and third fiscal quarters have traditionally been its strongest because two well-attended auctions are normally scheduled during each of these quarters and during these quarters there are more frequent and better-attended trade shows. The second fiscal quarter has traditionally been Superior's weakest, because it conducts only one auction event and there are fewer, less popular trade shows.

To expand its wholesale sales efforts, in October 2005 Superior entered into an informal preferred supplier arrangement with Stanford Coins and Bullion, Inc. ("Stanford C&B"), a rare coin retailer and affiliate of Superior's principal stockholder, SIBL. This arrangement replaced a Primary Supplier Agreement that terminated upon the completion of the parties' obligations in September 2005. In addition to providing us a preferred status as a supplier, Stanford C&B will exclusively refer their customers wishing to sell rare coins via auctions to Superior's auction division. Superior expects that this arrangement will continue after the combination. Superior believes that it will likely result in increased coins sales by Superior, but Superior is unable to predict the magnitude of that increase. Superior's growth strategy for wholesale type distribution channels changed as of January 6, 2007 under the revised merger agreement. In addition to growing the wholesale business through the hiring of additional numismatic traders, acquiring small rare coin dealers and supplying rare coins to other retailers, Superior has created a new profit center with Silvano DiGenova, the former chief executive officer of Superior, serving as Managing Director-Numismatics, which will, along with other activities, provide services to wholesale customers.

To expand Superior's retail distribution channel, Superior plans to remodel the gallery space located in Beverly Hills following the combination. The product mix will be diversified to include new high-end jewelry and watches in addition to second-hand jewelry. Superior is in the process of obtaining a pawnbroker license to make loans against jewelry and other artifacts. The retail business will be supported by local advertising in print, radio and television media.

To expand Superior's auction distribution channels, Superior plans to find more consigners of rare coins for its auction events through new functions available on its internet website (www.SGBH.com) and to integrate that website with DGSE's websites: www.DGSE.com, www.USBullionExchange.com, www.FairchildWatches.com (Fairchild International), and www.CGDEInc.com (Charleston Gold & Diamond Exchange). Superior does not hold an internet-only auction during the week that it holds a live auction as its live auctions are simultaneously broadcast over its website to take bids over the internet. Superior plans to hold seven "Elite" live auction events in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. Superior currently has a strategic relationship with eBay.com for the daily sale of rare coins and jewelry. Superior pays eBay.com a commission of 5% on sales it makes, and when Superior sells goods in this manner Superior increases the charge to its customer by 5%, to offset the commission paid to eBay.com. Under this relationship, Superior has agreed that when it conducts internet-only auctions through eBay.com, Superior will not simultaneously offer the auctioned items through any other internet-based auction.

The implementation of these strategies may not result in increased revenues. Superior will seek to determine whether the expected benefits from these strategies, measured principally in terms of increased revenue, justifies the costs of implementing them. If Superior determines that any of these strategies is not cost-effective, Superior will terminate or amend the strategy. Superior cannot assure you that its growth plans will generate enough revenue to cover the

additional operating costs associated with these growth plans.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue is primarily comprised of the acquisition price Superior pays for coins, and is dependent on Superior's skill in identifying coins that may be offered for sale at advantageous prices, as well as the supply and demand factors at the time that Superior is purchasing coins. Commission income has minimal cost of revenue associated with it.

Cost of revenue for the six months ended December 31, 2006 decreased \$6,119,000 or 34% to \$11,663,000 or 81% of total revenue, from \$17,782,000 or 84% of total revenue for the six months ended December 31, 2005. The decrease in aggregate dollar cost of revenue in the current period over the comparable period in 2005 was primarily due to the decrease in wholesale and retail rare coin sales as discussed in "Total Revenue" above. The cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue in the current period varied from 81% to 84% in the comparable period of the previous year; but as auction commission income has negligible cost of revenue, the true comparison is 91% of net rare coin sales in the six months ended December 31, 2006 to 87% of net rare coin sales in the six months ended December 31, 2005.

However, in the six months ended December 31, 2006, mark to market reserves and adjustments to inventory values totaled \$545,000 as compared to \$125,000 reserved during the six months ended December 31, 2005. Excluding the effect of the mark to market inventory reserve of \$490,000, the \$245,000 inventory adjustment for the physical count taken, cost of goods actually sold for the six months ended December 31, 2006 would have been 76%. Management's mark to market reserve was focused on the fair market valuation of the coins and the other items in Superior's inventory, on an item-by-item basis, and a reserve was recorded if the fair market value was determined to be less than Superior's cost.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the six months ended December 31, 2006 decreased \$794,000 to \$2,703,000 or 19% of total revenue from \$3,497,000 or 16% of total revenue for the six months ended December 31, 2005. The decrease in gross profit dollars in the current period over the comparable period in 2005 was primarily due the reduced level of sales as discussed in "Total Revenue" above. Excluding the effects of the mark to market inventory reserve and the inventory adjustments in cost of goods sold, the gross profit margin for the six months ended December 31, 2006 would have been 23.9%. The gross profit as a percentage of revenue will vary from period to period due to variations in the factors discussed in "Cost of Revenue" above.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the six months ended December 31, 2006 increased \$299,000 to \$4,766,000 or 33% of total revenue from \$4,467,000 or 21% of total revenue for the six months ended December 31, 2005. The net \$299,000 increase in the dollar amount of expenses was primarily due to additional spending of approximately \$929,000 comprised of (i) merger related legal, audit and consulting fees of \$413,000 related to the proposed combination with DGSE; (ii) office rent increases of \$18,000; (iii) insurance premiums of \$29,000 to cover higher levels of consigned coins in Superior's possession; (iv) additional bad debt expense of \$394,000 and (v) lesser miscellaneous operational expenses of \$75,000.

Net cost reductions of \$630,000 offset some of the additional expenditures for the six months ended December 31, 2006. Cost reductions were comprised of: (i) \$207,000 decrease in expenditures for marketing operations and auction operations expenses associated with the logistics of attending trade shows, advertising and having coins graded by professional associations; (ii) reduced employee compensation costs of \$282,000 which resulted from decreased commissions paid to salespersons on Superior's lower level of sales and reversal of over-stated stock option expenses; (iii) \$12,000 decrease in freight and postage due to a change in vendors; (iv) \$74,000 saved by the cancellation of a public relations service contract; (v) \$36,000 decrease in travel and entertainment expense and (vi) \$19,000 resulting from lesser changes in all other selling, general and administrative expense categories.

Other Income and Expenses

Other expenses for the six months ended December 31, 2006 increased \$114,000 to \$366,000 from \$252,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2005. This increase was primarily due to increased interest expense, resulting from the combination of the increased use of Superior's SIBL line of credit to finance its own receivables and inventory and increases in the rate of interest charged on its SIBL line of credit and on notes from other private lenders for the six months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the six months ended December 31, 2005.

Provision for Income Taxes

Although Superior reported a net loss for the six months ended December 31, 2006, Superior incurred income taxes for state franchise and other minimum taxes totaling \$600. Similarly, although Superior reported a net loss the six months ended December 31, 2005, Superior incurred income taxes for state franchise and other minimum taxes totaling \$800.

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

The following table sets forth the percentage of net revenue represented by each item in Superior's statement of operations for the periods presented and the net changes and percentage of change for each item in Superior's statement of operations between the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended (dollars in thousands)					
	December 31, 2006	%	December 31, 2005	%	Change	% Change
Net sales	\$ 5,388	93 %	\$ 9,485	99 %	\$ (4,097)	-43 %
Commission Income	417	7 %	141	1 %	276	196 %
Total revenue	5,805	100 %	9,626	100 %	(3,821)	-40 %
Cost of sales	4,609	79 %	8,440	88 %	(3,831)	-45 %
Gross profit	1,196	21 %	1,186	12 %	10	1 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,505	43 %	2,166	23 %	339	16 %
Loss from operations	(1,309)	-23 %	(980)	-11 %	(329)	34 %
Other income (expense)	(182)	-3 %	(137)	-1 %	(45)	33 %
Loss before provision for taxes	(1,491)	-26 %	(1,117)	-12 %	(374)	33 %
Income tax provision	1	0 %	—	0 %	1	0 %
Net Income (loss)	\$ (1,492)	-26 %	\$ (1,117)	-12 %	\$ (375)	33 %

Superior's net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2006 was \$1,492,000 or \$0.31 per share on both a basic and diluted basis as compared to a net loss of \$1,117,000 or \$0.23 per share on both a basic and diluted basis for the three months ended December 31, 2005. The 16% decline in Superior's operating results was primarily due to 40% lower sales revenues available to cover operating costs, allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable, inventory adjustments, lower interest income on auction advances and costs incurred in connection with the proposed combination with DGSE.

Revenues

The table below sets forth Superior's primary sources of revenue for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended (dollars in thousands)					
	December 31, 2006	%	December 31, 2005	%	Change	% Change
Net Sales						
Rare Coin-Wholesale	\$ 4,632	80 %	\$ 7,267	75 %	\$ (2,635)	-36 %
Rare Coin-Retail	756	13 %	2,218	23 %	(1,462)	-66 %
Total Net Sales	5,388	93 %	9,485	99 %	(4,097)	-43 %
Commission Income	417	7 %	141	1 %	276	196 %
Total Revenue	\$ 5,805	100 %	\$ 9,626	100 %	\$ (3,821)	-40 %

Total revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2006 decreased \$3,821,000 or 40% to \$5,805,000 from \$9,626,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2005. This decrease in revenues is primarily due to the decrease in sales of rare coins to both wholesale and retail customers. Wholesale rare coin sales for the three months ended December 31, 2006 decreased \$2,635,000 or 36% from the comparable period in 2005. Due to the transfer of \$2,117,000 of coins to SIBL to reduce the balance on Superior's commercial line of credit, those coins were not available for sale to other wholesale customers. Retail rare coin sales for the three months ended December 31, 2006

decreased \$1,462,000 or 66% over the comparable period in 2005. On a combined basis, sales of rare coins decreased \$4,097,000 or 43% over the comparable period in 2005.

This decrease in rare coin sales was primarily due to a refocusing of Superior's marketing efforts away from the direct wholesale and retail customers and toward the auction market for consigned collector coins held in private portfolios. This change was made to mitigate a perceived weakened market demand for quantity purchases which was caused by a recent decrease in the price of gold, rising interest rates and new record highs set in the stock market. It also was necessitated by Superior's lower levels of owned inventory available for sale, which resulted from the lack of availability of operating cash flow to purchase that inventory and the need to repay debt in-kind with coins.

Commission income for the three months ended December 31, 2006 was \$417,000, an increase of \$276,000 or 196% over the comparable period in 2005. This increase was primarily due to Superior's efforts to attract higher quality consignments with higher average commission rates. Auction sales (hammer prices realized) were \$3,695,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to \$1,862,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2005, reflecting an increase of 98% in volume and a 12% decrease in the buy back/return rate for the auctions completed during the three months ended December 31, 2006.

Superior's revenue and profitability during the year is subject to seasonality. Superior's first, third and fourth fiscal quarters have traditionally been its strongest because two well-attended Elite live auctions are normally scheduled during each of these quarters and during these quarters there are more frequent and better-attended trade shows. Superior's second fiscal quarter has traditionally been its weakest because it conducts only one auction event and there are fewer, less popular trade shows.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue is primarily comprised of the acquisition price Superior pays for coins, and is dependent on Superior's skill in identifying coins that may be offered for sale at advantageous prices, as well as the supply and demand factors at the time that Superior is purchasing coins. Commission income has minimal cost of revenue associated with it. Cost of revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2006 decreased \$3,831,000 or 45% to \$4,609,000 or 79% of total revenue, from \$8,440,000 or 88% of total revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2005. The decrease in aggregate dollar cost of revenue in the current period over the comparable period in 2005 was primarily due to the decrease in wholesale and retail rare coin sales as discussed in "Total Revenue" above.

The cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue in the current period varied 9% from 79% to 88% in the comparable period of the previous year; but as auction commission income has negligible cost of revenue, the true comparison is 86% of net rare coin sales in the three months ended December 31, 2006 to 89% of net rare coin sales in the three months ended December 31, 2005. The cost of goods sold as a percent of net rare coin sales decreased by 7% because fewer wholesale rare coins were sold with unfavorable margins during the three months ended December 31, 2006 than during the comparable period of the previous year.

However, in the three months ended December 31, 2006, mark to market reserves and adjustments to inventory values totaled \$735,000 as compared to \$125,000 reserved during the three months ended December 31, 2005. Excluding the effect of the mark to market inventory reserve of \$490,000, the \$245,000 inventory adjustment for the physical count taken, cost of goods sold for the three months ended December 31, 2006 would have been 72%. Management's mark to market reserve was focused on the fair market valuation of the coins and the other items in Superior's inventory, on an item-by-item basis, and a reserve was recorded if the fair market value was determined to be less than its cost.

Although the cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue in the current period may be similar to that in the comparable period of the previous year, this may result from a coincidental combination of factors that are not always consistent. These factors, which Superior cannot predict from period to period, include Superior's success in buying coins that generate substantial margin, the supply of coins that Superior's customers wish to purchase, and the level of auction sales and the percentage of commission on these sales that Superior earns.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the three months ended December 31, 2006 increased \$10,000 to \$1,196,000 or 21% of total revenue from \$1,186,000 or 12% of total revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2005. Superior's gross

profit margin increased 1% because (i) fewer wholesale rare coins were sold with unfavorable margins during the three months ended December 31, 2006 than during the comparable period of the previous year and (ii) the \$276,000 increase in auction commissions during the three months ended December 31, 2006 had a minimal cost of revenue associated with the consigned coins sold. Excluding the effects of the mark to market inventory reserve and the inventory adjustments in cost of goods sold, the gross profit margin for the three months ended December 31, 2006 would have been 33%. The gross profit as a percentage of revenue will vary from period to period due to variations in the factors discussed in "Cost of Revenue" above.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2006 increased \$339,000 or 16% to \$2,505,000 from \$2,166,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2005. These expenses represent 43% of total revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to 23% of total revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2005. The higher percentage that selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2006 is a function of there being 40% less total revenue for that fiscal period and because there was additional expenses incurred in the three months ended December 31, 2006 than during the comparable period of the previous year.

The net increase in the dollar amount of expenses was primarily due to additional spending of approximately \$832,000 comprised of (i) legal, audit and consulting fees of \$335,000 related to the proposed combination with DGSE; (ii) internet web hosting fee increases of \$12,000; (iii) additional bad debt expense of \$448,000 and (iv) other miscellaneous operational expenses of \$37,000.

Net cost reductions of \$493,000 offset some of the additional expenditures for the three months ended December 31, 2006. Cost reductions were comprised of: (i) \$96,000 decrease in expenditures for marketing operations and auction operations expenses associated with the logistics of attending trade shows, advertising and having coins graded by professional associations; (ii) reduced employee compensation costs of \$262,000 which resulted from decreased commissions paid to salespersons on Superior's lower level of rare coin sales and a one-time reversal of over-stated stock option expenses; (iii) \$22,000 decrease in dues and subscriptions to professional organizations; (iv) \$39,000 saved by the cancellation of a public relations service contract; (v) \$31,000 decrease in travel and entertainment expense; (vi) \$13,000 decrease in the purchase of office supplies; and (vii) \$30,000 resulting from lesser changes in all other selling, general and administrative expense categories.

Other Income and Expenses

Other expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2006 increased \$45,000 or 33% to \$182,000 from \$137,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2005. This increase was primarily due to \$45,000 less interest earned on auction advances and dealer loans because outstanding loan balances were reduced to \$1,646,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from \$3,155,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2005. Interest expense to finance Superior's own receivables and inventory remained the same for the three months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2005.

Provision for Income Taxes

Although Superior reported a net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2006, Superior incurred income taxes for state franchise and other minimum taxes totaling \$800. Superior reported a net loss the three months ended December 31, 2005, and incurred no income taxes for state franchise and other minimum taxes during that period.

For the Years Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

The following table sets forth the percentage of net revenue represented by each item in Superior's statements of operations for the periods presented and the net changes and percentage of change for each item in its statement of operations between the periods indicated:

	Year Ended (dollars in thousands)					
	June 30, 2006	%	June 30, 2005	%	Change	% Change
Net sales	\$ 43,302	93 %	\$ 37,340	94 %	\$ 5,962	16 %
Commission Income	3,015	7 %	2,195	6 %	820	37 %
Total revenue	46,317	100 %	39,535	100 %	6,782	17 %
Cost of sales	38,393	83 %	32,027	81 %	6,366	20 %
Gross profit	7,924	17 %	7,508	19 %	416	6 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9,792	21 %	7,708	19 %	2,084	27 %
Income (loss) from operations	(1,868)	-4 %	(200)	-1 %	(1,668)	834 %
Other income (expense)	(669)	-1 %	(415)	-1 %	(254)	61 %
Income (loss) before provision for taxes and extraordinary item	(2,537)	-5 %	(615)	-2 %	(1,922)	313 %
Income tax provision	2	0 %	1	0 %	1	100 %
Income (loss) before extraordinary item	\$ (2,539)	-5 %	\$ (616)	-2 %	\$ (1,923)	312 %
Extraordinary item	50	0 %	—	0 %	50	100 %
Net Income (loss)	\$ (2,489)	-5 %	\$ (616)	-2 %	\$ (1,873)	304 %

Superior's net loss for the year ended June 30, 2006 was \$2,489,000 or \$0.52 per share on both a basic and fully diluted basis as compared to a net loss of \$616,000 or \$0.13 per share on a basic and fully diluted basis for the year ended June 30, 2005. The decline in Superior's operating results was primarily due to additional infrastructure costs to support current and anticipated future growth, increased reserves against accounts receivable and inventory values, higher net interest expenses, and costs incurred in connection with the proposed combination with DGSE.

Total Revenue

The table below sets forth Superior's primary sources of revenue for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended (dollars in thousands)					
	June 30, 2006	%	June 30, 2005	%	Change	% Change
Net Sales						
Rare Coin-Wholesale	\$ 30,021	65 %	\$ 24,533	62 %	\$ 5,488	22 %
Rare Coin-Retail	13,281	28 %	12,807	32 %	474	4 %
Art, Collectibles and Other	—	0 %	—	0 %	—	0 %
Total Net Sales	43,302	93 %	37,340	94 %	5,962	16 %
Commission Income	3,015	7 %	2,195	6 %	820	37 %

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Total Revenue	\$ 46,317	100 %	\$ 39,535	100 %	\$ 6,782	17 %
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Superior recorded total revenue of \$46,317,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006, an increase of \$6,782,000 or 17% over the total revenue of \$39,535,000 recorded for the year ended June 30, 2005. The increase in revenue is primarily due to increased wholesale coin sales. Wholesale rare coin sales increased \$5,488,000 or 22% over last year's sales to other coin dealers. This increase was primarily due to continued strength in demand for rare coin inventory. Retail rare coin sales increased marginally by \$474,000 or 4% over last year. This moderate increase was primarily due to the focus of Superior's print advertising campaign toward wholesalers and the slow ramp up of internet capabilities for the retail market.

Commission income for the year ended June 30, 2006 increased \$820,000 or 37% over the last year ended June 30, 2005. This improvement was primarily due to an increase in the volume of consignments and the average

rate of commission earned. Auction sales (hammer prices realized, which are the aggregate amount of winning bids at Superior's auctions excluding the buyer's commission) were \$28,665,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006 as compared to \$23,234,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005, which also contributed to the increased commission income for the current year.

Superior's revenue and profitability during the year is subject to seasonality. Superior's first and third fiscal quarters have traditionally been its strongest because two well-attended auctions are normally scheduled during each of these quarters and during these quarters there are more frequent and better-attended trade shows. Superior's second fiscal quarter has traditionally been its weakest because Superior conducts only one auction event and there are fewer, less popular trade shows.

Superior believes that for its revenue to continue to grow in the future it must continue to expand and diversify its distribution channels. Superior has recently begun to consider, test and implement several growth strategies.

To expand its wholesale sales efforts, Superior began to supply a television home shopping channel with rare coins on a test basis in October 2004. Superior evaluated its arrangement with this supplier through February 2005, and decided to discontinue this arrangement and to examine other home shopping opportunities at some future date. In January 2005, Superior began to supply Internet retailer Amazon.com with rare coins on a test basis. Superior's current relationship with Amazon.com is simply to provide that company, on a nonexclusive basis, with coins to be offered for sale on its website. Superior pays Amazon.com a commission, which is presently 15%, on any sales it makes through this relationship. Superior has yet to determine the length of the test period with Amazon.com. Over the medium and long-term Superior's growth strategy for wholesale type distribution channels includes hiring of additional numismatic traders, acquiring small rare coin dealers and supplying rare coins to gift and catalog retailers. Superior has yet to determine the associated costs of its medium and long-term growth strategies in the areas discussed above. Superior may extend or terminate any of these arrangements at any time.

To expand its retail distribution channels, Superior completed a significant upgrade of its web-site last year. This upgrade included software tools to improve the ease of use of Superior's Internet shopping cart, enhance the presentation of items for sale, automate its listing capabilities with e-Bay.com, Amazon.com and Overstock.com, increase traffic to its web-site where coins may also be purchased and improve on-line bidding and customer want-list capabilities. The costs incurred last year for this upgrade were approximately \$80,000 and the annual maintenance cost associated with this upgrade will be approximately \$42,000. Superior is considering further upgrades to its website in the coming year, but has yet to determine the costs associated with these potential upgrades. In March 2005, Superior began listing rare coins with Overstock.com both in their regular listing format and on their auction platform. Other growth plans include the expansion of Superior's direct mail advertising targeting high net worth collectors who are currently buying rare coins or other fine collectibles.

Superior plans to expand its auction operations to include bi-monthly Internet-only auctions through its strategic relationship with e-Bay.com. Under this relationship, Superior has agreed that when it conducts Internet-only auctions through e-Bay.com, Superior will not simultaneously offer the auctioned items through any other Internet-based auction. Superior pays e-Bay.com a commission of 5% on sales it makes, and when Superior auctions coins in this manner it increases the charge to its customer by 5%, to offset the commission paid to e-Bay.com. This arrangement will complement the seven major live auctions that Superior currently holds during a year. Superior anticipates ramping toward bi-monthly Internet-only auctions by October 2006. Subsequent to the completion of the proposed combination with DGSE, Superior plans to expand its Internet website (www.SGBH.com) significantly and to integrate the website with DGSE's websites: www.DGSE.com, www.USBullionExchange.com, www.FairchildWatches.com (Fairchild International), and www.CGDEInc.com (Charleston Gold & Diamond Exchange).

Superior would not hold an Internet-only auction during the week that it held a live auction as Superior's live auctions are simultaneously broadcast over the Internet. Superior has seven live auction elite events in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006 and is currently planning to hold two live auctions per quarter next year.

Superior's ability to expand its wholesale, retail and auction operations is dependent in part upon the success of these strategies, which Superior has not yet evaluated. The implementation of these strategies may not result in increased revenues. Superior will seek to determine whether the expected benefits from these strategies, measured principally in terms of increased revenue, justifies the costs of implementing them. If Superior determines that any of these strategies is not cost-effective, it will terminate or amend the strategy. Superior cannot assure you that its

growth plans will generate enough revenue to cover the additional operating costs associated with these growth plans. Superior's ability to expand its revenue is significantly contingent on the availability of additional permanent equity and debt financing. As indicated in "Other Liquidity Plans" below Superior has plans to raise additional equity and debt, but there is no assurance that it will be successful in doing so on terms and conditions that are acceptable to it.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales is primarily comprised of the acquisition price Superior pays for coins, and is dependent on Superior's skill in identifying coins that may be offered for sale at advantageous prices, as well as supply and demand factors at the time it is purchasing coins. Commission income on consigned coins has minimal cost of sales associated with it. Cost of sales increased \$6,366,000 or 20% to \$38,393,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006, compared to \$32,027,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005. The cost of goods sold remained stable at approximately 81% of total revenue for both years, excluding the effect of the mark to market inventory reserve of \$840,000 that was recorded for the year ended June 30, 2006 as an inventory adjustment in cost of goods sold. Management's inventory adjustment was focused on the fair market valuation of the coins and other items in Superior's inventory, on an item by item basis, and a reserve was recorded if the fair market value was determined to be less than Superior's cost.

The increase in the aggregate dollar cost of sales was primarily due to the increased sale of wholesale rare coins as discussed in "Total Revenue" above, rather than factors that might have influenced the cost of any particular item of inventory. During Superior's 2006 and 2005 fiscal years, Superior had comparable success in purchasing coins at advantageous prices, which resulted in its cost of sales as a percentage of revenue remaining similar. Although cost of sales as a percentage of total revenue may be similar from year to year, this may result from a coincidental combination of factors that are not always consistent. These factors, which Superior cannot predict from year to year, include Superior's success in buying coins that generate substantial margin, the supply of coins that Superior's customers wish to purchase, and the level of auction sales and the percentage of commission on these sales that Superior earns.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the year ended June 30, 2006 increased \$416,000 or 6% to \$7,924,000 from \$7,508,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005. Superior's gross profit margin remained at approximately 19% of total revenue for both years excluding the effect of the mark to market inventory reserve of \$840,000 that was recorded for the year ended June 30, 2006 as an inventory adjustment in cost of goods sold. Due to recording the fair market reserve on inventory value, the gross profit margin was 17% for the year ended June 30, 2006, compared to 19% for the year ended June 30, 2005. The adjusted \$1,256,000 increase in the total gross profit figure in 2006 over 2005 was primarily due to the increase in Superior's wholesale rare coin sales and greater number of consigned coin sales. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue will vary from period to period due to variations in the factors discussed in "Cost of Sales," above.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$2,084,000 or 27% to \$9,792,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006, from \$7,708,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005. These expenses represented 21% of total revenue for the year ended June 30, 2006, as compared to 19% of total revenue for the year ended June 30, 2005. The dollar increase in these expenses was due principally to the following factors: (i) additional employee compensation costs of \$572,000, which resulted from increased headcount and increased commissions that resulted from Superior's higher level of sales; (ii) \$446,000 increase in other compensation comprised of non-cash expenses associated with common stock grants of \$36,000 and stock option awards of \$410,000 realized according to FASB 123(R); (iii) an additional \$286,000 of marketing and operations expenses associated with the logistics of attending trade shows, advertising and having coins graded by professional associations; (iv) \$232,000 increase in legal fees primarily related to the proposed combination with DGSE and (v) a net increase of \$548,000 resulting from changes in all other selling, general and administrative expense categories.

Other Income and Expenses

Other expenses for the year ended June 30, 2006 increased \$254,000 or 61% to \$669,000 from \$415,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005. This increase was primarily due to: (i) a decrease in interest income of \$15,000 that resulted from the lower levels of lending to Superior's customers; (ii) increases in interest expenses of \$241,000 that resulted from the combination of increased use of Superior's lines of credit to finance its own inventory and increases in rates charged to Superior by its lenders for the year ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the year ended June 30, 2005; and (iii) a decrease in the gain on the sales of fixed assets of \$3,000.

Provision for Income Taxes

Superior incurred a net loss of \$2,489,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006 and a net loss of \$616,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005. Superior recorded income taxes expense of \$2,000 for state and other minimum taxes for the year ended June 30, 2006 and \$1,000 for state and other minimum taxes for the year ended June 30, 2005. Superior has net operating losses ("NOL") carried forward from previous years. For federal income tax purposes, Superior has a NOL carry forward of approximately \$10,358,000 which is available to offset future federal taxable income through 2025. For state income tax purposes, Superior also has a NOL carry forward of approximately \$5,097,000, which is available to offset state taxable income through 2015. The use of these NOL carry forwards in future years will be limited due to past changes in Superior's ownership and will be further limited if the merger is consummated. The full effect of these limitations has yet to be calculated. In addition, NOL carry forwards for the purposes of offsetting California state taxable income have been limited to 50% for tax years 1998 and 2001, and limited to 60% for the tax years 2002 and 2003, only. All other tax years can carry forward 100% of NOL.

Extraordinary Gain

On March 31, 2006, Superior repaid the balance of its line of credit from a private lender of \$1,900,000 by applying the accounts receivable from the sale of \$1,000,000 of rare coins to the lender, a payment of \$850,000 in cash and the application of a \$50,000 discount for early payment. The \$50,000 discount was classified as an extraordinary gain on the Statement of Operations.

For the Years Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004

The following table sets forth the percentage of net revenue represented by each item in Superior's statements of operations for the periods presented and the net changes and percentage of change for each item in its statement of operations between the periods indicated:

	Year Ended					
	(dollars in thousands)					
	June 30,		June 30,		Change	%
	2005	%	2004	%		Change
Net sales	\$ 37,340	94 %	\$ 26,916	90 %	\$ 10,424	39 %
Commission Income	2,195	6 %	3,081	10 %	(886)	(29 %)
Total revenue	39,535	100 %	29,997	100 %	9,538	32 %
Cost of sales	32,027	81 %	23,382	78 %	8,645	37 %
Gross profit	7,508	19 %	6,615	22 %	893	13 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7,708	19 %	5,959	20 %	1,749	29 %
Income (loss) from operations	(200)	(1 %)	656	2 %	(856)	(130 %)
Other income (expense)	(415)	(1 %)	(92)	0 %	(323)	351 %
Income (loss) before provision for taxes	(615)	(2 %)	564	2 %	(1,179)	(209 %)
Income tax provision	1	0 %	12	0 %	(11)	(92 %)
Net Income (loss)	\$ (616)	(2 %)	\$ 552	2 %	\$ (1,168)	(212 %)

Superior's net loss for the year ended June 30, 2005 was \$616,000 or \$0.13 per share on both a basic and fully diluted basis as compared to a net income of \$552,000 or \$0.11 and \$0.06 per share on a basic and fully diluted basis for the year ended June 30, 2004. The year-to-year decline in Superior's operating results was primarily due to increased competition in its auction business, infrastructure costs to support current and anticipated future growth and higher net interest expenses.

Total Revenue

The table below sets forth Superior's primary sources of revenue for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended (dollars in thousands)					
	June 30, 2005	%	June 30, 2004	%	Change	% Change
Net Sales						
Rare Coin-Wholesale	\$ 24,533	62 %	\$ 19,195	64 %	\$ 5,338	28 %
Rare Coin-Retail	12,807	32 %	7,345	24 %	5,462	74 %
Art, Collectibles and Other	—	0 %	376	1 %	(376)	(100 %)
Total Net Sales	37,340	94 %	26,916	90 %	10,424	39 %
Commission Income	2,195	6 %	3,081	10 %	(886)	(29 %)
Total Revenue	\$ 39,535	100 %	\$ 29,997	100 %	\$ 9,538	32 %

Superior recorded total revenue of \$39,535,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005, an increase of \$9,538,000 or 32% over the total revenue of \$29,997,000 recorded for the year ended June 30, 2004. The increase in revenue is primarily due to increased rare coin sales. Wholesale coin sales for fiscal 2005 increased \$5,338,000 or 28% over the prior year. This increase was primarily due to the strong market demand which was caused, Superior believes, by an increase in the price of gold, low interest rates and uncertainty in the stock market, and due to Superior's higher level of inventory available for sale, which resulted from the availability to Superior of new financing to purchase that inventory. Retail coin sales for fiscal 2005 increased \$5,462,000 or 74% over the prior year. This increase was primarily due to continued strength in demand for rare coins as described above.

Superior completed its exit of the Art business in October 2003 and as a result Superior had no sales of art, collectibles and other for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

Commission income for the year ended June 30, 2005 decreased \$886,000 or 29% over the prior year. This decrease was primarily due to the entry of additional auction houses into the rare coin market and aggressive pricing by Superior's competitors. Both of these factors served to reduce Superior's market share and resulted in a reduction in Superior's average commission percentage. Auction sales (hammer prices realized, which are the aggregate amount of winning bids at Superior's auctions excluding the buyer's commission) were \$23,234,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005 as compared to \$30,033,000 for the year ended June 30, 2004, which also contributed to the reduced commissions for the current year.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$8,645,000 or 37% to \$32,027,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005, representing 81% of total revenue, compared to \$23,382,000, for the year ended June 30, 2004, which represented 78% of total revenue. The increase in the aggregate cost of sales was primarily due to the increased sale of rare coins as discussed in "Total Revenue" above, rather than factors that might have influenced the cost of any particular item of inventory. Superior's cost of sales as a percentage of revenue increased over last year as a result of the decrease in its commission income. During Superior's 2005 and 2004 fiscal years, Superior had comparable success in purchasing coins at advantageous prices, which resulted in Superior's cost of sales as a percentage of revenue remaining similar.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the year ended June 30, 2005 increased \$893,000 or 13% to \$7,508,000 or 19% of total revenue, from \$6,615,000 or 22% of total revenue for the year ended June 30, 2004. The increase in the total gross profit in 2005 over 2004 was primarily due to the increase in Superior's rare coin sales. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue will vary from period to period due to variations in the factors discussed in "Cost of Sales," above.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$1,749,000 or 29% to \$7,708,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005 from \$5,959,000 for the year ended June 30, 2004. These expenses represented 19% of total revenue for the year ended June 30, 2005 as compared to 20% of total revenue for the year ended June 30, 2004. The increase in these

expenses was due to the following factors: the hiring of new employees to enhance Superior's

operational infrastructure; additional employee compensation costs of \$711,000, which included commissions that resulted from Superior's higher level of sales; investor and public relations efforts that began during the current year with a cost of \$333,000; legal and audit cost increases primarily associated with the preparation of registration statements, in the amount of \$164,000; increases in travel and entertainment costs of \$160,000 due to the larger number of trade shows Superior attended; and auction operation costs increased by \$262,000.

Other Income and Expenses

Other expenses for the year ended June 30, 2005 increased \$323,000 to \$415,000 from \$92,000 for the year ended June 30, 2004. This increase was primarily due to: (i) a decrease in interest income of \$100,000 that resulted from the decline in interest rates charged to Superior's customers and lower levels of lending; and (ii) increases in interest expenses of \$253,000 that resulted from the combination of increased use of Superior's lines of credit to finance its own inventory and increases in rates charged to Superior by its lenders for the year ended June 30, 2005 as compared to the year ended June 30, 2004.

Provision for Income Taxes

Although Superior incurred a loss for the year ended June 30, 2005, Superior recorded income taxes expense of \$1,000 for state and other minimum taxes for that year. Although Superior recorded income for the year ended June 30, 2004, Superior had net operating losses ("NOL") carried forward from previous years and Superior had only recorded income tax expenses of \$12,000 for state and other minimum taxes for the year ended June 30, 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2006, Superior had negative working capital of \$3,369,000 and a current ratio of 0.68:1.00. Superior recorded net losses of \$2,430,000. Given Superior's December 31, 2006 cash balance of \$1,615,000 and its projected operating cash requirements, Superior anticipates that its existing capital resources will probably be adequate to satisfy its cash flow requirements through the close of the combination with DGSE. Until the combination is closed, Superior entered into a forbearance agreement with SIBL, waiving certain defaults and enabling draw downs under its existing commercial line of credit facility despite its negative stockholders' equity. The forbearance agreement is effective until six months after the date DGSE files a registration statement on Form S-4 with the SEC related to the combination, or upon the earlier notice by SIBL of the occurrence of a new event of default under the credit facility. Superior's cash flow estimates are based upon achieving certain levels of sales and reductions in operating expenses. Should sales be less than forecast or expenses become higher than forecast, then Superior may require additional financing through debt and/or equity, and Superior may not have adequate resources to fund operations. Superior expects future fixed obligations through the close of the combination to be paid solely by cash generated from operating activities. However, if Superior is unable to do so, Superior intends to satisfy fixed obligations from: (i) additional debt/equity financings; (ii) extending vendor payments; and (iii) liquidation of inventory. No assurance can be given that Superior will be able to pay or satisfy its fixed obligations from these sources. Although Superior anticipates being able to satisfy its fixed obligations, if Superior is unable to satisfy its fixed obligations as they become due, its creditors will be entitled to take legal action against it. If they do, Superior's business could be materially harmed.

Operating Activities

Cash increased \$4,353,000 during the year ended June 30, 2006 to \$4,770,000 from \$417,000 at June 30, 2005. Cash increased \$904,000 during the six months ended December 31, 2006 to \$1,616,000 from \$712,000 at December 31, 2005.

Net cash used in operating activities totaled \$158,000. Cash used in Superior's operating activities totaled \$9,022,000 resulting primarily from its net loss of \$2,240,000; decreases in its accounts payable of \$6,173,000; non-cash decrease in its inventory reserves of \$350,000 due to the sale of revalued coins; decreases in its prepaid expenses of \$60,000 and non-cash net reversals of stock option expense of \$10,000. Cash provided by operations totaled \$8,864,000 resulting from decreases in inventories of \$6,085,000; pay downs of accounts receivable of \$2,029,000; increases in non-cash allowances for accounts receivable of \$458,000; increases in auction and customer advances of \$183,000; non-cash depreciation expense of \$100,000 and non-cash fair value of common stock grants of \$10,000.

To generate cash to be used for operations, in the six months ended December 31, 2006, Superior made fewer advances against consigned coins and sold off inventory. Cost cutting measures were implemented for all expenses related to trade shows, the marketing of the inventory and delivery of goods. Superior will continue to strive to gain operating efficiencies by turning its inventory more quickly and monitoring the amount of inventory that it carries, although there is no assurance Superior will achieve these efficiencies.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities during year ended June 30, 2006 was \$310,000 consisting of purchases of property and equipment. Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended December 31, 2006 was \$130,000 consisting of purchases of property and equipment.

Financing Activities

Until the quarter ending March 31, 2004, Superior had incurred losses since July 1999 and has financed these losses through short-term and long-term borrowings, by issuing shares in various private placement transactions and by liquidating assets. Losses in fiscal 2007 and 2006 have been financed primarily through the restructuring of debt and conversion of revolving debt to equity by SIBL. Net cash used by financing activities totaled \$2,867,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2006, resulting from the transactions described below.

Financing Activities — Debt

On April 10, 2002 Superior executed a subordinated note payable to its then CEO, Silvano DiGenova, bearing interest at 9% per annum with quarterly installment payments of \$150,000 plus interest. No principal payments had been made through February 2003. On February 10, 2003, the terms of the note were modified to provide for repayment of principal in the amount of \$50,000 per quarter commencing on September 30, 2003 and for interest to be paid monthly. Superior was in arrears of \$150,000 of principal payments that were due on December 31, 2004, March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2005 of \$50,000 each. However, the former CEO agreed to delay these principal repayments to September 30, 2005 when \$50,000 was paid. During the year ended June 30, 2006, the note was reduced by \$250,000 and the interest rate was increased to 12%. During the six month period ended December 31, 2006, there was a principal repayment of \$100,000. At December 31, 2006, the balance due was \$400,000 and there was no accrued interest payable.

On October 13, 2003, Superior executed a Commercial Loan and Security Agreement with SFG, an affiliate of Superior's principal stockholder, SIBL, to provide Superior with a \$7,500,000 line of credit for purposes of financing its inventory, auction advances and inventory loans to other rare coin dealers and collectors. A portion of this indebtedness was assigned to SIBL, and on March 31, 2005, as described below, pursuant to SIBL's purchase of \$2,500,000 of Superior's Series E Preferred Stock, SIBL assumed, converted and cancelled \$2,500,000 of this indebtedness under the line of credit. In addition, SFG further amended the line of credit increasing the line of credit to \$10,000,000, and subsequently assigned the indebtedness to SIBL. Effective July 21, 2005, the line of credit was renewed through October 1, 2006. On May 2, 2006, the line of credit was further amended to increase the line of credit to \$10,850,000 to reflect an additional advance made March 30, 2006, and to partially fund the repayment of the private line of credit described in the next paragraph. On September 5, 2006, the SIBL line of credit was renewed through October 1, 2007. On November 21, 2006, Superior entered into an agreement with SIBL pursuant to which the outstanding balance on the line of credit would be reduced by up to \$2,408,481 through the transfer of rare coins to SIBL. As of December 29, 2006 the final amount of the transfer of coins was determined to be \$2,117,012. As of December 31, 2006, the outstanding balance was \$8,732,987 and there was no accrued interest payable. The line of credit bears interest at the prime-lending rate (8.25% at December 31, 2006) and is secured by substantially all of Superior's assets. Superior is currently in compliance with all of the financial covenants or has waivers in effect with respect to any covenants with which it is not in compliance. If Superior defaults in the performance of its obligations under this loan the lender could foreclose its security interest, which could lead to a termination of Superior's business or require Superior to file a bankruptcy petition.

During October 2004 Superior executed three demand notes payable with a private lender totaling \$650,000 bearing interest at 10% per annum secured by specific inventory. Interest was payable monthly. As of January 1, 2006, the interest rate increased to 12% per annum. During the six months ended December 31, 2006, the entire outstanding balance of \$650,000 was repaid.

Anticipated Equity Transactions

As documented in the merger agreement, one hundred percent of the issued and outstanding shares of Superior's capital stock will be converted into the right to receive shares of DGSE common stock. The conversion will be made in accordance with the DGCL, Chapters 78 and 92A of Title 7 of the NPCA and the approvals of Superior's and DGSE's respective boards of directors. In supporting documents, Superior entered into conversion agreements with each of SIBL and Silvano DiGenova, Superior's former chairman, chief executive officer and interim chief financial officer.

Pursuant to the conversion agreement with SIBL, on January 6, 2007 SIBL converted and exchanged all of its shares of preferred stock, which included (i) 3,000,000 shares of the Series B \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock, (ii) 2,000,000 shares of the Series D \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock, and (iii) 2,500,000 shares of the Series E \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock, into an aggregate of 3,600,806 shares of Superior common stock. In addition, in connection with the closing of the combination, Superior anticipates that SIBL will convert \$8,392,340 in debt owed under its commercial line of credit into 4,936,671 shares of Superior common stock at a conversion ratio of \$1.70 per share.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, fifteen percent of the number of shares of DGSE common stock to be issued at the closing of the combination, less 33,648 shares to which DGSE is entitled under the merger agreement due to the fact that Superior's actual December 31, 2006 shareholders' equity was \$89,840 less than Superior's estimated December 31, 2006 shareholders' equity used for purposes of determining the amount of debt to be converted by SIBL under the note exchange agreement, will be deposited in an escrow account as security for the payment of indemnification claims made under the merger agreement in the event Superior's representations and warranties concerning its capitalization are inaccurate. The escrow will expire one year after the consummation of the Merger. The stockholder agent, which will initially be SIBL, will have the exclusive right to defend the escrow against claims made by DGSE or its related parties on behalf of Superior's stockholders.

Pursuant to the conversion agreement with Silvano DiGenova, Superior's former chairman, chief executive officer and interim chief financial officer, Mr. DiGenova converted his 400,000 shares of Series B \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock into 202,330 shares of Superior's common stock.

Other Liquidity Plans

As a condition to the closing of the combination, Superior expects to enter into a note exchange agreement with SIBL, as described more fully in the section entitled "Note Exchange Agreement, Warrants and Registration Rights Agreement — Note Exchange Agreement" beginning on page 78. Pursuant to the note exchange agreement, SIBL would convert \$8,392,340 in debt into 4,936,671 shares of Superior's common stock immediately prior to the consummation of the combination. SIBL would also provide a secured commercial line of credit in the amount of \$11,500,000 to replace the existing facility, which new facility will be available to both Superior and DGSE. These transactions are subject to satisfaction of all of the other conditions to closing of the merger, and if the merger is not consummated, these transactions will not occur.

Although Superior will seek to secure additional financing and/or to raise additional capital if the combination is not closed as presently anticipated, Superior cannot assure you that it will be successful in completing these critical tasks. If Superior is unable to successfully obtain such financing, Superior may be forced to significantly and materially reduce its operations and/or liquidate inventory at amounts below current carrying value to generate the necessary working capital to fund any ongoing operations.

Capital Expenditures

Superior incurred approximately \$310,000 of capital expenditures for property and equipment during the year ended June 30, 2006, relating primarily to needed leasehold improvements and development of its website. Superior does not have any plans for material capital expenditures through the current fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. Superior did not incur any material capital expenditures for property and equipment during the three months ended December 31, 2006 and does not presently have any plans to make material capital expenditures through the current fiscal year ending June 30, 2007.

Contractual Obligations

The following table outlines payments due under Superior's significant contractual obligations over the periods shown, exclusive of interest:

Contract Obligations At June 30, 2006	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long Term Debt	\$ 300,000	\$ —	\$ 300,000	\$ —	\$ —
Operating Leases	1,296,088	301,803	994,285	576,967	—
Short Term Debt	11,700,000	11,700,000	—	—	—
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 13,296,088	\$ 12,001,803	\$ 1,294,285	\$ 576,967	\$ —

The above table outlines Superior's obligations as of June 30, 2006 and does not reflect any changes in its obligations that have occurred after that date.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK OF SUPERIOR

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact Superior's financial position, results of operations or cash flows due to adverse changes in financial market prices, including interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, commodity price risk and other relevant market rate or price risks.

Superior is exposed to a degree of market risk through changes in short-term interest rates. At January 7, 2007, Superior had a line of credit from a related party, SIBL, with a balance payable of \$8,392,340. This line of credit bears an interest rate that is tied to the bank prime rate. Superior is exposed to the risk of increasing short-term interest rates, but Superior does not consider this risk to be material.

Superior has no activities that would expose it to foreign currency exchange rate risk or commodity price risks.

MARKET PRICE OF AND DIVIDENDS ON COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS — SUPERIOR**Market Information**

Superior's common stock is traded on the NASDAQ over-the-counter Bulletin Board under the ticker symbol "SPGR.OB". Prior to July 1, 2003, Superior's trading symbol was "TAGZ."

The following table shows the trading price data for Superior's common stock as reported by NASDAQ as the range of representative bid prices for its common stock for the quarters indicated. Superior's common stock is quoted in the National Quotation Bureau's Pink Sheets and listed on the NASD's Electronic Bulletin Board. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission, may not represent actual transactions.

Fiscal Quarter Ended	2007		2006		2005	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
September 30	1.31	1.00	4.00	1.50	2.00	1.25
December 31	1.00	.75	1.80	0.92	1.52	0.65
March 31	—	—	1.90	0.82	4.20	1.50
June 30	—	—	1.25	0.81	4.75	2.90

On [], 2007, the closing sales price for Superior's common stock was \$[] per share.

 Holders

On January 6, 2007, Superior had 176 stockholders of record. Within the holders of record of Superior's common stock are depositories such as Cede & Co. that hold shares of stock for brokerage firms which, in turn, hold shares of stock for beneficial owners.

The combination is expected to result in the issuance of approximately 3.6 million shares of DGSE common stock to the Superior stockholders. This corresponds to approximately 73% of DGSE's currently outstanding shares of common stock. The table in the section entitled "Ownership Of Superior Capital Stock" beginning on page 153 indicates the potential effect of the combination on the stockholdings in the combined company of Superior's officers, directors and nominees.

 Dividends

To date, Superior has declared no common stock dividends, and Superior does not expect to pay cash dividends on its common stock in the near future. Superior intends to retain future earnings, if any, to provide funds for the operation of its business. All of Superior's outstanding shares of Series A Redeemable 8% Convertible Preferred Stock, or Series A Preferred Stock, were redeemed by cash payments by the end of fiscal 2006, and therefore all restrictions on the payment of dividends that were previously associated with these securities have been terminated. All of Superior's outstanding shares of Series B \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock, or Series B Preferred Stock, Series D \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock, or Series D Preferred Stock, and Series E \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock, or Series E Preferred Stock, were converted into shares of Superior common stock on January 6, 2007 in

connection with the entry into the merger agreement, and therefore all restrictions on the payment of dividends that were previously associated with these securities have been terminated.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information about Superior's common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options, warrants and rights that Superior has granted under (a) its 2003 Omnibus Stock Option Plan and (b) individual compensation arrangements in exchange for consideration in the form of goods or services as of December 31, 2006:

	Number of Securities to Be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights(1)	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance
Equity compensation plan approved by stockholders(2)	356,250	\$ 2.68	843,750
Equity compensation plan not approved by stockholders(3)	3,000	\$ 20.00	—
Total	359,250	\$ 2.82	843,750

(1)

Number of shares is subject to adjustment in the future for changes in capitalization resulting from stock splits, stock dividends and similar events.

(2)

Consists of Superior's 2003 Omnibus Stock Option Plan. This Plan authorizes Superior to grant options to purchase up to 1,200,000 shares of its common stock during the term of the Plan. The Plan permits grants of both incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options. Options under all plans generally vest over 1 to 5 years, though the vesting periods may vary from person to person, and are exercisable subject to continued employment and other conditions.

(3)

Consists of remaining options to purchase Superior's common stock granted to employees prior to the adoption of Superior's 2000 Omnibus Stock Option Plan which was replaced by Superior's 2003 Omnibus Stock Option Plan that came into effect on June 30, 2003.

Superior's 2003 Omnibus Stock Option Plan was adopted by its board of directors on May 1, 2003 and approved by its stockholders at its annual stockholders' meeting on June 30, 2003. This plan permits Superior to grant both incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options. Options under this plan generally vest over one to five years, though the vesting periods may vary from person to person, and are exercisable subject to continued employment and other conditions.

CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE OF SUPERIOR

None.

OWNERSHIP OF SUPERIOR CAPITAL STOCK

The following table sets forth, as of February 5, 2007, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of Superior's common stock by (i) each of its executive officers named in the summary compensation table above, (ii) each of its directors, (iii) each person known to Superior to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of each class of its outstanding voting securities, and (iv) all of its directors and executive officers as a group.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(1)	Percent of Class(1)	<i>Pro Forma</i> Percent of Class(2)
Lawrence Fairbanks Abbott, Jr.(3)	55,000 (4)	*	*
David Rector(3)	30,000 (4)	*	*
Mitch Stoltz(3)	10,000 (5)	*	*
William H. Oyster(6)	—	*	*
S. Scott Williamson(6)	—	*	*
John Benson(6)	—	*	*
Silvano DiGenova 32001 S. Coast Highway Laguna Beach, California 92651	1,583,264 (7)	18.32 %	6.14 %
Stanford International Bank Ltd. 6075 Poplar Avenue Memphis, Tennessee 38119	4,350,806 (8)	50.47 %	35.81 %(9)
All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (6 persons)	95,000 (10)	1.09 %	*

(1)

Based upon information furnished to Superior by the directors and executive officers or obtained from Superior's stock transfer books showing 8,621,416 shares of common stock outstanding as of February 5, 2007. Superior is informed that these persons hold the sole voting and dispositive power with respect to the common stock except as otherwise stated in the footnotes below. For purposes of computing "beneficial ownership" and the percentage of outstanding common stock held by each person or group of persons named above as of February 5, 2007, any security which such person or group of persons has the right to acquire within 60 days after such date is deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing beneficial ownership and the percentage ownership of such person or persons, but is not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. A "*" indicates less than one percent.

(2)

Giving *pro forma* effect to the combination. The combination is expected to result in the issuance to Superior stockholders of approximately 3.7 million shares of DGSE common stock, as well as the issuance to Mr. DiGenova of 96,951 shares of DGSE common stock upon the automatic exercise of a warrant and the issuance to SIBL of warrants to purchase up to 854,317 shares of DGSE common stock. The table shows the percentage stockholdings of DGSE common stock of the individuals and entities listed in the table after the consummation of the combination. A "*" indicates less than one percent.

(3)

The address for Messrs. Abbott, Rector and Stoltz is 9478 West Olympic Blvd., Beverly Hills, California 90212.

(4)

Includes 30,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days.

(5)

Includes 10,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days.

(6)

The address for Messrs. Oyster, Williamson and Benson is 2817 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234.

(7)

Includes 20,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of options and warrants, all of which were exercisable within 60 days of the date of this table, and 1,000 shares held by Mr. DiGenova's minor children, over which Mr. DiGenova exercises voting control.

(8)

This figure does not include the estimated 4,936,671 shares of Superior common stock which are to be exchanged for \$8.4 million of SIBL's debt in connection with the closing of the merger.

(9)

This percentage gives *pro forma* effect to the exchange of 4,936,671 shares of Superior common stock for \$8.4 million of SIBL's debt, and the issuance to SIBL of warrants to purchase 854,317 shares of DGSE common stock, in connection with the closing of the merger.

(10)

Includes 75,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days.

Changes of Control

Other than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, Superior is not aware of any arrangements which may result in a change of control of Superior.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS OF SUPERIOR

On January 31, 2003, Superior entered into a consulting agreement with Stanford Group Company, an affiliate of its principal stockholder, Stanford International Bank Limited (“SIBL”), to provide financial and advisory services to Superior for a three year period commencing on April 1, 2003. The annual fee for such services was \$60,000 and was payable on a quarterly basis. These fees are comparable to or lower than those that would be charged to Superior by an unrelated third party. The consulting agreement expired on March 31, 2006 and was not renewed.

On October 13, 2003, Superior executed a Commercial Loan and Security Agreement (“Commercial LOC”) with Stanford Financial Group Company, an affiliate of its principal stockholder, SIBL, to provide Superior with a \$7.5 million line of credit for purposes of financing its inventory, auction advances and inventory loans to other rare coin dealers and collectors. On March 31, 2005, the lending limit on the Commercial LOC was increased to \$10 million. Effective July 21, 2005 the Commercial LOC was renewed through October 1, 2006. On May 2, 2006 Stanford Financial further amended the Commercial LOC increasing the line of credit to \$10,850,000 to reflect an additional advance made March 30, 2006. On September 5, 2006, the Commercial LOC was renewed through October 1, 2007. The Commercial LOC bears interest at the prime-lending rate (8.25% at June 30, 2006) and is secured by substantially all of Superior’s assets. As of June 30, 2006 the outstanding balance was \$10,850,000 and there was no accrued interest payable.

On May 18, 2005 Superior entered into a Primary Supplier Agreement with Stanford Coins & Bullion, Inc. (“Stanford C & B”), which is an affiliate of SIBL. Under this arrangement, which had a term of six months commencing June 1, 2005, Stanford C&B was required to provide Superior with a preferential right to source coins on a wholesale basis for that company. Stanford C&B paid a flat 7% over Superior’s bid for all rare coins and 3.5% over Superior’s bid for all generic coins. Superior provided marketing services for Stanford C&B, including providing information on possible sales leads and making its inventory of coins available on Stanford C&B’s web site. For Stanford C&B’s customers that sell coins through Superior’s auctions, Superior paid Stanford C&B a fee of 6%, and paid their sales person a commission of 2%. When the agreement expired in December 2005, the business relationship between the parties continued under the same terms of the previous agreement. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, Stanford C&B purchased \$2,276,946 of rare coins from Superior.

On July 5, 2006, Superior agreed to engage its former Chief Financial Officer and then-director, Paul Biberkraut, as a consultant to the company in connection with the combination with DGSE. On January 6, 2007, Superior entered into a new three-month consulting agreement with Mr. Biberkraut, who resigned as a director of Superior on that date. His fee is \$4,000 per month.

From time to time in fiscal years prior to 2006 Superior borrowed funds from its CEO. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation of Superior — Liquidity and Capital Resources; Financing Activities.” On January 6, 2007, Superior repaid in full all of its debt to Mr. DiGenova.

On January 6, 2007, Superior entered into Conversion Agreements with each of SIBL and Mr. DiGenova. Pursuant to the Conversion Agreement with Stanford, Stanford converted and exchanged all of its shares of preferred stock, which included (i) 3,000,000 shares of the Series B \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock; (ii) 2,000,000 shares of the Series D \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock; and (iii) 2,500,000 shares of the Series E \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock; into an aggregate of 3,600,806 shares of common stock of Superior. Pursuant to the Conversion Agreement with Mr. DiGenova, Mr. DiGenova converted his 400,000 shares of Series B \$1.00 Convertible Preferred Stock into 202,330 shares of common stock of Superior. All of the shares of common stock of Superior Galleries issued pursuant to the Conversion Agreements were issued pursuant to current conversion rights under the terms of the preferred shares.

On January 6, 2007, Superior entered into a Management Agreement with DGSE Merger Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of DGSE. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, DGSE Merger Corp. will provide two to three senior executives to serve as the senior management of Superior. The initial individuals are (i) William Oyster, a director and the president and chief operating officer of DGSE, who has been appointed interim chief executive officer, (ii) John Benson, the chief financial officer of DGSE, who has been appointed interim chief financial officer and vice president, finance, and (iii) Scott Williamson, the executive vice president — consumer finance of DGSE and president of American Pay Day Centers, Inc., a DGSE subsidiary, who has been appointed interim chief operating officer. These individuals do not have an employment agreement with, and are not being paid any compensation by, Superior. Upon termination of the Management Agreement, if the merger has not been consummated, these individuals are expected to resign their offices.

LEGAL MATTERS

Selected legal matters with respect to this offering and the validity of the common stock offered by this prospectus and certain tax matters with respect to the combination will be passed upon for DGSE by Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton LLP, San Diego, California.

EXPERTS

The financial statements of DGSE included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus have been audited by BKR Cornwell Jackson and CF & Co., L.L.P., each an independent registered public accounting firm, to the extent and for the periods set forth in their respective reports, and are included in reliance upon such reports given upon the authority of said firms as experts in auditing and accounting.

The financial statements of Superior included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus have been audited by Singer Lewak Greenbaum & Goldstein LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, to the extent and for the periods set forth in its report, and are included in reliance upon such report given upon the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

DGSE and Superior each files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other documents with the SEC pursuant to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These filings may be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F. Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information about the operation of the Public Reference Room. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov/>) that contains certain reports, proxy statements and other information regarding DGSE and Superior.

DGSE and Superior will provide you with copies of this information, without charge, excluding all exhibits, unless those exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, upon your written or oral request. In order for you to receive timely delivery of the documents in advance of the special meetings, DGSE or Superior should receive your request no later than [], 2007, which is five business days before the date of DGSE's and Superior's special meetings.

You can obtain any of the information described above regarding DGSE by requesting it in writing or by telephone from DGSE at the following address and telephone number:

DGSE Companies, Inc.

2817 Forest Lane

Dallas, Texas 75234

Attention: Investor Relations

(972) 484-3662

You can obtain any of the information described above regarding Superior by requesting it in writing or by telephone from Superior at the following address and telephone number:

Superior Galleries, Inc.

9478 West Olympic Blvd.

Beverly Hills, California 90212

Attention: Investor Relations

(800) 421-0754

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DGSE COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

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DGSE COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 217,282	\$ 1,042,834
Trade receivables	947,897	688,810
Inventories	8,451,224	7,570,120
Prepaid expenses	208,356	215,560
Total current assets	9,824,759	9,517,324
Marketable Securities Available for Sale	74,929	65,444
Property and Equity At Cost, Net	1,026,838	1,121,662
Deferred Income Taxes		779
Goodwill	837,117	837,117
Other Assets	632,662	287,790
	\$ 12,396,305	\$ 11,830,116

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DGSE COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (continued)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 194,183	\$ 594,183
Current maturities of long-term debt	259,273	259,152
Accounts payable trade	326,834	789,724
Accrued expenses	419,757	580,823