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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT

2010 SEP 28 PM 3 06

September 24, 2010

VIA E-MAIL

Mr. David Stawick
Office of the Secretariat
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20581

**Re: Rule Certification. Commodity Exchange, Inc. Submission #10-258:
Notification Regarding the Listing of E-micro Gold Futures Contract
for Trading on CME Globex[®]**

Dear Mr. Stawick:

The Commodity Exchange, Inc. ("COMEX" or "Exchange") is notifying the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC" or "Commission") that it is self-certifying the listing of the E-micro Gold Futures contract for trading on CME Globex effective Sunday, October 3, 2010 for trade date Monday, October 4, 2010.

The E-micro Gold Futures contract specifications are summarized in the following table:

Title	E-micro Gold Futures
Contract Symbol	MGC
Contract Size	10 Troy Ounces
Underlying Currency	U.S. Dollars and Cents
Trading Months	Trading is conducted for delivery in any February, April, June, August, October, and December falling within a 24-month period
Minimum Price Quotations	\$0.10
Settlement Type	Physical
Last Trade Date	Third last business day of the delivery month
Rulebook Chapter	120
Business Days	U.S. Holiday Calendar

The first listed month for the new E-micro Gold Futures contract will be the December 2010 contract month.

In addition, the Exchange will allow an exchange for related position transactions as governed by the provisions of Exchange Rule 538.

Pursuant to Section 5c(c) of the Commodity Exchange Act ("Act") and CFTC Rules 40.2 and 40.6, the Exchange hereby certifies that the attached contract complies with the Act, including regulations under the Act.

Should you have any questions concerning the above, please contact Robert Biolsi at (212) 299-2610 or the undersigned at (312) 648-5422.

Sincerely,

/s/Stephen Szarmack
Regulatory Counsel

Attachments: Contract terms and conditions
Supplemental Market Information

Chapter 120

E-micro Gold Futures

120.01 SCOPE

The provision of these Rules shall apply to all gold bought or sold for future delivery on the Exchange. As used in this Chapter, defined terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in Chapter 7A, Metals Rules for Electronic Warrants.

120.02 CONTRACT UNIT

The contract unit shall be ten (10) Troy Ounces. Each contract shall be valued as the contract unit multiplied by the settlement price of the corresponding contract of the Gold Futures contract.

120.03 GRADE AND QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS

Gold delivered under this contract shall meet all the specifications outlined in Chapter 7A ("Metals Rules for Electronic Warrants") and Chapter 113 ("Gold Futures") as they apply to the Exchange's 100-Troy Ounce Gold Futures contract.

120.04 DELIVERY MONTHS

Trading shall be conducted in contract months as shall be determined by the Exchange.

120.05 TERMINATION OF TRADING

Trading terminates on the third last business day of the contract month.

120.06 PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

Prices for an E-micro Gold Futures contract shall be in multiples of ten cents (\$0.10) per Troy Ounce. Contracts shall not be made on any other price basis. There shall be no maximum price fluctuation.

120.07 DELIVERY AND CONVERSION

Upon delivery of an E-micro Gold Futures contract, the buyer receives/seller delivers an Accumulated Certificate of Exchange ("ACE"), issued by the CME clearing house. An ACE represents a 10% ownership in a 100-Troy Ounce Gold bar held in the form of a COMEX gold warrant.

A Clearing Member may request the issuance of ten (10) ACEs by electronically endorsing to the CME clearing house a COMEX gold warrant representing one (1) 100-Troy Ounce Gold bar.

ACEs may only be redeemed for a COMEX gold warrant upon the accumulation of ten (10) such certificates. Upon presentation and endorsement to the CME clearing house of ten (10) ACEs, the owner will receive one (1) COMEX gold warrant meeting the specifications of the 100-Troy Ounce Gold Futures contract. Tolerance adjustments for ounces received vs. ounces represented by the ACEs will be made through the CME clearing house.

Storage charges are invoiced to the Clearing Member who owns the ACEs.

120.08 EXCHANGE FOR RELATED POSITION

Any exchange for related position (EFRP) transaction shall be governed by the provisions of Exchange Rule 538.

CONTRACT OVERVIEW

The Commodity Exchange (COMEX or Exchange) is self-certifying the listing of the E-micro Gold Futures contract. The contract quantity is ten (10) troy ounces. The contract is physically settled against the COMEX Division Gold Futures contract (100 troy ounces) with final settlement on the third last business day of the delivery month. Delivery is achieved by way of an accumulation of electronic certificates referred to as Accumulated Certificates of Exchange or ACEs. Once ten (10) E-micro ACEs are accrued, they may be converted to one COMEX Gold warrant.

Specifically, upon delivery of an E-micro Gold Futures contract, the buyer receives/seller delivers an ACE, issued by the CME clearing house. An ACE represents a 10% ownership in a 100-troy ounce gold bar held in the form of a COMEX gold warrant.

A Clearing Member may request the issuance of ten (10) ACEs by electronically endorsing to the CME clearing house a COMEX gold warrant representing one (1) 100-troy ounce gold bar.

ACEs may only be redeemed for a COMEX gold warrant upon the accumulation of ten such certificates. Upon presentation and endorsement to the CME clearing house of ten (10) ACEs, the owner will receive one (1) COMEX gold warrant meeting the specifications of the 100-troy ounce Gold Futures contract. Tolerance adjustments for ounces received vs. ounces represented by the ACEs will be made through the CME clearing house.

Storage charges are invoiced to the Clearing Member who owns the ACEs.

CASH MARKET OVERVIEW

Market Overview

Gold is a dense, soft, shiny and malleable pure metal. Gold is a precious metal used for coinage, jewelry and other arts. Gold has provided a basis for monetary policies and has been widely used as a vehicle for monetary exchange throughout the world. Gold has been highly valued in many societies throughout the ages and has been a widely recognized symbol of power, wealth, authority and strength. Gold is regarded as both a commodity as well as an investment asset. Annual demand for gold falls into three main categories: jewelry; industry (including electronics and dentistry); and investment.

Market Demand

In 2009, gold demand declined sharply mainly as a result of economic recession, financial uncertainty, and rising gold prices. According to Table 1 below, jewelry demand, the largest component of fabrication demand, was 49.9 million¹ ounces in 2009, down 11% from the previous year. This decline which has been evident over the past few years can be attributed to higher and more volatile gold prices. More recently, a decline in demand for gold jewelry is the consequence of weak economic conditions that have resulted in a decrease in discretionary spending. It is anticipated that these declines will reverse as economic conditions are expected to improve over the next couple of years. It is projected that, beginning this year, purchases of gold jewelry will, once again, become the trend as not only a luxury purchase, but form of investing in gold. Weak economic conditions were also behind the fall in electronics sales and, subsequently, a decline in the use of gold in this sector. Table 1 below reflects that demand for gold in electronics fell nearly 16% in 2009 compared to 2008². The use of gold in electronics is based on the combination of its electrical conductivity, its ductility and its total freedom from corrosion or tarnishing at either high or low temperatures. The high prices of gold in the early 1980s caused the electronics industry to use gold more selectively as well as to look for alternatives. Most manufacturers found that there were no practical substitutes for the unique properties of gold and, therefore, the use of gold in electronics is relatively safe from replacements. As opposed to jewelry and electronics demand, gold used in the dental and medical industry was only slightly down in 2009 compared to 2008. Gold's

¹ "The CPM Group Gold Yearbook 2010.

² "GFMS Gold Survey 2010".

natural properties of being hypoallergenic, chemically inert, and easily fabricated make it an optimum material to be used in this sector. However, due to continued increases in gold prices, gold has been substituted by palladium, ceramics, and epoxies in dental applications.

Table 1: Annual Gold Use

(in thousands of troy ounces)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Jewelry						(projected)
	United States	4,000	3,000	2,350	1,600	1,648
	Japan	840	1,053	950	775	810
	Europe	10,841	10,404	8,620	6,530	6,756
	Other	52,029	52,566	49,093	40,982	42,315
Electronics						
	United States	750	765	750	640	670
	Japan	3,575	3,900	3,580	2,850	3,125
	Europe	838	843	757	670	703
	Other	2,300	3,400	3,750	3,375	3,600
Dental/Medical						
	United States	755	760	700	630	640
	Japan	691	694	700	670	685
	Europe	592	586	560	535	544
	Other	390	380	380	357	360
Other Industrial						
	United States	320	325	300	270	280
	Japan	675	670	670	600	615
	Europe	491	488	448	406	424
	Other	1,620	3,133	4,000	3,600	3,700
Total		80,707	82,967	77,608	64,491	66,875
Change YoY		-2.9%	2.8%	-6.5%	-16.9%	3.7%

Source: CPM Group

Deliverable Supply

In 2009, gold supply rose to 116.6 million ounces³ (see Tables 2 and 4 below), an increase of 2.5% over 2008. In addition, in 2009, global gold mine production increased 4.6% year-over-year to 76.7 million ounces⁴. Indonesia, China, Russia, Ghana, and Burkina Faso accounted for 79% of the total increase in production⁵. In contrast, the United States and South Africa recorded the largest decreases in mine production in 2009. China has been the largest gold producing nation in the world since 2007 and its production has almost doubled since 2000. Specifically, in 2009, China mined 10.1 million ounces of gold⁶, nearly double the production in 2000. Though showing a decline in 2009, the United States is still the second largest gold mine producing nation. It is anticipated that U.S. production could increase this year due to expansion of the Cortez mine and start up of Coeur d'Alene's Kensington mine. Australia's gold mine production rose to 7.1 million ounces in 2009⁷, representing a 3% increase year over year. This growth was primarily due to increased production at existing mines and operation start-ups at new mines including Newmont's Boddington mine. South Africa, which was once the largest gold producing country in the world, is now the fourth ranked gold producing nation. While its gold production increased slightly in 2009 compared to 2008, South Africa has been fraught with many problems that have existed for several years. These problems include lack of skilled labor, mine safety issues, and rising electricity costs. Existing mines are attempting to make necessary adjustments for these adverse conditions in order to reverse the production decline. In addition, at least three new mines may help to contribute to gold mine production this year.

Table 2 below reflects, in troy ounces, the total world gold mine production, by country, for years 2006 through 2009.

³ "The CPM Group Gold Yearbook 2010".

⁴ "The CPM Group Gold Yearbook 2010".

⁵ "The CPM Group Gold Yearbook 2010".

⁶ "The CPM Group Gold Yearbook 2010".

⁷ "GFMS Gold Survey 2010".

Table 2: Mine Production by Country

(in troy ounces)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
China	7,650,000	8,700,000	9,070,000	10,095,000
United States	7,973,000	7,652,000	7,491,000	7,100,000
Australia	7,950,000	7,930,000	6,900,000	7,075,000
South Africa	8,845,309	8,188,343	7,090,901	6,844,601
Russia	5,270,000	5,230,000	5,900,000	6,600,000
Peru	6,521,260	5,474,000	5,783,000	5,865,000
Indonesia	2,900,000	3,680,000	2,100,000	3,550,000
Canada	3,350,000	3,270,150	3,078,000	3,125,000
Ghana	2,250,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000
Uzbekistan	2,500,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,600,000
Papua New Guinea	1,820,000	1,860,000	1,950,000	1,950,000
Mexico	1,200,000	1,350,000	1,590,000	1,745,000
Brazil	1,325,000	1,475,000	1,550,000	1,650,000
Chile	1,325,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
Mali	1,700,000	1,475,000	1,400,000	1,300,000
Philippines	1,175,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Argentina	1,400,000	1,350,000	1,300,000	1,150,000
Columbia	1,200,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
Tanzania	1,300,000	1,100,000	1,050,000	1,000,000
Other	8,268,350	7,906,350	8,331,350	8,645,350
Total World Production	75,922,919	75,240,843	73,334,251	76,694,951

Source: CPM Group

Table 3 below provides gold mine production data, in troy ounces, by company for the top 30 mining companies for 2008 and the respective companies' production volume for that year as a percentage of total world production. This data is provided by the CPM Group.

Table 3: Gold Mine Production by Company (Top 30)

(in troy ounces)

Company	2008 Production	% of Total World Production
Barrick Gold Corp.	7,657,600	10.4%
Newmont Mining Corp.	6,239,000	8.5%
Anglogold Ashanti Ltd.	4,982,000	6.8%
Gold Fields Ltd.	3,329,000	4.5%
Goldcorp Inc.	2,324,300	3.2%
Navoi Mining	1,869,400	2.5%
Newcrest Mining Ltd.	1,745,000	2.4%
Harmony Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	1,467,700	2.0%
Kinross Gold Corp.	1,838,000	2.5%
Freeport McMoran Copper & Gold Inc.	1,291,000	1.8%
Cia de Minas Buenaventura S A	1,213,000	1.7%
Polyus Gold OJSC	1,222,000	1.7%
Lihir Gold Ltd.	910,600	1.2%
Iamgold Corp.	822,900	1.1%
Yamana Gold Inc.	788,400	1.1%
Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd.	757,300	1.0%
Cameco Corporation	748,900	1.0%
Rio Tinto plc	456,200	0.6%
Xstrata plc	446,600	0.6%
Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd.	431,500	0.6%
Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex	418,000	0.6%
Lingbao Gold Company Ltd.	418,000	0.6%
Severstal OJSC	380,200	0.5%
Randgold Resources Ltd.	376,800	0.5%
Petropavlovsk PLC	368,400	0.5%
Northgate Minerals Corp.	354,800	0.5%
Eldorado Gold Corp.	308,800	0.4%
Resolute Mining Ltd.	306,600	0.4%
Golden Star Resources Ltd.	295,900	0.4%
Polymetal MNPO	285,400	0.4%

Source: CPM Group

Table 4 below provides scrap recovery of gold, in thousand troy ounces, for years 2006 through 2009 and projected scrap recovery of gold volume for 2010.

In addition to mine production, supply is augmented by recycling of gold from scrap. For example, scrap gold from old gold coins, jewelry, and industrial and health care products can be converted into bullion for delivery. Scrap recovery of gold was at above average levels in 2009 primarily due to higher gold prices coupled with weak economic conditions resulting in increasing sales of old jewelry. India, the Far East (excluding Japan), and the Middle East accounted for nearly 75% of all scrap recovered last year⁸. It is expected that the scrap supply of gold will remain near the same level in 2010 as was evident in 2009 as the same economic conditions and robust gold prices seem to prevail.

Table 4: Scrap Recovery of Gold

(in thousand troy ounces)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (projected)
United States	725	690	1,100	1,335	1,400
Japan	740	775	1,000	1,125	1,200
Europe	2,800	2,815	3,600	4,000	4,200
Indian Subcontinent	7,000	12,860	15,500	12,860	12,057
Far East (excluding Japan)	8,600	8,750	9,850	12,000	11,900
Middle East	4,300	4,350	4,700	5,500	5,450
Africa	200	205	250	300	320
Latin America	1,800	1,835	2,350	2,600	2,725
Canada	110	112	160	200	210
Other	20	23	35	40	42
Total	26,295	32,415	38,545	39,960	39,504

Source: CPM Group; GFMS

Source: CPM Group

Annual gold use, gold mine production and gold scrap recovery data is provided by the CPM Group, a precious metals and commodities research and consulting company (www.cpmgroup.com).

CPM Group is a member of the National Futures Association and a registered CTA/CPO under the guidelines of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission. CPM Group is independent of all miners, fabricators, bullion banks, and other companies that have commercial positions.

Futures Market Activity

Trading in gold futures was first established in the United States on December 31, 1974, to coincide with the lifting of the ban on private ownership of gold by U.S. citizens. Since its inception, the

⁸ "The CPM Group Gold Yearbook 2010".

gold futures contract has been viewed highly as a safe haven asset against inflation because it is inversely correlated to the U.S. dollar. Many new gold contracts have emerged over the years both physical and financial, in different trading units, and on a variety of platforms. The COMEX Gold Futures contract has grown to be the most liquid and visible gold futures contract traded on any futures exchange in the world. Table 5 and Figure 1 below show the comparative volume from 2008 through the second quarter of 2010 for the gold futures contracts listed on the top five exchanges. COMEX Gold volume through mid 2010 represents 67% of the total volume reported for the contract during 2008. COMEX Gold Futures volume through mid 2010 is the largest of the five exchanges⁹.

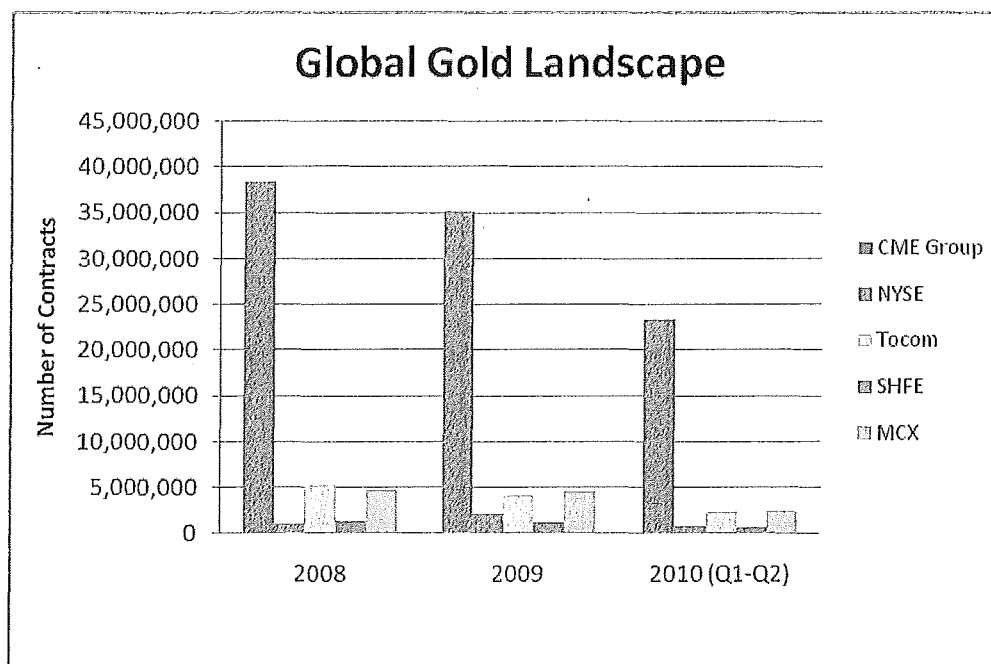
Table 5: Gold Volume of Top Five Exchanges

(includes full size and mini contracts in COMEX Gold Futures contract equivalents)

	CME Group (COMEX)	NYSE	TOCOM	SHFE	MCX
2008	38,397,401	1,072,826	5,239,124	1,296,822	4,674,739
2009	35,173,938	2,158,645	4,132,276	1,135,411	4,504,231
2010 (Q1-Q2)	23,386,916	770,427	2,248,307	626,908	2,365,959

Source: CME Group; Futures Industry Association

Figure 1



Source: CME Group; Futures Industry Association

⁹ Futures Industry Association – www.futuresindustry.org

Though decreases in gold volume were reported last year across the major exchanges, the lower volume levels were still regarded as high compared to historical volumes. The COMEX Gold contract remains the largest gold contract listed on any exchange. In 2009, COMEX Gold futures volume represented nearly 75% of the total gold futures volume traded on all exchanges¹⁰.

Table 6, below, provides COMEX Gold Futures monthly volume, in contract units, for years 2000 through August 2010. According to Table 6 below, in 2009, COMEX Gold volume reached 35,139,541 contracts, the second highest annual volume in Exchange history. New daily and monthly gold futures volume records were set in 2010 on COMEX as 424,316 contracts traded on July 28, 2010 and 4,824,146 contracts were reported for May 2010¹¹.

Table 7, below, provides COMEX Gold Futures month-end open interest, in contract units, for years 2000 through August 2010. In 2010, open interest in COMEX Gold Futures saw record levels peaking at 605,792 contracts on June 30, 2010¹². COMEX Gold Futures open interest has risen consistently since mid-2008 and still remains at the highest level of the five major gold exchanges.

Table 6: COMEX Gold Futures Monthly Volume

(in contracts)

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
JAN	616,385	755,236	733,566	1,260,288	1,581,320	1,502,343	2,018,847	1,929,804	4,041,691	3,073,038	4,574,293
FEB	833,457	483,333	613,173	1,007,465	962,596	944,401	1,162,729	1,455,851	2,617,556	2,444,214	3,616,087
MAR	767,706	766,569	717,692	987,623	1,649,521	1,599,035	2,052,651	2,195,895	3,901,752	3,384,964	4,385,554
APR	362,238	438,066	559,779	667,811	1,202,877	858,080	1,302,905	1,405,172	2,765,541	1,808,437	2,932,328
MAY	701,522	971,597	1,089,632	1,160,301	1,344,785	1,451,674	2,070,973	2,336,648	3,327,980	2,766,651	4,824,146
JUN	625,462	481,435	775,539	824,258	930,587	1,239,953	1,148,555	1,610,786	2,624,030	2,304,989	3,024,665
JUL	532,476	578,254	998,917	1,191,666	1,405,007	1,432,412	1,487,229	2,292,244	4,269,952	2,846,157	4,097,319
AUG	374,426	547,420	585,793	837,462	952,957	1,234,376	804,486	1,710,685	3,066,120	1,815,640	2,184,922
SEP	430,164	341,034	621,826	1,033,978	944,858	1,380,210	884,654	2,024,618	4,109,367	2,831,391	
OCT	424,880	481,446	669,021	1,091,263	1,067,191	1,173,963	857,149	2,584,422	3,045,144	3,216,656	
NOV	625,737	573,570	844,779	1,397,296	1,864,653	1,852,650	1,284,660	3,837,099	2,687,115	4,564,303	
DEC	<u>349,011</u>	<u>367,380</u>	<u>808,466</u>	<u>776,278</u>	<u>1,053,245</u>	<u>1,221,520</u>	<u>842,746</u>	<u>1,677,216</u>	<u>1,921,129</u>	<u>4,083,101</u>	
TOTAL	6,643,464	6,785,340	9,018,183	12,235,689	14,959,597	15,890,617	15,917,584	25,060,440	38,377,377	35,139,541	29,961,602

Source: CME Group

¹⁰ Futures Industry Association – www.futuresindustry.org

¹¹ CME Group

¹² CME Group

Table 7: COMEX Gold Futures Month-End Open Interest

(in contracts)

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
JAN	134,990	141,693	118,386	234,148	252,540	253,610	339,645	351,381	498,384	342,626	478,471
FEB	166,509	135,093	141,740	190,827	234,325	287,801	339,859	417,316	493,265	369,553	467,387
MAR	157,604	118,108	146,980	171,267	302,040	272,813	349,951	341,951	405,841	368,618	471,055
APR	164,980	110,412	180,829	174,528	245,872	302,614	355,700	393,709	431,914	329,066	545,340
MAY	155,192	109,858	185,538	200,570	234,576	255,995	292,481	364,922	408,860	388,632	547,525
JUN	148,567	119,672	171,163	184,171	224,251	312,922	292,295	377,361	428,557	379,199	605,792
JUL	111,074	100,943	143,725	219,032	215,664	245,540	302,406	351,185	430,332	377,992	521,667
AUG	124,067	123,502	149,247	269,114	269,575	287,346	310,762	326,255	384,999	382,383	577,352
SEP	124,044	136,063	180,507	277,922	290,336	365,357	326,828	436,927	336,598	454,710	
OCT	137,818	119,411	150,019	267,519	323,654	343,341	323,481	522,284	305,451	481,965	
NOV	115,940	107,032	163,695	277,197	345,646	342,510	349,490	482,278	271,683	526,335	
DEC	111,307	114,963	206,914	279,381	318,735	323,247	344,915	541,854	306,651	489,779	

Source: CME Group

Prices

Table 8, below, provides COMEX Gold Futures month-end spot settlement price, in U.S. dollars and cents, for years 2000 through August 2010. At the beginning of 2009, the COMEX Gold Futures price was just under \$880 per troy ounce and, with the exception of a few dips, continued to rise well into the \$900 level for most of the first three quarters of the year¹³. The rise in gold prices was supported by investors continuing to move to the safe haven asset as volatile currency markets and weak equity markets prevailed. This increase peaked first on September 11, 2009 as the spot COMEX Gold price reached a record settlement of \$1,004.90 and ended 2009 with a new record of \$1,217.40 on December 3¹⁴. The COMEX Gold price average for 2009 was \$974.15, an 11.9% increase over the 2008 average price. In 2010, gold prices continued to soar to new record levels standing currently at \$1,257.20 set on June 18, 2010¹⁵.

¹³ CME Group¹⁴ CME Group¹⁵ CME Group

Table 8: COMEX Gold Futures Month-End Spot Settlement Price

(in U.S. dollars and cents)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
JAN	283.20	265.60	282.10	368.30	402.20	421.80	570.80	652.00	922.70	927.30	1083.00
FEB	292.40	266.80	296.70	350.20	396.40	436.50	561.60	669.40	972.10	941.50	1118.30
MAR	278.40	257.90	302.60	335.90	427.30	428.70	581.80	663.00	916.20	922.60	1113.30
APR	273.10	264.00	308.90	339.10	387.00	435.00	651.80	680.50	862.80	890.70	1180.10
MAY	271.70	265.30	326.50	364.50	394.00	416.30	642.50	661.00	887.30	978.90	1212.20
JUN	290.10	270.60	313.50	346.00	392.60	435.90	613.50	648.10	926.20	927.10	1245.50
JUL	276.80	266.20	303.20	354.00	391.00	429.90	634.20	666.90	913.90	953.70	1181.70
AUG	278.30	274.40	312.40	375.70	410.40	433.80	625.90	673.00	829.30	951.70	1248.30
SEP	273.60	292.40	323.90	385.40	418.70	469.00	598.60	742.80	874.20	1008.00	
OCT	264.90	279.50	318.00	384.50	428.50	465.10	604.10	792.00	716.80	1039.70	
NOV	270.10	273.90	316.80	396.80	451.30	494.60	646.90	782.20	816.20	1181.10	
DEC	272.00	278.70	347.60	415.70	437.50	517.10	635.20	834.90	883.60	1095.20	

Source: CME Group

COMEX Depository Stocks

Table 9, below, provides COMEX Gold Futures month-end depository stocks, in troy ounces, for years 2000 through August 2010. Depository stock levels for the COMEX Gold Futures have been rising since late 2002 and have reported a record of 11,178,614 troy ounces on July 27, 2010¹⁶.

Table 9: COMEX Gold Futures Month-End Depository Stocks

(in troy ounces)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
JAN	1,392,880	1,775,330	1,186,650	2,143,402	3,312,643	5,981,430	7,320,888	7,459,165	7,555,811	8,556,795	9,909,864
FEB	1,373,896	1,653,741	1,285,701	2,262,385	3,476,860	5,913,886	7,518,869	7,487,176	7,371,272	8,635,863	9,972,017
MAR	1,968,092	1,302,372	1,322,330	2,383,037	3,677,056	5,960,675	7,575,794	7,577,548	7,623,121	8,883,031	10,021,863
APR	1,966,667	858,307	1,372,327	2,360,628	4,142,007	6,156,654	7,696,595	7,603,394	7,760,410	8,489,767	10,184,333
MAY	1,900,606	864,157	1,768,971	2,474,925	4,391,854	6,034,482	7,795,998	7,633,132	7,591,038	8,318,172	10,736,862
JUN	1,890,140	891,283	1,852,689	2,637,062	4,399,634	5,750,961	8,031,193	7,276,068	7,611,590	8,731,701	10,923,987
JUL	2,012,584	901,094	1,837,812	2,741,550	4,657,036	5,713,839	8,087,081	7,130,515	8,431,533	9,140,646	11,055,777
AUG	1,961,148	793,647	1,826,944	2,729,633	4,880,054	6,008,486	7,980,830	7,086,254	8,618,176	9,171,364	10,816,904
SEP	1,918,080	824,288	1,892,447	2,823,599	5,122,424	6,737,148	7,889,420	7,101,021	8,591,416	9,297,628	
OCT	1,865,481	1,164,567	1,997,074	2,912,109	4,334,687	6,351,463	7,565,823	7,353,643	8,560,830	9,421,246	
NOV	1,863,611	1,425,738	2,046,479	3,060,381	5,374,274	6,614,292	7,492,011	7,383,375	8,516,845	9,609,388	
DEC	1,701,224	1,220,253	2,053,751	3,122,237	5,795,566	6,657,742	7,533,807	7,375,310	8,534,872	9,821,438	

Source: CME Group

¹⁶ CME Group

Market Participants

The market participation in the gold market is diverse and is comprised of banks, traders, merchants and mining companies and refiners, including the following:

Banks	Traders/Merchants	Mining Companies/Refiners
Citibank	Mitsui	Barrick
Credit Suisse	Mitsubishi	Newmont
UBS	Sumitomo	Anglo
Goldman Sachs	Glencore	Johnson Matthey
Morgan Stanley	MTB	Metalor
JP Morgan	Amark	Kinross
RBC	Kitco	Goldcorp
CIBC	Tanaka	Rio Tinto
TDB		BHP Billiton
ScotiaCapital		Coeur D'Alene
HSBC		Hecla
Standard Bank		Freeport McMoran
Deutsche Bank		Heraeus
Bank of America		

ANALYSIS OF DELIVERABLE SUPPLY

In its analysis of deliverable supply, the Exchange focused on gold supply data provided by the CPM Group. Tables 2 and 4 above illustrate that gold supply during 2009 was approximately 116.6 million ounces, or approximately 9.7 million ounces per month. This is equivalent to 97,000 COMEX Gold Futures contract units (contract size: 100 Troy Ounces) or 970,000 COMEX E-micro Gold Futures contract units (contract size: 10 Troy Ounces). Therefore, 25% of the monthly deliverable supply would be approximately 242,500 COMEX E-micro Gold Futures contract units.

The Exchange has determined to set the spot month position limits for the E-micro Gold Futures contract at 3,000 COMEX Gold Futures contract equivalents or 30,000 E-micro Gold Futures contract units. Furthermore, the E-micro Gold Futures contract will aggregate into the COMEX Gold Futures contract such that the spot month position limit for both contracts does not exceed the overall position size of 3,000 COMEX Gold Futures (100 Troy Ounces) contracts.

The proposed spot month position limits for the E-micro Gold Futures contract represents approximately 3% of the monthly deliverable supply for gold.