

ISHARES COMEX GOLD TRUST

Form 10-K

February 27, 2009

[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

.. Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 001-32418

iShares[®] COMEX[®] Gold Trust

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Edgar Filing: ISHARES COMEX GOLD TRUST - Form 10-K

New York
(State or other jurisdiction of

81-6124036
(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

c/o Barclays Global Investors International, Inc.

400 Howard Street

San Francisco, California 94105

Attn: BGI's Product Management Team

Intermediary Investor and Exchange-Traded Products Department

(Address of principal executive offices)

(415) 597-2000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

iShares
(Title of class)

NYSE Arca
(Name of exchange on which registered)

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer or smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Edgar Filing: ISHARES COMEX GOLD TRUST - Form 10-K

Non-accelerated filer ☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☐

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

As of June 30, 2008, the registrant had 19,950,000 shares outstanding. The aggregate market value of the shares held by non-affiliates was approximately \$1,820,038,500.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

None.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
Item 1. <u>Business</u>	1
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	10
Item 1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	14
Item 2. <u>Properties</u>	14
Item 3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	14
Item 4. <u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	14
<u>PART II</u>	
Item 5. <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	15
Item 6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	15
Item 7. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition And Results of Operations</u>	16
Item 7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	19
Item 8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	20
Item 9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	21
Item 9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	21
Item 9B. <u>Other Information</u>	22
<u>PART III</u>	
Item 10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	23
Item 11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	23
Item 12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	23
Item 13. <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	23
Item 14. <u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	23
<u>PART IV</u>	
Item 15. <u>Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	24

Table of Contents

Part I

Item 1. Business.

The purpose of the iShares COMEX Gold Trust (the "Trust") is to own gold transferred to the Trust in exchange for shares issued by the Trust ("iShares"). Each iShare represents a fractional undivided beneficial interest in the net assets of the Trust. The assets of the Trust consist primarily of gold held by the custodian on behalf of the Trust. However, there may be situations where the Trust will unexpectedly hold cash. For example, a claim may arise against a third party, which is settled in cash. In situations where the Trust unexpectedly receives cash or other assets, no new iShares will be issued until after the record date for the distribution of such cash or other property has passed.

The Trust was formed on January 21, 2005 when an initial deposit of gold was made in exchange for the issuance of three Baskets (a "Basket" consists of 50,000 iShares).

The sponsor of the Trust is Barclays Global Investors International, Inc. (the "Sponsor"). The trustee of the Trust is The Bank of New York (the "Trustee") and the custodian is The Bank of Nova Scotia (the "Custodian").

The Trust's net assets grew from \$1,481,289,446 at December 31, 2007 to \$1,896,304,989 by December 31, 2008, the Trust's fiscal year end. Outstanding shares in the Trust grew from 17,950,000 shares at December 31, 2007 to 21,800,000 shares outstanding at December 31, 2008.

The activities of the Trust are limited to (1) issuing Baskets of iShares in exchange for the gold deposited with the Custodian as consideration, (2) selling gold as necessary to cover the Sponsor's fee, Trust expenses not assumed by the Sponsor and other liabilities and (3) delivering gold in exchange for Baskets of iShares surrendered for redemption. The Trust is not actively managed. It does not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or to ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the price of gold.

The Sponsor of the registrant maintains an Internet website at www.ishares.com, through which the registrant's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are made available free of charge after they have been filed or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Additional information regarding the Trust may also be found on the SEC's EDGAR database at www.SEC.gov.

Trust Objective

The objective of the Trust is for the value of the iShares to reflect, at any given time, the price of gold owned by the Trust at that time less the Trust's expenses and liabilities. The iShares are intended to constitute a simple and cost-effective means of making an investment similar to an investment in gold. An investment in physical gold requires expensive and sometimes complicated arrangements in connection with the assay, transportation, warehousing and insurance of the metal. Traditionally, such expense and complications have resulted in investments in physical gold being efficient only in amounts beyond the reach of many investors. The iShares have been designed to remove the obstacles represented by the expense and complications involved in an investment in physical gold, while at the same time having an intrinsic value that reflects, at any given time, the price of the gold owned by the Trust at such time less the Trust expenses and liabilities. Although the iShares are not the exact equivalent of an investment in gold, they provide investors with an alternative that allows a level of participation in the gold market through the securities market.

An investment in iShares is:

Backed by gold held by the Custodian on behalf of the Trust.

The iShares are backed by the assets of the Trust. The Trustee's arrangements with the Custodian contemplate that at the end of each business day there can be in the Trust account no more than 430 ounces of gold in an unallocated form. Accordingly, the bulk of the Trust's gold holdings is represented by physical gold, identified on the Custodian's books as the property of the Trust and held by the Custodian in the vicinity of New York, Toronto, Montreal, London and other locations that may be authorized in the future.

Table of Contents

As accessible and easy to handle as any other investment in shares.

Retail investors may purchase and sell iShares through traditional brokerage accounts. Because the intrinsic value of each iShare is a function of the price of only a fraction of an ounce of gold held by the Trust, the cash outlay necessary for an investment in iShares should be less than the amount required for currently existing means of investing in physical gold. iShares are eligible for margin accounts.

Listed.

The iShares are listed and trade on NYSE Arca under the symbol IAU.

Relatively cost efficient.

Because the expenses involved in an investment in physical gold are dispersed among all holders of iShares, an investment in iShares may represent a cost-efficient alternative to investments in gold for investors not otherwise in a position to participate directly in the market for physical gold.

Secondary Market Trading

While the objective of the Trust is for the value of the iShares to reflect, at any given time, the price of gold owned by the Trust at that time less the Trust's expenses and liabilities, iShares may trade at, above or below their net asset value per iShare, or NAV. The NAV of iShares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Trust's assets. The trading prices of iShares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAV as well as market supply and demand. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the NAV may be influenced by non-concurrent trading hours between the major gold markets and NYSE Arca. While the iShares trade on NYSE Arca until 4:00 p.m. New York time, liquidity in the market for gold may be reduced after the close of the major world gold markets, including London, Zurich and the Commodity Exchange, Inc. (COMEX) (which usually closes from 1:30 p.m. until 2:00 p.m. New York time). As a result, during this time, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount, on iShares may widen. However, given that Baskets of iShares can be created and redeemed in exchange for the underlying amount of gold, the Sponsor believes that the arbitrage opportunities may provide a mechanism to mitigate the effect of such premium or discount.

Valuation of Gold; Computation of Net Asset Value

On each business day, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time), the Trustee evaluates the gold held by the Trust and determines the net asset value of the Trust. For purposes of making these calculations, a business day means any day other than a day when NYSE Arca is closed for regular trading.

The Trustee values the Trust's gold on the basis of that day's announced COMEX settlement price for the spot month gold futures contract. At any point in time, the spot month contract is the futures contract then closest to maturity. If there is no announced COMEX settlement price for spot month gold futures on a business day, the Trustee is authorized to use the most recently announced COMEX settlement price for spot month gold futures contracts unless the Trustee, in consultation with the Sponsor, determines that such price is inappropriate as a basis for evaluation.

The COMEX daily settlement price for each gold futures contract is established by a subcommittee of COMEX members shortly after the close of trading in New York. The daily settlement price for each contract (delivery month) is derived from the daily settlement price for the most active futures contract month, which is not necessarily the spot month. That settlement price for the most active futures contract month is the average, rounded off to the nearest multiple of ten cents, of the highest and lowest price of the trades for that contract month reported during the last one minute of trading prior to the close of the market.

Table of Contents

For all other gold futures contract months, which may include the spot month, the settlement prices are determined by COMEX based upon the differentials reflected in spread trades between adjacent months, such differentials being directly or indirectly related to the most active month. These differentials are determined by the average of the highest and lowest spread trades (trades based upon the differential between the price for two contract months) reported during the last fifteen minutes of trading prior to the close of the market. In the case that there were no such spread trades, the average of the bids and offers for spread transactions during that last fifteen-minute period are used. In the case that there were no such bids and offers during that time, the contracts are settled at prices consistent with the differentials for other contract months that were settled by the first or second method. If the third method is used, the subcommittee of the COMEX members establishing those settlement prices provides a record of the differentials from other contract months which formed the basis for those settlements.

If the COMEX establishes, with the approval of, or after regulatory notification to, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), rules for regularly determining a gold price that is different from that described above, the Trustee, in consultation with the Sponsor, may decide to evaluate the gold held by the Trust using such other COMEX gold price, and the new price will become effective 60 days after notice of the Trustee's decision is sent to the holders of iShares.

Once the value of the gold has been determined, the Trustee subtracts all accrued fees (other than the fees to be computed by reference to the value of the Trust or its assets), expenses and other liabilities of the Trust from the total value of the gold and all other assets of the Trust. The resulting figure is the adjusted net asset value of the Trust, which is used to compute all fees (including the Trustee's and the Sponsor's fees) which are calculated from the value of the Trust's assets.

To determine the net asset value of the Trust, the Trustee subtracts from the adjusted net asset value of the Trust the amount of accrued fees computed from the value of the Trust's assets. The Trustee also determines the NAV by dividing the net asset value of the Trust by the number of the iShares outstanding at the time the computation is made.

Trust Expenses

The Trust's only ordinary recurring expense is expected to be the Sponsor's fee. In exchange for the Sponsor's fee the Sponsor has agreed to assume the following administrative and marketing expenses incurred by the Trust: the Trustee's fee, the Custodian's fee, NYSE Arca listing fees, SEC registration fees, printing and mailing costs, audit fees and expenses and up to \$100,000 per annum in legal fees and expenses.

The Sponsor's fee is accrued daily at an annualized rate equal to 0.40% of the adjusted net asset value of the Trust and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee, at the direction of the Sponsor, and, in the absence of such direction, in its discretion, sells gold in such quantity and at such times as is necessary to permit payment of the Sponsor's fee and of Trust expenses or liabilities not assumed by the Sponsor. The Trustee is authorized to sell gold at such times and in the smallest amounts required to permit such payments as they become due, it being the intention to avoid or minimize the Trust's holdings of assets other than gold. Accordingly, the amount of gold sold may vary from time to time depending on the level of the Trust's expenses and the market price of gold. The Custodian has agreed to purchase from the Trust, at the request of the Trustee, gold needed to cover trust expenses at a price equal to the price used by the trustee to determine the value of the gold held by the Trust on the date of the sale.

The Sponsor was paid \$6,964,547 for acting as the Sponsor during the year ended December 31, 2008.

Deposit of Gold; Issuance of Baskets of iShares

The Trust creates and redeems iShares on a continuous basis but only in Baskets of 50,000 iShares. Only registered broker-dealers who have entered into written agreements with the Sponsor and the Trustee (each, an Authorized Participant) can deposit gold and receive Baskets of iShares in exchange. Upon the deposit of the corresponding amount of gold with the Custodian, and the payment of the Trustee's applicable fee and of any expenses, taxes or charges (such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees), the Trustee delivers the appropriate number of Baskets to the DTC account of the depositing Authorized Participant. The Sponsor and the

Table of Contents

Trustee maintain a current list of Authorized Participants. Gold deposited with the Custodian must either (a) meet the requirements to be delivered in settlement of a COMEX gold futures contract pursuant to rules adopted by COMEX, or (b) meet the London Good Delivery Standards of the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

Before making a deposit, the Authorized Participant must deliver to the Trustee a written purchase order indicating the number of Baskets it intends to acquire and the location or locations where it expects to make the corresponding deposit of gold with the Custodian. The date the Trustee receives that order determines the amount of gold the Authorized Participant needs to deposit (such amount, the Basket Gold Amount). However, orders received by the Trustee after 4:00 p.m. (New York time) on a business day are treated as received on the next following business day. Gold can be delivered to the Custodian in the vicinity of New York, Toronto, Canada, Montreal, Canada, London, England, or at other locations that may be authorized in the future.

The Basket Gold Amount necessary for the creation of a Basket changes from day to day. The initial Basket Gold Amount (in effect at the time of the creation of the Trust) was 5,000 fine ounces of gold. On each day that NYSE Arca is open for regular trading, the Trustee adjusts the quantity of gold constituting the Basket Gold Amount as appropriate to reflect sales of gold, any loss of gold that may occur, and accrued expenses. The computation is made by the Trustee as promptly as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time). See Valuation of Gold; Computation of Net Asset Value for a description of how the COMEX determines settlement prices, including the settlement price for the spot month gold futures contract and how the Trustee determines the NAV. The Trustee determines the Basket Gold Amount for a given business day by multiplying the NAV by the number of iShares in each Basket (50,000) and dividing the resulting product by that day's COMEX settlement price for the spot month gold futures contract. Fractions of a fine ounce of gold smaller than 0.001 fine ounce are disregarded for purposes of the computation of the Basket Gold Amount. The Basket Gold Amount so determined is communicated by the Sponsor to the market via its website for the iShares. NYSE Arca also publishes the Basket Gold Amount determined by the Trustee as indicated above.

Because the Sponsor has assumed what are expected to be most of the Trust's expenses, and the Sponsor's fee accrues daily at the same rate (*i.e.*, $\frac{1}{365}$ th of the net asset value of the Trust multiplied by 0.40%), in the absence of any extraordinary expenses or liabilities the amount of gold by which the Basket Gold Amount decreases each day is predictable. The Sponsor makes available on each business day, through the same website used to disseminate the actual Basket Gold Amount determined by the Trustee as indicated above, an indicative Basket Gold Amount for the next business day. Authorized Participants may use that indicative Basket Gold Amount as guidance regarding the amount of gold that they may expect to have to deposit with the Custodian in respect of purchase orders placed by them on such next business day and accepted by the Trustee. The agreement entered with each Authorized Participant provides, however, that once a purchase order has been accepted by the Trustee, the Authorized Participant will be required to deposit with the Custodian the Basket Gold Amount determined by the Trustee on the effective date of the purchase order.

No iShares are issued unless and until the Custodian has informed the Trustee that it has allocated to the Trust's account (except that any amounts of less than 430 ounces may be held in the Trust account on an unallocated basis) the corresponding amount of gold. In accordance with the procedures that the Custodian has agreed to follow in connection with the creation of iShares, gold received by the Custodian no later than 11:30 a.m. (local time at the place of delivery) is required to be allocated to the Trust's account no later than 9:00 a.m. (New York time) on

(a) the same day, if it is delivered to the Custodian's account at The Bank of England;

(b) the second business day thereafter, if it does not exceed:

(i) 500,000 fine ounces, in the case of gold that, prior to the transaction, was already in the possession of the Custodian (*e.g.* if the Custodian held it for the account of the Authorized Participant party to the transaction), or

(ii) 50,000 fine ounces, in the case of gold which, prior to the transaction, was not in the possession of the Custodian (*i.e.*, gold that is first delivered in physical form to the Custodian in connection with the transaction); or

Table of Contents

(c) the fourth business day thereafter, in the case of more than 50,000 fine ounces but less than 100,000 fine ounces of gold that, prior to the transaction, was not in the possession of the Custodian.

In all other cases, the Custodian's obligation is to allocate gold to the Trust's account as soon as practicable after its receipt at the Custodian's facilities.

Redemption of Baskets of iShares; Withdrawal of Gold

Authorized Participants, acting on authority of the registered holder of iShares, may surrender Baskets of iShares in exchange for the corresponding Basket Gold Amount announced by the Trustee. Upon the surrender of such iShares and the payment of the Trustee's applicable fee and of any expenses, taxes or charges (such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees), the Trustee will deliver to the order of the redeeming Authorized Participant the amount of gold corresponding to the redeemed Baskets. iShares can only be surrendered for redemption in Baskets of 50,000 iShares each.

Before surrendering Baskets of iShares for redemption, an Authorized Participant must deliver to the Trustee a written request indicating the number of Baskets it intends to redeem and the location where it would like to take delivery of the gold represented by such Baskets. The date the Trustee receives that order determines the Basket Gold Amount to be received in exchange. However, orders received by the Trustee after 4:00 p.m. (New York time) on a business day are treated as received on the next following business day.

The Custodian may make the gold available for collection at its office or at the office of a sub-custodian if the gold is being held by a sub-custodian. Gold is delivered at the locations designated by the Trustee, in consultation with the Custodian. Redeeming Authorized Participants are entitled to express a preference as to where they would like to have gold delivered, but have no right to receive delivery at a specified location.

Unless otherwise agreed to by the Custodian, gold is delivered to the redeeming Authorized Participants in the form of physical bars only (except that any amount of less than 430 ounces may be transferred to an unallocated account of or as ordered by, the redeeming Authorized Participant).

Redemptions may be suspended only (i) during any period in which regular trading on NYSE Arca or the COMEX is suspended or restricted or one or both exchanges are closed (other than scheduled holiday or weekend closings), or (ii) during an emergency as a result of which delivery, disposal or evaluation of gold is not reasonably practicable.

Fees and Expenses of the Trustee

Each deposit of gold for the creation of Baskets of iShares and each surrender of Baskets of iShares for the purpose of withdrawing Trust property (including if the Trust Agreement terminates) must be accompanied by a payment to the Trustee of a fee of \$2,000.

The Trustee will be entitled to reimburse itself from the assets of the Trust for all expenses and disbursements incurred by it for extraordinary services it may provide to the Trust or in connection with any discretionary action the Trustee may take to protect the Trust or the interests of the holders.

Trust Expenses and Gold Sales

In addition to the fee payable to the Sponsor, the following expenses are paid out of the assets of the Trust:

any expenses or liabilities of the Trust that are not assumed by the Sponsor;

any taxes and other governmental charges that may fall on the Trust or its property;

Table of Contents

expenses and costs of any action taken by the Trustee or the Sponsor to protect the Trust and the rights and interests of holders of iShares; and

any indemnification of the Sponsor as described below.

The Trustee sells the Trust's gold from time to time as necessary to permit payment of the fees and expenses that the Trust is required to pay. See Trust Expenses.

The Trustee is not responsible for any depreciation or loss incurred by reason of sales of gold made in compliance with the Trust Agreement.

Payment of Taxes

The Trustee may deduct the amount of any taxes owed from any distributions it makes. It may also sell Trust assets, by public or private sale, to pay any taxes owed. Registered holders of iShares will remain liable if the proceeds of the sale are not enough to pay the taxes.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion of the material United States federal income tax consequences that generally will apply to the purchase, ownership and disposition of iShares by a U.S. Shareholder (as defined below), and certain United States federal income consequences that may apply to an investment in iShares by a Non-U.S. Shareholder (as defined below), is based on the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder and judicial and administrative interpretations of the Code, all as in effect on the date of this report and all of which are subject to change either prospectively or retroactively. The tax treatment of Shareholders may vary depending upon their own particular circumstances. Certain Shareholders (including banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, broker-dealers, traders, persons holding iShares as a position in a hedging, straddle, conversion, or constructive sale transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, persons whose functional currency is not the United States dollar, or other investors with special circumstances) may be subject to special rules not discussed below. In addition, the following discussion applies only to investors who will hold iShares as capital assets within the meaning of section 1221 of the Code. Moreover, the discussion below does not address the effect of any state, local or foreign tax law on an owner of iShares. Purchasers of iShares are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to all federal, state, local and foreign tax law considerations potentially applicable to their investment in iShares.

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. Shareholder is a Shareholder that is:

An individual who is treated as a citizen or resident of the United States for United States federal income tax purposes;

A corporation or partnership (or entity treated as a corporation or partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, including the District of Columbia;

An estate, the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or

A trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or a trust that has made a valid election under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a domestic trust.

A Shareholder that is not a U.S. Shareholder as defined above is considered a Non-U.S. Shareholder for purposes of this discussion.

Table of Contents

Taxation of the Trust

The Sponsor and the Trustee will treat the Trust as a grantor trust for United States federal income tax purposes. In the opinion of tax counsel to the Trust, although not free from doubt due to the lack of directly governing authority, the Trust will be classified as a grantor trust for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Trust itself will not be subject to United States federal income tax. Instead, the Trust's income and expenses will flow through to the Shareholders, and the Trustee will report the Trust's income, gains, losses and deductions to the IRS on that basis. The opinion of tax counsel to the Trust represents only its best legal judgment and is not binding on the IRS or any court. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with the conclusions of counsel's opinion and it is possible that the IRS or another tax authority could assert a position contrary to one or all of those conclusions and that a court could sustain that contrary position. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee will request a ruling from the IRS with respect to the classification of the Trust for United States federal income tax purposes. If the IRS were to assert successfully that the Trust is not classified as a grantor trust, the Trust would be classified as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, which may affect timing and other tax consequences to the Shareholders.

The following discussion assumes that the Trust will be classified as a grantor trust for United States federal income tax purposes.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

Shareholders will be treated, for United States federal income tax purposes, as if they directly owned a pro rata share of the underlying assets held in the Trust. Shareholders also will be treated as if they directly received their respective pro rata shares of the Trust's income, if any, and as if they directly incurred their respective pro rata shares of the Trust's expenses. In the case of a Shareholder that purchases iShares for cash, its initial tax basis in its pro rata share of the assets held in the Trust at the time it acquires its iShares will be equal to its cost of acquiring the iShares. In the case of a Shareholder that acquires its iShares as part of a creation of a Basket, the delivery of gold to the Trust in exchange for the underlying gold represented by the iShares will not be a taxable event to the Shareholder, and the Shareholder's tax basis and holding period for the Shareholder's pro rata share of the gold held in the Trust will be the same as its tax basis and holding period for the gold delivered in exchange therefor. For purposes of this discussion, and unless stated otherwise, it is assumed that all of a Shareholder's iShares are acquired on the same date and at the same price per iShare. Shareholders that hold multiple lots of iShares, or that are contemplating acquiring multiple lots of iShares, should consult their own tax advisers as to the determination of the tax basis and holding period for the underlying gold related to such iShares.

When the Trust sells gold, for example to pay expenses, a Shareholder will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (a) the Shareholder's pro rata share of the amount realized by the Trust upon the sale and (b) the Shareholder's tax basis for its pro rata share of the gold that was sold. A Shareholder's tax basis for its share of any gold sold by the Trust generally will be determined by multiplying the Shareholder's total basis for its share of all of the gold held in the Trust immediately prior to the sale, by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount of gold sold, and the denominator of which is the total amount of the gold held in the Trust immediately prior to the sale. After any such sale, a Shareholder's tax basis for its pro rata share of the gold remaining in the Trust will be equal to its tax basis for its share of the total amount of the gold held in the Trust immediately prior to the sale, less the portion of such basis allocable to its share of the gold that was sold. The delivery to the Trust of gold in specified denominations (*e.g.*, COMEX gold in denominations of 100 ounces) and the subsequent delivery by the Trust of gold in different denominations (*e.g.*, LBMA gold in denominations of 400 ounces) will not constitute a taxable event.

Upon a Shareholder's sale of some or all of its iShares, the Shareholder will be treated as having sold the portion of its pro rata share of the gold held in the Trust at the time of the sale that is attributable to the iShares sold. Accordingly, the Shareholder generally will recognize gain or loss on the sale in an amount equal to the difference between (a) the amount realized pursuant to the sale of the iShares, and (b) the Shareholder's tax basis for the portion of its pro rata share of the gold held in the Trust at the time of sale that is attributable to the iShares sold, as determined in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

Table of Contents

A redemption of some or all of a Shareholder's iShares in exchange for the underlying gold represented by the iShares redeemed generally will not be a taxable event to the Shareholder. In addition, a Shareholder that acquires its iShares as part of a creation of a Basket by the delivery to the Trust of gold in specified denominations (*e.g.*, COMEX gold in denominations of 100 ounces), the subsequent redemption of its iShares for gold delivered by the Trust in different denominations (*e.g.*, LBMA gold in denominations of 400 ounces) will not constitute a taxable event, provided that amount of gold received upon redemption contains the equivalent metallic content of the gold delivered upon creation, less amounts accrued or sold to pay the Trust's expenses and other charges. The Shareholder's tax basis for the gold received in the redemption generally will be the same as the Shareholder's tax basis for the portion of its pro rata share of the gold held in the Trust immediately prior to the redemption that is attributable to the iShares redeemed. The Shareholder's holding period with respect to the gold received should include the period during which the Shareholder held the iShares redeemed. A subsequent sale of the gold received by the Shareholder will be a taxable event.

After any sale or redemption of less than all of a Shareholder's iShares, the Shareholder's tax basis for its pro rata share of the gold held in the Trust immediately after such sale or redemption generally will be equal to its tax basis for its share of the total amount of the gold held in the Trust immediately prior to the sale or redemption, less the portion of such basis which is taken into account in determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by the Shareholder upon such sale or, in the case of a redemption, is treated as the basis of the gold received by the Shareholder in the redemption.

Maximum 28% Long-Term Capital Gains Tax Rate for U.S. Shareholders Who Are Individuals

Under current law, gains recognized by individuals from the sale of collectibles, including gold, held for more than one year are taxed at a maximum rate of 28%, rather than the current 15% rate applicable to most other long-term capital gains. For these purposes, gain recognized by an individual upon the sale of an interest in a trust that holds collectibles is treated as gain recognized on the sale of collectibles, to the extent that the gain is attributable to unrealized appreciation in value of the collectibles held by the trust. Therefore, any gain recognized by an individual U.S. Shareholder attributable to a sale of iShares held for more than one year, or attributable to the Trust's sale of any gold which the Shareholder is treated (through its ownership of iShares) as having held for more than one year, generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 28%. The tax rates for capital gains recognized upon the sale of assets held by an individual U.S. Shareholder for one year or less or by a taxpayer other than an individual United States taxpayer are generally the same as those at which ordinary income is taxed.

Brokerage Fees and Trust Expenses

Any brokerage or other transaction fee incurred by a Shareholder in purchasing iShares will be treated as part of the Shareholder's tax basis in the underlying assets of the Trust. Similarly, any brokerage fee incurred by a Shareholder in selling iShares will reduce the amount realized by the Shareholder with respect to the sale.

Shareholders will be required to recognize the full amount of gain or loss upon a sale of gold by the Trust (as discussed above), even though some or all of the proceeds of such sale are used by the Trustee to pay Trust expenses. Shareholders may deduct their respective pro rata shares of each expense incurred by the Trust to the same extent as if they directly incurred the expense. Shareholders who are individuals, estates or trusts, however, may be required to treat some or all of the expenses of the Trust as miscellaneous itemized deductions. Individuals may deduct certain miscellaneous itemized deductions only to the extent they exceed 2% of adjusted gross income. In addition, such deductions may be subject to phase-outs and other limitations under applicable provisions of the Code.

Investment by U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Certain U.S. Shareholders (U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders) are subject to United States federal income tax only on their unrelated business taxable income (UBTI). Unless they incur debt in order to purchase iShares, it is expected that U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders should not realize UBTI in respect of income or gains from the iShares. U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders should consult their own independent tax advisers regarding the United States federal income tax consequences of holding iShares in light of their particular circumstances.

Table of Contents

Investment by Regulated Investment Companies

Mutual funds and other investment vehicles which are regulated investment companies within the meaning of Code section 851 should consult with their tax advisors concerning (i) the likelihood that an investment in iShares, although they are a security within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940, may be considered an investment in the underlying gold for purposes of Code section 851(b), and (ii) the extent to which an investment in iShares might nevertheless be consistent with preservation of their qualification under Code section 851.

Investment by Certain Retirement Plans

Section 408(m) of the Code provides that the purchase of a collectible as an investment for an IRA, or for a participant-directed account maintained under any plan that is tax-qualified under section 401(a) of the Code, is treated as a taxable distribution from the account to the owner of the IRA, or to the participant for whom the plan account is maintained, of an amount equal to the cost to the account of acquiring the collectible. The Sponsor has received a private letter ruling from the IRS which provides that the purchase of iShares by an IRA or a participant-directed account maintained under a plan that is tax-qualified under section 401(a) of the Code, will not constitute the acquisition of a collectible or be treated as resulting in a taxable distribution to the IRA owner or plan participant under Code section 408(m). However, in the event any redemption of iShares results in the distribution of gold bullion to an IRA or a participant-directed account maintained under a plan that is tax-qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code, such distribution would constitute the acquisition of a collectible to the extent provided under section 408(m) of the Code. See also ERISA and Related Considerations.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

A Non-U.S. Shareholder generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax with respect to gain recognized upon the sale or other disposition of iShares, or upon the sale of gold by the Trust, unless (1) the Non-U.S. Shareholder is an individual and is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale or other disposition, and the gain is treated as being from United States sources; or (2) the gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Shareholder of a trade or business in the United States and certain other conditions are met.

United States Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

The Trustee will file certain information returns with the IRS in connection with the Trust. A U.S. Shareholder may be subject to United States backup withholding tax in certain circumstances unless it provides its taxpayer identification number and complies with certain certification procedures. Non-U.S. Shareholders may have to comply with certification procedures to establish that they are not a United States person in order to avoid the information reporting and backup withholding tax requirements.

The amount of any backup withholding will be allowed as a credit against a Shareholder's United States federal income tax liability and may entitle such a Shareholder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Taxation in Jurisdictions Other Than the United States

Prospective purchasers of iShares that are based in or acting out of a jurisdiction other than the United States are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences, under the laws of such jurisdiction (or any other jurisdiction not being the United States to which they are subject), of their purchase, holding, sale and redemption of or any other dealing in iShares and, in particular, as to whether any value added tax, other consumption tax or transfer tax is payable in relation to such purchase, holding, sale, redemption or other dealing.

Table of Contents

ERISA AND RELATED CONSIDERATIONS

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and/or section 4975 of the Code impose certain requirements on employee benefit plans and certain other plans and arrangements, including individual retirement accounts and annuities, Keogh plans, and certain collective investment funds or insurance company general or separate accounts in which such plans or arrangements are invested, that are subject to ERISA and/or the Code (collectively, Plans), and on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to the investment of assets treated as plan assets of a Plan. Investments by Plans are subject to the fiduciary requirements and the applicability of prohibited transaction restrictions under ERISA.

Government plans and some church plans are not subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or the provisions of section 4975 of the Code, but may be subject to substantially similar rules under state or other federal law. Fiduciaries of any such plans are advised to consult with their counsel prior to an investment in iShares.

In contemplating an investment of a portion of Plan assets in iShares, the Plan fiduciary responsible for making such investment should carefully consider, taking into account the facts and circumstances of the Plan, the Risk Factors discussed below and whether such investment is consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities, including, but not limited to: (a) whether the fiduciary has the authority to make the investment under the appropriate governing plan instrument; (b) whether the investment would constitute a direct or indirect non-exempt prohibited transaction with a party in interest; (c) the Plan's funding objectives; and (d) whether under the general fiduciary standards of investment prudence and diversification such investment is appropriate for the Plan, taking into account the overall investment policy of the Plan, the composition of the Plan's investment portfolio and the Plan's need for sufficient liquidity to pay benefits when due.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Because the iShares are created to reflect the price of the gold held by the Trust, the market price of the iShares will be unpredictable. This creates the potential for losses, regardless of whether you hold iShares for a short-, mid-or long-term.

iShares are created to reflect, at any given time, the market price of gold owned by the trust at that time less the Trust's expenses and liabilities. Because the value of iShares depends on the price of gold, it is subject to fluctuations similar to those affecting gold prices. The price of gold has fluctuated widely over the past several years. If gold markets continue to be characterized by the wide fluctuations that they have shown in the past several years, the price of the iShares will change suddenly and in an unpredictable manner. This exposes your investment in iShares to potential losses if you need to sell your iShares at a time when the price of gold is lower than it was when you made your investment in iShares. Even if you are able to hold iShares for the mid- or long-term you may never have a profit, because gold markets have historically experienced extended periods of flat or declining prices.

Following an investment in iShares, several factors may have the effect of causing a decline in the prices of gold and a corresponding decline in the price of iShares. Among them:

Large sales including those by the official sector. A significant portion of the aggregate world gold holdings is owned by governments, central banks and related institutions. If one or more of these institutions or other sellers decides to sell in amounts large enough to cause a decline in world gold prices, the price of the iShares will be adversely affected.

A significant increase in gold hedging activity by gold producers. Should there be an increase in the level of hedge activity of gold producing companies, it could cause a decline in world gold prices, adversely affecting the price of the iShares.

Table of Contents

A significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors towards gold. Should the speculative community take a negative view towards gold, it could cause a decline in world gold prices, negatively impacting the price of the iShares. Conversely, several factors may trigger a temporary increase in the price of gold prior to your investment in the iShares. If that is the case, you will be buying iShares at prices affected by the temporarily high prices of gold, and you may incur losses when the causes for the temporary increase disappear.

The amount of gold represented by the iShares will continue to be reduced during the life of the Trust due to the sales necessary to pay the Sponsor's fee and Trust expenses. Without increases in the price of gold sufficient to compensate for such reduction, the price of the iShares will also decline and you will lose money on your investment in iShares.

Although the Sponsor has agreed to assume all organizational and certain ordinary administrative and marketing expenses incurred by the Trust, not all Trust expenses have been assumed by the Sponsor. For example, any taxes and other governmental charges that may be imposed on the Trust's property will not be paid by the Sponsor. As part of its agreement to assume some of the Trust's ordinary administrative expenses, the Sponsor has agreed to pay legal fees and expenses of the Trust not in excess of \$100,000 per annum. Any legal fees and expenses in excess of that amount will be the responsibility of the Trust.

Because the Trust does not have any income, it needs to sell gold to cover the Sponsor's fee and expenses not assumed by the Sponsor. The Trust may also be subject to other liabilities (for example, as a result of litigation) which have also not been assumed by the Sponsor. The only source of funds to cover those liabilities will be sales of gold held by the Trust. Even if there are no expenses other than those assumed by the Sponsor, and there are no other liabilities of the Trust, the Trustee will still need to sell gold to pay the Sponsor's fee. The result of these periodic sales is that the amount of gold represented by each iShare will decrease. New deposits of gold, received in exchange for new iShares issued by the Trust, do not reverse this trend.

A decrease in the amount of gold represented by each iShare results in a decrease in its price even if the price of gold has not changed. To retain the iShare's original price, the price of gold has to increase. Without that increase, the lower amount of gold represented by the iShare will have a correspondingly lower price. If these increases do not occur, or are not sufficient to counter the lower amount of gold represented by each iShare, you will sustain losses on your investment in iShares.

An increase in the Trust expenses not assumed by the Sponsor, or the existence of unexpected liabilities affecting the Trust, will force the Trustee to sell larger amounts of gold, and will result in a more rapid decrease of the amount of gold represented by each iShare and a corresponding decrease in its value.

The Trust is a passive investment vehicle. This means that the value of your iShares may be adversely affected by Trust losses that, if the Trust had been actively managed, it might have been possible to avoid.

The Trustee does not actively manage the gold held by the Trust. This means that the Trustee does not sell gold at times when its price is high, or acquire gold at low prices in the expectation of future price increases. It also means that the Trustee does not make use of any of the hedging techniques available to professional gold investors to attempt to reduce the risks of losses resulting from price decreases. Any losses sustained by the Trust will adversely affect the value of your iShares.

The price received upon the sale of iShares may be less than the value of the gold represented by them.

The result obtained by subtracting the Trust's expenses and liabilities on any day from the price of the gold owned by the Trust on that day is the net asset value of the Trust which, when divided by the number of iShares outstanding on that date, results in the NAV.

iShares may trade at, above or below their NAV. The NAV of iShares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Trust's assets. The trading prices of iShares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAVs as well as market supply and demand. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the NAV per iShare may be influenced by non-concurrent

Table of Contents

trading hours between the major gold markets and NYSE Arca. While the iShares will trade on NYSE Arca until 4:00 p.m. New York time, liquidity in the market for gold will be reduced after the close of the major world gold markets, including London, Zurich and COMEX (which usually closes from 1:30 p.m. until 2:00 p.m. New York time). As a result, during this time, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount on iShares, may widen.

The liquidation of the Trust may occur at a time when the disposition of the Trust's gold will result in losses to investors in iShares.

The Trust will have limited duration. If certain events occur, at any time, the Trustee will have to terminate the Trust. Otherwise, the Trust will terminate automatically after forty years.

Upon termination of the Trust, the Trustee will sell gold in the amount necessary to cover all expenses of liquidation, and to pay any outstanding liabilities of the Trust. The remaining gold will be distributed among investors surrendering iShares. Any gold remaining in the possession of the Trustee after 90 days may be sold by the Trustee and the proceeds of the sale will be held by the Trustee until claimed by any remaining holders of iShares. Sales of gold in connection with the liquidation of the Trust at a time of low prices will likely result in losses, or adversely affect your gains, on your investment in iShares.

There may be situations where an Authorized Participant is unable to redeem a Basket of shares. To the extent the value of gold decreases, these delays may result in a decrease in the value of the gold the Authorized Participant will receive when the redemption occurs, as well as a reduction in liquidity for all shareholders in the secondary market.

Although iShares surrendered by Authorized Participants in Basket-size aggregations are redeemable in exchange for the underlying amount of gold, redemptions may be suspended during any period while regular trading on NYSE Arca or COMEX is suspended or restricted, or in which an emergency exists that makes it reasonably impracticable to deliver, dispose of, or evaluate gold. If any of these events occurs at a time when an Authorized Participant intends to redeem iShares, and the price of gold decreases before such Authorized Participant is able again to surrender for redemption Baskets of iShares, such Authorized Participant will sustain a loss with respect to the amount that it would have been able to obtain in exchange for the gold received from the Trust upon the redemption of its iShares, had the redemption taken place when such Authorized Participant originally intended it to occur. As a consequence, Authorized Participants may reduce their trading in iShares during periods of suspension, decreasing the number of potential buyers of iShares in the secondary market and, therefore, the price a shareholder may receive upon sale.

The liquidity of the iShares may also be affected by the withdrawal from participation of Authorized Participants.

In the event that one of more Authorized Participants which have substantial interests in iShares withdraw from participation, the liquidity of the iShares will likely decrease, which could adversely affect the market price of the iShares and result in your incurring a loss on your investment.

Authorized Participants with large holdings may choose to terminate the Trust.

Holders of 75% of the iShares have the power to terminate the Trust. This power may be exercised by a relatively small number of holders. If it is so exercised, investors who wished to continue to invest in gold through the vehicle of the Trust will have to find another vehicle, and may not be able to find another vehicle that offers the same features as the Trust.

The lack of an active trading market for the iShares may result in losses on your investment at the time of disposition of your iShares.

Although iShares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, you should not assume that an active trading market for the iShares will develop or be maintained. If you need to sell your iShares at a time when no active market for them exists, such lack of an active market will most likely adversely affect the price you receive for your iShares (assuming you are able to sell them).

Table of Contents

If the process of creation and redemption of Baskets of iShares encounters any unanticipated difficulties, the possibility for arbitrage transactions intended to keep the price of the iShares closely linked to the price of gold may not exist and, as a result, the price of the iShares may fall.

If the processes of creation and redemption of shares (which depend on timely transfers of gold to and by the Custodian) encounter any unanticipated difficulties, potential market participants who would otherwise be willing to purchase or redeem Baskets of iShares to take advantage of any arbitrage opportunity arising from discrepancies between the price of the iShares and the price of the underlying gold may not be able to realize the profit they expect. If this is the case, the liquidity of the iShares may decline and the price of the iShares may fluctuate independently of the price of gold and may fall.

As an owner of iShares, you will not have the rights normally associated with ownership of other types of shares.

iShares are not entitled to the same rights as shares issued by a corporation. By acquiring iShares, you are not acquiring the right to elect directors, to receive dividends, to vote on certain matters regarding the issuer of your iShares or to take other actions normally associated with the ownership of shares.

As an owner of iShares, you will not have the protections normally associated with ownership of shares in an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the protections afforded by the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936.

The Trust is not registered as an investment company for purposes of United States federal securities laws, and is not subject to regulation by the SEC as an investment company. Consequently, the owners of iShares do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in investment companies. For example, the provisions of the Investment Company Act that limit transactions with affiliates, prohibit the suspension of redemptions (except under certain limited circumstances) or limit sales loads do not apply to the Trust.

The Trust does not hold or trade in commodity futures contracts regulated by the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), as administered by the CFTC. Furthermore, the Trust is not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and its Sponsor is not subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading advisor. Consequently, the owner of iShares does not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in CEA-regulated instruments or commodity pools. Consequently, the Trustee is not subject to registration as a commodity pool operator and the owners of iShares do not receive the disclosure document and certified annual report required to be delivered by a commodity pool operator.

The value of the iShares will be adversely affected if gold owned by the Trust is lost or damaged in circumstances in which the Trust is not in a position to recover the corresponding loss.

The responsibility of the Custodian for loss or damage to the Trust's gold is not unlimited. The agreement with the Custodian contemplates that under certain circumstances the Custodian will not be responsible for loss or damage to the Trust's gold in the Custodian's possession. For example, losses due to nuclear accidents, terrorism, riots, acts of God, insurrections, strikes and similar causes beyond the control of the Custodian will be sustained by the Trust. Any loss of gold owned by the Trust will result in a corresponding loss in the NAV and it is reasonable to expect that such loss will also result in a decrease in the value at which the iShares are traded on NYSE Arca.

Gold transferred to the Trust in connection with the creation of Baskets of iShares may not be of the quality required under the Trust Agreement. The Trust will sustain a loss if the Trustee issues iShares in exchange for gold of inferior quality and that loss will adversely affect the value of all existing iShares.

The procedures agreed to with the Custodian contemplate that the Custodian must undertake certain tasks in connection with the inspection of gold delivered by Authorized Participants in exchange for Baskets of iShares. The Custodian's inspection includes review of the corresponding bar list to ensure that it accurately describes the weight, fineness, refiner marks and bar numbers appearing on the gold bars, but does not include any chemical or other tests designed to verify that the gold received does, in fact, meet the purity requirements referred to in the Trust Agreement. Accordingly, such inspection procedures may not prevent the deposit of gold that fails to meet these purity standards. Each person that deposits gold in the Trust is liable to the Trust if that gold does not meet the requirements of the Trust Agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible or liable to the Trust or to any investor in the

Table of Contents

event any gold otherwise properly inspected by it does not meet the purity requirements contained in the Trust Agreement. To the extent that Baskets of iShares are issued in exchange for gold of inferior quality and the Trust is not able to recover damages from the person that deposited that gold, the total value of the assets of the Trust will be adversely affected and, with it, the NAV. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that the value at which the iShares trade on NYSE Arca will also be adversely affected.

The value of the iShares will be adversely affected if the Trust is required to indemnify the Sponsor or the Custodian as contemplated in the Trust Agreement and the Custodian agreement.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Sponsor has a right to be indemnified from the Trust for any liability or expense it incurs without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part. That means the Sponsor may require the assets of the Trust to be sold in order to cover losses or liability suffered by the Sponsor. Any sale of that kind would reduce the net asset value of the Trust and the value of the iShares.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Not applicable.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

Part II

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

a) On December 4, 2008 the iShares commenced trading on NYSE Arca under the symbol IAU. Prior to that, the iShares were traded on the American Stock Exchange (AMEX), also under the symbol IAU, since their initial public offering on January 21, 2005. For each of the quarters during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the high and low sale prices of the iShares as reported for AMEX and NYSE Arca transactions were as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2008		2007	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 99.39	\$ 84.89	\$ 68.24	\$ 60.21
Second Quarter	\$ 93.25	\$ 83.84	\$ 68.67	\$ 63.73
Third Quarter	\$ 96.20	\$ 73.00	\$ 73.63	\$ 64.50
Fourth Quarter	\$ 89.75	\$ 70.34	\$ 83.03	\$ 72.11

The number of record holders of the shares of the registrant as of January 30, 2009 was approximately 176.

b) Not applicable.

c) 1,000,000 shares were redeemed during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2008.

Period	Total Number of Shares Redeemed	Average Ounces of Gold Per Share
10/01/08 to 10/31/08	500,000	.09853
11/01/08 to 11/30/08	200,000	.09850
12/01/08 to 12/31/08	300,000	.09848
Total	1,000,000	.09851

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Financial Highlights (for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005*)

(Dollar amounts in 000's, except for per share amounts)

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005*
Total assets	\$ 1,448,373	\$ 1,004,140	\$ 745,229	\$ 316,959
Total gain on sales and distributions of gold	\$ 82,241	\$ 3,770	\$ 5,395	\$ 8,297
Net income (loss)	\$ 75,276	\$ (507)	\$ 2,348	\$ 7,309
Weighted-average shares outstanding	20,250,000	15,423,973	12,607,945	5,881,594
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 3.72	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.24
Net cash flows	\$	\$	\$	\$

* For the period from January 21, 2005 (date of inception) to December 31, 2005

Table of Contents

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

This information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to the financial statements included with this report. The discussion and analysis that follows may contain statements that relate to future events or future performance. In some cases, such forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as may, should, expect, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, potential or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Neither the Sponsor, nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of forward-looking statements. Neither the Trust nor the Sponsor is under a duty to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform such statements to actual results or to a change in the Sponsor's expectations or predictions.

Introduction

The Trust is a grantor trust formed under the laws of the State of New York. The Trust does not have any officers, directors, or employees, and is administered by The Bank of New York acting as trustee pursuant to the Trust's First Amended and Restated Depositary Trust Agreement between the Trustee and Barclays Global Investors International, Inc., the Sponsor of the Trust. The Trust issues shares representing fractional undivided beneficial interests in its net assets. The assets of the Trust consist primarily of gold bullion held by a Custodian as an agent of the Trust and responsible only to the Trustee.

The Trust is a passive investment vehicle and the objective of the Trust is merely for the value of each share to approximately reflect, at any given time, the price of the gold bullion owned by the Trust less the Trust's liabilities (anticipated to be principally for accrued operating expenses) divided by the number of outstanding shares. The Trust does not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the price of gold.

The Trust issues and redeems shares only in exchange for gold, only in aggregations of 50,000 or integral multiples thereof, and only in transactions with registered broker-dealers that have previously entered into an agreement with the Trust governing the terms and conditions of such issuance (such dealers, the Authorized Participants). A list of current Authorized Participants is available from the Sponsor or the Trustee.

Shares of the Trust trade on NYSE Arca under the symbol IAU.

Valuation of Gold; Computation of Net Asset Value

On each business day, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time), the Trustee evaluates the gold held by the Trust and determines the net asset value of the Trust and the net asset value per share. The Trustee values the gold held by the Trust using the COMEX settlement price for the spot month gold futures contract, which at any time is the contract then closest to maturity (COMEX Spot Settlement Price). Having valued the gold held by the Trust, the Trustee then subtracts all accrued fees (other than fees to be computed by reference to the value of the Trust or its assets), expenses and other liabilities of the Trust from the value of the gold and other assets of the Trust. The result is the adjusted net asset value of the Trust, which is used to compute all fees (including the Trustee's fee and the Sponsor's fee), which are calculated from the value of the Trust's assets. To determine the net asset value of the Trust, the Trustee subtracts from the adjusted net asset value of the Trust the amount of fees computed from the Trust assets. The Trustee also computes the net asset value per share, by dividing the net asset value of the Trust by the number of shares outstanding on the date the computation is made.

Liquidity

The Trust is not aware of any trends, demands, conditions or events that are reasonably likely to result in material changes to its liquidity needs. In exchange for a fee, the Sponsor has agreed to assume most of the expenses incurred by the Trust. As a result, the only ordinary expense of the Trust during the period covered by this report was the Sponsor's fee. The Trust's only source of liquidity is its sales of gold.

Table of Contents

Critical Accounting Estimates

The financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements relies on estimates and assumptions that impact the Trust's financial position and results of operations. These estimates and assumptions affect the Trust's application of accounting policies. Below we describe the valuation of gold bullion, a critical accounting policy that we believe is important to understanding our results of operations and financial position. In addition, please refer to Note 1 to the Financial Statements for further discussion of our accounting policies.

Valuation of Gold Bullion

Gold bullion held by the Trust is recorded at the lower of cost or market. For purposes of this calculation, market values are based on the COMEX Spot Settlement Price. Should the market value of the gold bullion held be lower than its average cost, an adjustment of value below cost (market value reserve) is recorded by the Trust and the COMEX Spot Settlement Price is used as the value for financial statement purposes. As indicated above, the COMEX Spot Settlement Price is also used to value gold bullion held for purposes of calculating the net asset value of the Trust, which in turn is used for the calculation of the redemption value of outstanding Trust shares.

There are other indicators of the value of gold bullion that are available that could be different than that chosen by the Trust. The COMEX Spot Settlement Price is used since it is commonly used by the U.S. gold market as an indicator of the value of gold, and is required by the Trust's Amended and Restated Depositary Trust Agreement. The use of an indicator of value of gold bullion other than the COMEX Spot Settlement Price could result in materially different fair value pricing of the gold in the Trust, and as such, could result in different lower of cost or market adjustments or in different redemption value adjustments of the outstanding redeemable capital shares.

Table of Contents

The following chart shows the daily COMEX Gold Spot Settlement Prices for the period from December 2004 through December 2008:

The year ended December 31, 2008

The Trust's net asset value grew from \$1,481,289,446 at December 31, 2007 to \$1,896,304,989 at December 31, 2008, a 28.02% increase for the year. The increase in the Trust's net asset value resulted primarily from an increase in outstanding shares, which rose from 17,950,000 shares at December 31, 2007 to 21,800,000 shares at December 31, 2008 as a consequence of 7,750,000 shares (155 Baskets) being created during the year and 3,900,000 shares (78 Baskets) being redeemed during the year.

A positive change in the COMEX Spot Settlement Price, which rose 5.83% from \$834.90 at December 31, 2007 to \$883.60 at December 31, 2008, directly relates to the 5.42% increase in the Trust's net asset value per share from \$82.52 at December 31, 2007 to \$86.99 at December 31, 2008, which tracked the change in the COMEX Spot Settlement Price.

The Trust's net asset value per share rose slightly less than the COMEX price of gold on a percentage basis due to Sponsor's fees, which were \$6,964,547 for the year, or 0.40% of the Trust's average weighted assets of \$1,737,079,820 during the year. The net asset value per share of \$99.08 at March 18, 2008 was the highest during the year, compared with a low of \$69.43 at November 13, 2008. The net asset value of the Trust is obtained by subtracting the Trust's expenses and liabilities on any day from the value of the gold owned by the Trust on that day; the net asset value per share is obtained by dividing the net asset value of the Trust on a given day by the number of shares outstanding on that day.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$75,275,735 resulting from a net gain of \$1,820,506 on the sales of gold to pay expenses and a net gain of \$80,419,776 on gold distributed for the redemption of shares, offset by Sponsor's fees of \$6,964,547. Other than the Sponsor's fees, the Trust had no expenses during the year ended December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

The year ended December 31, 2007

The Trust's net asset value grew from \$907,668,832 at December 31, 2006 to \$1,481,289,446 at December 31, 2007, a 63.20% increase for the year. The increase in the Trust's net asset value resulted primarily from an increase in outstanding shares, which rose from 14,400,000 shares at December 31, 2006 to 17,950,000 shares at December 31, 2007 as a consequence of 3,800,000 shares (76 Baskets) being created during the year and 250,000 shares (5 Baskets) being redeemed during the year.

A positive change in the COMEX Spot Settlement Price, which rose 31.44% from \$635.20 at December 31, 2006 to \$834.90 at December 31, 2007, directly relates to the 30.93% increase in the Trust's net asset value per share from \$63.03 at December 31, 2006 to \$82.52 at December 31, 2007, which tracked the change in the COMEX Spot Settlement Price.

The Trust's net asset value per share rose slightly less than the COMEX price of gold on a percentage basis due to Sponsor's fees, which were \$4,276,778 for the year, or 0.40% of the Trust's average weighted assets of \$1,070,716,420 during the year. The net asset value per share of \$82.99 at December 28, 2007 was the highest during the year, compared with a low of \$60.02 at January 5, 2007. The net asset value of the Trust is obtained by subtracting the Trust's expenses and liabilities on any day from the value of the gold owned by the Trust on that day; the net asset value per share is obtained by dividing the net asset value of the Trust on a given day by the number of shares outstanding on that day.

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$507,145, resulting from a net gain of \$938,614 on the sales of gold to pay expenses and a net gain of \$2,831,219 on gold distributed for the redemption of shares, offset by Sponsor's fees of \$4,276,778. Other than the Sponsor's fees, the Trust had no expenses during the year ended December 31, 2007.

The year ended December 31, 2006

The Trust's net assets grew from \$368,339,392 at December 31, 2005 to \$907,668,832 at December 31, 2006, a 146.42% increase. The increase in the Trust's net assets resulted primarily from an increase in outstanding shares, which rose from 7,150,000 shares at December 31, 2005 to 14,400,000 shares at December 31, 2006 as a consequence of 7,650,000 shares (153 Baskets) being created and 400,000 shares (8 Baskets), being redeemed during the year.

A positive change in the COMEX Spot Settlement Price, which rose 22.84% from \$517.10 at December 31, 2005 to \$635.20 at December 31, 2006, directly relates to the 22.34% rise in the Trust's net asset value per share from \$51.52 at December 31, 2005 to \$63.03 at December 31, 2006.

The Trust's net asset value per share rose slightly less than the COMEX price of gold on a percentage basis due mainly to Sponsor's fees, which were \$3,047,177 for the year, or 0.40% of the Trust's average weighted assets of \$760,639,593 during the year. The net asset value per share of \$71.61 at May 11, 2006 was the highest during the year, compared with a low of \$52.43 at January 5, 2006. The net asset value of the Trust is obtained by subtracting the Trust's expenses and liabilities on any day from the value of the gold owned by the Trust on that day; the net asset value per share is obtained by dividing the net asset value of the Trust on a given day by the number of shares outstanding on that date.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$2,348,531, resulting from a net gain of \$490,778 on the sale of gold to pay expenses and a net gain of \$4,904,419 on gold distributed for the redemption of shares, offset by Sponsor's fees of \$3,047,177. Other than the Sponsor's fees, the Trust had no expenses during the year ended December 31, 2006.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Quarterly Income Statements

(Dollar amounts in 000 \$, except for per share amounts)

	Three months ended (Unaudited)				
	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2008	Dec. 31, 2008	Year ended Dec. 31, 2008
Revenues					
Proceeds from sales of gold to pay expenses	\$ 1,596	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,766	\$ 1,614	\$ 6,856
Cost of gold sold to pay expenses	(1,028)	(1,366)	(1,271)	(1,370)	(5,035)
Gain on sale of gold to pay expenses	568	514	495	244	1,821
Gain on gold distributed for the redemption of shares	29,547	20,835	20,050	9,988	80,420
Total gain on sales and distributions of gold	30,115	21,349	20,545	10,232	82,241
Expenses					
Sponsor's fees	(1,784)	(1,789)	(1,720)	(1,672)	(6,965)
Total expenses	(1,784)	(1,789)	(1,720)	(1,672)	(6,965)
Net income	28,331	19,560	18,825	8,560	75,276
Net income per share	\$ 1.44	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.40	\$ 3.72
Weighted-average shares outstanding	19,704,396	20,225,824	19,891,848	21,209,783	20,250,000

Table of Contents

	Three months ended (Unaudited)				
	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2007	Sept. 30, 2007	Dec. 31, 2007	Year ended Dec. 31, 2007
Revenues					
Proceeds from sales of gold to pay expenses	\$ 888	\$ 970	\$ 992	\$ 1,244	\$ 4,094
Cost of gold sold to pay expenses	(719)	(761)	(789)	(886)	(3,155)
Gain on sale of gold to pay expenses	169	209	203	358	939
Gain on gold distributed for the redemption of shares	2,831				2,831
Total gain on sales and distributions of gold	3,000	209	203	358	3,770
Expenses					
Sponsor's fees	(908)	(971)	(1,037)	(1,361)	(4,277)
Total expenses	(908)	(971)	(1,037)	(1,361)	(4,277)
Net income (loss)	2,092	(762)	(834)	(1,003)	(507)
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.03)
Weighted-average shares outstanding	14,304,444	14,725,275	15,321,196	17,313,043	15,423,973
The financial statements required by Regulation S-X, together with the report of the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm appear on pages F-1 to F-9 of this filing.					

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

There have been no changes in accountants and no disagreements with accountants during the year ended December 31, 2008.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

The principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Sponsor, with the participation of the Trustee, have evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), and have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures of the registrant were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Sponsor's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under Exchange Act 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The Trust's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external

Table of Contents

purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Trust's assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that the Trust's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with appropriate authorizations; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Trust's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become ineffective because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer of the Sponsor assessed the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. Their assessment included an evaluation of the design of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting. In making its assessment, the Sponsor's management has utilized the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its report entitled *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on their assessment and those criteria, the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer of the Sponsor concluded that the Trust maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008.

The effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited and reported on the financial statements included in this 10-K, as stated in their report which is included herein.

There were no changes in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter of the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Not applicable.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Not applicable.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans

Not applicable.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The Sponsor has no knowledge of any person being the beneficial owner of more than five percent of the shares of the Trust or any arrangement which may subsequently result in a change in control of the Trust.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Not applicable.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

(1) to (4). Fees for services performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were:

	2008	2007
Audit fees	\$ 63,700	\$ 68,450
Audit-related fees	\$	\$
Tax fees	\$	\$
All other fees	\$	\$
	\$ 63,700	\$ 68,450

(5) The registrant has no board of directors, and as a result, has no audit committee and no pre-approval policies or procedures with respect to fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

(6) None of the hours expended on PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's engagement to audit the Registrant's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 were attributable to work performed by persons other than the principal accountant's full-time, permanent employees.

Table of Contents

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

Financial Statement Schedules

See Index to Financial Statements on Page F-1 for a list of the financial statements being filed as part of this report. Schedules may have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable, or the information has otherwise been included.

Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description	
4.1	First Amended and Restated Depositary Trust Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with Current Report on Form 8-K on February 7, 2007
4.2	Standard Terms for Authorized Participant Agreements	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with the Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Registrant on November 12, 2008
10.1	Custodian Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with the Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Registrant on November 12, 2008
10.2	Sub-license Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 filed with the Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Registrant on November 12, 2008
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	
31.1	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	
31.2	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	
32.1	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	
32.2	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	

Table of Contents

iShares COMEX Gold Trust

Financial Statements

Index

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	Page F-2
<u>Balance Sheets at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007</u>	F-3
<u>Income Statements for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-4
<u>Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-5
<u>Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to the Financial Statements</u>	F-7

F-1

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Sponsor, Trustee and Shareholders of

iShares COMEX Gold Trust:

In our opinion, the financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of iShares COMEX Gold Trust (the Trust) at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Trust maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Sponsor's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Trust's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits which was an integrated audit in 2008. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A trust's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A trust's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the trust; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the trust are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the trust; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the trust's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Francisco, California

February 27, 2009

Table of Contents

iShares COMEX Gold Trust

Balance Sheets

At December 31, 2008 and 2007

(Dollar amounts in 000 \$)	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Gold bullion inventory (fair value \$1,896,894 and \$1,481,769, respectively)	\$ 1,448,373	\$ 1,004,140
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,448,373	\$ 1,004,140
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CAPITAL SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities		
Sponsor's fees payable	\$ 589	\$ 480
Total liabilities	589	\$ 480
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 1F)		
Redeemable capital shares, no par value, unlimited amount authorized (at redemption value) 21,800,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 17,950,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007	1,896,305	1,481,289
Shareholders' equity (deficit)	(448,521)	(477,629)
TOTAL LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 1,448,373	\$ 1,004,140

See notes to the financial statements.

Table of Contents**iShares COMEX Gold Trust****Income Statements**

For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(Dollar amounts in 000 s, except for per share amounts)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenues			
Proceeds from sales of gold to pay expenses	\$ 6,856	\$ 4,094	\$ 2,750
Cost of gold sold to pay expenses	(5,035)	(3,155)	(2,259)
Gain on sales of gold to pay expenses	1,821	939	491
Gain on gold distributed for the redemption of shares	80,420	2,831	4,904
Total gain on sales and distributions of gold	82,241	3,770	5,395
Expenses			
Sponsor's fees	(6,965)	(4,277)	(3,047)
Total expenses	(6,965)	(4,277)	(3,047)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 75,276	\$ (507)	\$ 2,348
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 3.72	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.19
Weighted-average shares outstanding	20,250,000	15,423,973	12,607,945
<i>See notes to the financial statements.</i>			

Table of Contents

iShares COMEX Gold Trust

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)

For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(Dollar amounts in 000 \$)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Shareholders' equity (deficit) - beginning of period	\$ (477,629)	\$ (162,737)	\$ (51,380)
Net income (loss)	75,276	(507)	2,348
Adjustment of redeemable shares to redemption value	(46,168)	(314,385)	(113,705)
Shareholders' equity (deficit) - end of period	\$ (448,521)	\$ (477,629)	\$ (162,737)

See notes to the financial statements.

Table of Contents

iShares COMEX Gold Trust

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(Dollar amounts in 000 \$)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sales of gold	\$ 6,856	\$ 4,094	\$ 2,750
Expenses Sponsor's fee paid	(6,856)	(4,094)	(2,750)
Net cash provided by operating activities			
Increase (decrease) in cash			
Cash, beginning of period			
Cash, end of period	\$	\$	\$
RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 75,276	\$ (507)	\$ 2,348
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
(Gain) on gold distributed for the redemption of shares	(80,420)	(2,831)	(4,904)
Cost of gold sold to pay expenses	5,035	3,155	2,259
Increase in Sponsor's fees payable	109	183	297
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	\$	\$
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash information:			
Carrying value of gold received for creation of shares	\$ 697,456	\$ 274,997	\$ 450,893
Carrying value of gold distributed for redemption of shares, at average cost	\$ (248,188)	\$ (12,931)	\$ (20,364)
<i>See notes to the financial statements.</i>			

Table of Contents

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2008

1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The iShares COMEX Gold Trust (the Trust) was organized on January 21, 2005 as a New York Trust. The trustee is The Bank of New York (the Trustee) and is responsible for the day to day administration of the Trust. The Trust's sponsor is Barclays Global Investors International, Inc. (the Sponsor), a Delaware corporation wholly-owned by Barclays Bank PLC. The Trust is governed by the First Amended and Restated Depositary Trust Agreement dated as of February 6, 2007 (the Trust Agreement).

The objective of the Trust is for the value of its shares to reflect, at any given time, the price of gold owned by the Trust at that time, less the Trust's expenses and liabilities. The Trust is designed to provide a vehicle for investors to own interests in gold bullion.

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Trust in the preparation of its financial statements. The policies are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and these differences could be material.

The accompanying audited financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

A. Gold Bullion

The Bank of Nova Scotia, (the Custodian), is responsible for safekeeping the gold owned by the Trust.

For financial statement purposes, the gold bullion is valued at the lower of cost or market, using the average cost method. Should the market value of the gold held be lower than its average cost during the interim periods of the same fiscal year, an adjustment of value below cost (market value reserve) is recorded by the Trust. Gain or loss on sales of gold bullion is calculated on a trade date basis. Fair value of the gold bullion is based on the Commodity Exchange, Inc. (COMEX) settlement price for the spot month gold futures contract, which at any time is the contract then closest to maturity (COMEX Spot Settlement Price).

The following table summarizes activity in gold bullion for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (all balances in 000 \$):

December 31, 2008	Ounces	Average Cost	Fair Value	Realized Gain (Loss)
Beginning balance	1,774.8	\$ 1,004,140	\$ 1,481,769	
Gold contributed	764.6	697,456	697,456	
Gold distributed	(384.7)	(248,188)	(328,608)	\$ 80,420
Gold sold	(7.9)	(5,035)	(6,856)	1,821
Adjustment for realized gain			82,241	
Adjustment for unrealized loss on gold bullion			(29,108)	
Ending balance	2,146.8	\$ 1,448,373	\$ 1,896,894	\$ 82,241

Table of Contents

December 31, 2007	Ounces	Average Cost	Fair Value	Realized Gain (Loss)
Beginning balance	1,429.4	\$ 745,229	\$ 907,966	
Gold contributed	376.1	274,997	274,997	
Gold distributed	(24.8)	(12,931)	(15,762)	\$ 2,831
Gold sold	(5.9)	(3,155)	(4,094)	939
Adjustment for realized gain			3,770	
Adjustment for unrealized gain on gold bullion			314,892	
Ending balance	1,774.8	\$ 1,004,140	\$ 1,481,769	\$ 3,770

December 31, 2006	Ounces	Average Cost	Fair Value	Realized Gain (Loss)
Beginning balance	712.3	\$ 316,959	\$ 368,339	
Gold contributed	761.3	450,893	450,893	
Gold distributed	(39.8)	(20,364)	(25,268)	\$ 4,904
Gold sold	(4.4)	(2,259)	(2,750)	491
Adjustment for realized gain			5,395	
Adjustment for unrealized gain on gold bullion			111,357	
Ending balance	1,429.4	\$ 745,229	\$ 907,966	\$ 5,395

B. Redeemable Capital Shares

Shares of the Trust are classified as redeemable for balance sheet purposes, since they are subject to redemption. Trust shares are issued and redeemed continuously in aggregations of 50,000 shares in exchange for gold bullion rather than cash. Individual investors cannot purchase or redeem shares in direct transactions with the Trust. The Trust only deals with registered broker-dealers eligible to settle securities transactions through the book-entry facilities of the Depository Trust Company and which have entered into a contractual arrangement with the Trust and the Sponsor governing, among other matters, the creation and redemption processes (such broker-dealers are the Authorized Participants). Holders of shares of the Trust may redeem their shares at any time acting through an Authorized Participant and in the prescribed aggregations of 50,000 shares; *provided*, that redemptions of shares may be suspended during any period while regular trading on NYSE Arca or COMEX is suspended or restricted, or in which an emergency exists as a result of which delivery, disposal or evaluation of gold is not reasonably practicable.

The per-share amount of gold exchanged for a purchase or redemption is calculated daily by the Trustee, using the daily COMEX Spot Settlement Price to calculate the gold amount in respect of any liabilities for which covering gold sales have not yet been made, and represents the per-share amount of gold held by the Trust, after giving effect to its liabilities, sales to cover expenses and liabilities and any losses that may have occurred.

When gold is exchanged in settlement of a redemption, it is considered a sale of gold for financial statement purposes.

Due to the expected continuing sales and redemption of capital stock and the three-day period for share settlement the Trust reflects capital shares sold as a receivable, rather than as contra equity. Shares redeemed are reflected as a contra asset on the trade date. Outstanding Trust shares are reflected at redemption value, which is the net asset value per share at the period ended date. Adjustments to redemption value are reflected in shareholders' equity.

Net asset value is computed by deducting all accrued fees, expenses and other liabilities of the Trust, including the Trustee's and Sponsor's fees, from the fair value of the gold bullion held by the Trust.

Table of Contents

Activity in redeemable capital shares for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 is as follows (all balances in 000 s):

	Year Ended December 31, 2008		Year Ended December 31, 2007		Year Ended December 31, 2006	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Beginning balance	17,950	\$ 1,481,289	14,400	\$ 907,669	7,150	\$ 368,339
Shares issued	7,750	697,456	3,800	274,997	7,650	450,893
Shares redeemed	(3,900)	(328,608)	(250)	(15,762)	(400)	(25,268)
Redemption value adjustment		46,168		314,385		113,705
Ending balance	21,800	\$ 1,896,305	17,950	\$ 1,481,289	14,400	\$ 907,669

C. Federal Income Taxes

The Trust is treated as a grantor trust for federal income tax purposes and, therefore, no provision for federal income taxes is required. Any interest and gains and losses are deemed passed through to the holders of shares of the Trust.

D. Expenses

The Trust pays to the Sponsor a Sponsor's fee that accrues daily at an annualized rate equal to 0.40% of the adjusted daily net asset value of the Trust, paid in arrears. The Sponsor has agreed to assume the following administrative and marketing expenses incurred by the Trust: the Trustee's fee, the Custodian's fee, NYSE Arca listing fees, SEC registration fees, printing and mailing costs, audit fees and expenses, and up to \$100,000 per annum in legal fees and expenses. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Sponsor also agreed to pay all legal expenses over the \$100,000 per annum limit.

E. Related Parties

The Sponsor and the Trustee are considered to be related parties to the Trust. The Trustee's fee is paid by the Sponsor and is not a separate expense of the Trust.

F. Indemnifications

Under the Trust's organizational documents, the Sponsor is indemnified against liabilities or expenses it incurs without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part. The Trust's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Trust that have not yet occurred.

2. CONCENTRATION RISK

Substantially all of the Trust's assets are holdings of gold bullion, which creates a concentration risk associated with fluctuations in the price of gold. Accordingly, a decline in the price of gold will have an adverse effect on the value of the shares of the Trust. Factors that may have the effect of causing a decline in the price of gold include large sales by the official sector (governments, central banks and related institutions), an increase in the hedging activities of gold producers, and changes in the attitude towards gold of speculators and other market participants.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned in the capacities* indicated thereunto duly authorized.

Barclays Global Investors International, Inc.

Sponsor of the iShares COMEX Gold Trust (Registrant)

/s/ Lee T. Kranefuss
Lee T. Kranefuss
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal executive officer)
Date: February 27, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities* and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Lee T. Kranefuss
Lee T. Kranefuss
Chief Executive Officer,
(Principal executive officer)
Director
Date: February 27, 2009

/s/ Michael A. Latham
Michael A. Latham
Chief Financial Officer,
(Principal financial and accounting officer)
Director
Date: February 27, 2009

* The registrant is a trust, and the persons are signing in their capacities as officers of Barclays Global Investors International, Inc., the sponsor of the registrant.