



COMEX® Metal Futures on the CME Globex Platform

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| | |
|--|----------|
| COMEX Metal Futures | 1 |
| Silver Calendar Spreads | 1 |
| Silver Calendar Spread Leg Pricing | 2 |
| Implied Silver Calendar Spreads | 2 |
| Implied IN | 2 |
| Implied OUT | 2 |
| Second Generation Implied | 3 |
| COMEX miNY Settlement Price Rounding | 3 |

1. COMEX Metal Futures

This section describes the following COMEX-specific functionality to clients implementing systems to trade COMEX metal futures on the CME Globex platform:

- COMEX Silver calendar spread price rounding
- COMEX miNY settlement price rounding

For complete COMEX product listing and contract specifications please see: <http://www.nymexoncmeglobex.com>.

1.1 Silver Calendar Spreads

The COMEX metals release will allow the CME Globex platform to list both outright futures and calendar spreads for Silver. To support Silver spread trading, CME is introducing the new Strategy Type Code 'RT', as defined in position 727-728 of the Instrument Creation (MO) message.

The Silver calendar spread is constructed: Leg 1 – Leg 2 = Spread

Table 1.1.

| Spread Type | Leg 1 | Leg 2 | Calendar Spread Pricing |
|-------------|-------|-------|---|
| RT | Buy | Sell | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priced from leg with most recent trade price • If no trade price available, then leg with most recent settle is used |

Silver spreads have the following processing rules:

- Silver calendar spreads trade in tick increments of 1.
- Last Best Price (M0) messages are disseminated for the spread but not for the legs.
- Trade (M6) messages are not disseminated for legs due to spread trades. Volume will be updated on subsequent (M6) messages due to outright trades on the legs.
- Trade (M6) messages are disseminated for the actual outright spread trades.

Settlement prices for all futures and spreads tick in increments of 1.

Note: When a Settlement price on a Leg is in an increment of 1 and no Last Best Price is created for the next day, an order submitted with a price of "Last" will be rejected with the error "Invalid tick price", since the outright legs tick in increments of 5.

1.1.1 Silver Calendar Spread Leg Pricing

Calendar spread trades with the strategy type of 'RT' use the leg with the most recent trade price as the anchor.

- If the most recent trade price is in leg 1, then the formula is: Leg 2 = Leg 1 (Anchor) – Spread Price.
- If the most recent trade price is in leg 2, then the formula is: Leg 1 = Leg 2 (Anchor) + Spread Price.

If there is no trade price available in either contract, the leg with the most recent settlement price is the anchor for pricing calculations.

The calculated leg may tick in a non-standard tick value (i.e., tick in a number other than 5).

Since Settlements for leg pricing can tick in increments of 1, there may be a scenario in which both contracts are priced with non-standard tick values (i.e., tick in a number other than 5).

1.1.2 Implied Silver Calendar Spreads

First and second generation implied trading is supported for Silver calendar spreads.

Note: Implied instruments priced outside of the NYMEX-defined Price Bands cannot be traded; any order submitted against such an instrument will be rejected with the error message "Market Order not supported by Opposite Limit".

1.1.2.1 Implied IN

Implied IN orders for Silver calendar spreads are generated by calculating the price of a calendar due to resting Bids and Offers in the outright futures contracts involved in that spread. Implied IN orders in the Silver calendar spreads are disseminated at their actual prices.

Example: Implied IN Pricing

1. There is a Bid in SIZ6 at 13955.
2. There is an Ask in SIG7 at 14025.

This creates an Implied IN Bid in the Silver calendar spread SIZ6-SIG7 at -70.

1.1.2.2 Implied OUT

Implied OUT orders from calendar spreads in the Silver futures are generated by calculating the price of a leg from resting Bids or Offers in the other outright futures contract and the actual resting bid or offer in the Silver calendar spread.

- Implied OUT orders in the Silver futures are disseminated.
- Implied OUT orders in the Silver futures are generated at standard tick increments.
- Implied Bid prices are always rounded down.
- Implied Ask prices are always rounded up.

Example: Implied OUT Bid Rounding from Calendar Spreads

1. There is a Bid in SIZ6 at 13955.
2. There is an Ask in the Silver calendar spread of SIZ6-SIG7 at -74.

3. This creates an Implied OUT Bid in SIG7 at 14029.
4. All implied OUT bids are rounded down to the next standard tick.
5. Implied OUT Bid is created in SIG7 at 14025.

Example: Implied OUT Ask Rounding from Calendar Spreads

1. There is an Ask in SIZ6 at 13955.
2. There is a Bid in the Silver calendar spread of SIZ6-SIG7 at -74.
3. This calculates an Implied OUT Ask in SIG7 at 14029.
4. All implied OUT asks are rounded up to the next standard tick.
5. Implied OUT Bid is created in SIG7 at 14030.

Due to the rounding of implied OUT orders, resting orders may receive fills at prices fractionally better than that at which they were displayed.

1.1.2.3 Second Generation Implied

Second Generation implied spreading is applied to Silver futures and spreads. The first generation order used to build the second generation order is always an Implied OUT.

- Second generation orders are never disseminated.
- Second generation orders are built from the rounded prices of the first generation implied orders.

Example: Second Generation Implied IN

1. There is an Implied OUT Bid in the SIZ6 at 14010.
2. There is a real order for a 2-lot Ask in the SIF7 at 13995.
3. This creates an Implied 2nd Gen IN Bid order in the SIZ6-SIF7 at 15.

1.1.3 COMEX miNY Settlement Price Rounding

As part of the COMEX metals release, the actual settlement of the COMEX miNY products will be identical to that of the full-size contracts. For display purposes only, on CME Globex, the COMEX miNY products are rounded to the nearest tradable tick for the CME Globex Settlement Price.

The following examples illustrate the settlement price rounding convention on CME Globex.

Example: COMEX miNY Gold

The COMEX miNY Gold settlement prices round to the nearest tradable tick.

Table 1.2.

| Contract Size | Contract Tick Size | Tick Value | Settlement Price Examples | CME Globex Tick Size | CME Globex Rounded Settlement Price Examples |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 50 Troy oz. | .025 | \$12.50 | 592.70 | 25 | 59275 |

Tick Value

| Settlement Price Examples | CME Globex Tick Size | CME Globex Rounded Settlement Price Examples | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|--------|--|-------|
| | | | 592.60 | | 59250 |
| | | | 592.30 | | 59225 |

Example: COMEX miNY Silver

The COMEX miNY Silver settlement prices round to the nearest 1.25 cent multiple.

| Contract Size | Contract Tick Size | Tick Value | Settlement Price Examples | CME Globex Tick Size | CME Globex Rounded Settlement Price Examples |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2500 Troy oz. | .0125 | \$31.25 | 11.820 | 125 | 118250 |
| | | | 11.834 | | 118375 |
| | | | 11.820 | | 118500 |

Example: COMEX miNY Copper

The COMEX miNY Copper settlement prices round to the nearest .20 cent per pound multiple.

| Contract Size | Contract Tick Size | Tick Value | Settlement Price Examples | CME Globex Tick Size | CME Globex Rounded Settlement Price Examples |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 12,500 lbs. | .002 | \$25.00 | 3.4965 | 2 | 3496 |
| | | | 3.4995 | | 3500 |
| | | | 3.4955 | | 3496 |

NOTE: The cover page was updated to reflect CME Group branding. No technical changes were made.