

**ETFs Gold Trust Gross Proceeds and Expense Files shows gold ounces acquired per ETFs Gold Trust (SGOL) share purchased, gold sold (in ounces), proceeds, and expenses per ETFs Gold Trust (SGOL) Share. You can use this information to calculate your share of SGOL expenses, and your gain or loss on sale/return of principal of gold to pay such expenses.**

**Example: Shareholder XYZ purchases 200 SGOL shares on 10/30/2009 at a price of \$99.55 per share for a total purchase price of \$19,910. Shareholder XYZ had no other purchases or sales of SGOL shares during 2009 and held the shares for the remainder of 2009.**

**Step 1: Identify the shareholder’s pro rata ownership of gold (in ounces)**

Identify Shareholder XYZ’s purchase date of 10/30/2009. In column labeled “Gold Ounces per Share” identify the pro rata amount of gold (i.e. 0.09996992 ounces per share) each SGOL share represents on that date.

For Shareholder XYZ, total prorated amount of gold ounces owned for 10/30/09 purchase is 19.99398 ounces (0.09996992 oz per share multiplied by 200 shares purchased on 10/30/09.) Note: This step should be completed for each date on which SGOL shares were purchased.

**Step 2: Calculate the gold (in ounces) sold from Shareholder XYZ’s account during 2009**

The gold ounces sold per share during 2009 includes the cumulative amounts of all gold sales for the period which includes the day after the purchase date of 10/30/2009 through the day before sale date.

During 2009 the amount of gold sold after 10/30/09 purchase date is 0.00009624 oz per share (total ounces sold during the year, 0.00011735, less ounces sold prior to purchase, 0.00002111) for a total of 0.01925 oz (based on the purchase of 200 shares).

**Step 3: Calculate the cost of gold sold from Shareholder’s account**

Total Gold Ozs sold (Step 2)	0.01925 oz	
	<u>                    </u>	X \$19,910
Gold Ozs acquired (Step 1)	19.99398 oz	
Cost of Gold Sold	\$19.17	

**Step 4: Calculate Shareholder’s gain or loss on gold sales for each lot purchased**

Identify all proceeds per share received by the Trust after Shareholder XYZ’s 10/30/2009 purchase date. During 2009, monthly sales for the period 1/31/2009 through 12/31/2009 generated proceeds per share of \$0.10628716 (total proceeds of sales of gold for the year, 0.1273082, less proceeds of sale made prior to purchase, 0.02102104). Therefore, Shareholder XYZ’s gain or loss is determined as follows:

Total proceeds: \$0.10628716 per share x 200 shares	\$21.26
Less: Total cost of Gold Sold (step 3)	<u>19.17</u>
Total Reportable Gain (1040 Sch D, Part 1)	<u><b>\$2.09</b></u>

**Step 5: Calculate Shareholder's investment expenses**

Identify all expenses per share paid by the Trust after Shareholder XYZ's 10/30/2009 purchase date. During 2009, the expenses were paid monthly and for the period of 1/31/2009 through 12/31/2009 amounted to \$0.10628716 per share. Therefore, Shareholder XYZ's investment expenses:

Total Expenses per Share	\$0.10628716
Total Shares	<u>200</u>
Total Expense (1040 Sch A)	<u><b>\$21.26</b></u>

See also the example included in the 2009 Expense File.

**Step 6: Calculate Shareholder's Adjusted Gold held and Cost Basis**

Gold Ounces Purchased on 10/30/2009 (Step 1)	19.99398 oz
Less: Gold Ounces sold during 2009 (Step 2)	<u>0.01925 oz</u>
Adjusted Shareholder's Gold Ounces at 12/31/2009	<u><b>19.97473 oz</b></u>

Original Purchase Cost on 10/30/2009	\$19,910.00
Less: Cost of Gold Sold During 2009 (Step 3)	<u>19.17</u>
Adjusted Shareholder's basis at 12/31/2009	<u><b>\$ 19,890.83</b></u>

Shareholder's adjusted gold ounces and adjusted cost calculated in Step 6 are his/her adjusted ounces of gold and adjusted basis for the 10/30/2009 purchase at the end of 12/31/2009.

Shareholders with several purchases should calculate gain, loss and adjusted basis separately for each purchased lot and then sum up the results of each lot to arrive at the net reportable gain or loss and the total investment expenses. Shareholders who purchased their shares prior to 2009, and made no other purchases, should calculate their adjusted cost basis, using the gross proceeds information for the relevant years, by following the same steps as in the example above. The adjusted cost basis at 12/31/2008 should be used as the beginning cost for 2009 instead of the regular purchase cost. Shareholders with an additional purchase in 2009 will have two cost lots to account for in 2009. The calculation of gains and losses will be affected by the cost basis method used to account for the sales.