

CBOT DJ-AIGCI[®] Futures

Reference Guide 2003



Table of Contents

Section I: Highlights

Introduction.	2
Key Features of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index® (DJ-AIGCI®).	3
Key Features of CBOT Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index Futures.	5
The Indexes.	6
Salient Features.	7
Contract Specifications	8
Expiration Schedule	10
Quote Retrieval Symbols	10

Section II: Construction of the DJ-AIGCI

Index Weightings.	11
Annual Reweighting and Rebalancing	11
Ongoing Calculation of the WAV.	12

Section III: Understanding the CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures Contract

Futures Price Indexes	14
Estimating Fair Value	15
Estimating the CIMS at Year End	17
Arbitraging CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures	17
Replicating the DJ-AIGCI with CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures.	18
Rolling CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures	20

Section IV: Other Information

CBOT, Dow Jones, and AIG: An Unparalleled Combination	23
Contact Information	24

Section 1: Highlights

Introduction

The past several decades have seen explosive growth in exchange-traded physical commodity futures. A wealth of academic research¹ has conclusively established the potential benefits of including exposure to commodities in traditional financial portfolios:

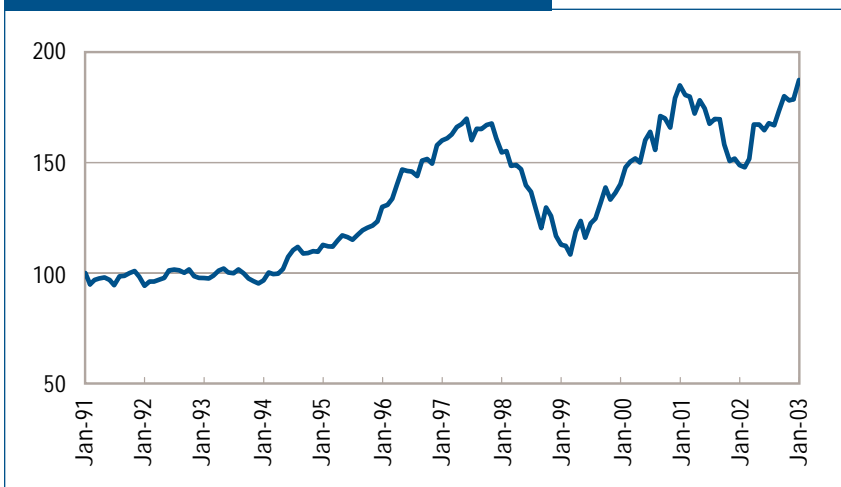
- negative correlation with stocks and bonds
- positive expected returns over time.

**Correlations of Quarterly Returns
Rolling 5 Year Windows, January 1991–December 2002**

	DJ-AIGCI vs. S&P 500	DJ-AIGCI vs. Bonds
Average Correlation	-26.7%	-20.9%

Further research indicates that commodity indexes may provide sources of risk and return that are distinct from traditional assets as well as managed futures or hedge fund benchmark indexes.² An increasing number of global institutional investors are seeking exposure to the unique benefits of this dynamic asset class.

DJ-AIGCI Total Return*



The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index (DJ-AIGCI) was introduced on July 14, 1998, to provide investors with a unique vehicle to obtain exposure to this asset class. Previously available only as an OTC product, the introduction of CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures makes synthetic management of diversified and highly liquid exposure to commodities as an asset class accessible to a much wider collection of global investors. CBOT futures provide market participants with universal pricing transparency and market efficiency, as well as elimination of counterparty risk and simplification of credit line exposure.

The DJ-AIGCI is composed of futures contracts on 20 different exchange-traded physical commodities. The DJ-AIGCI relies on a unique combination of liquidity and production data to determine its component weightings. In addition, several design features such as annual price-percentage rebalancing help ensure that

¹ For example, see Ankrim, E. and Hensel, C., *Commodities in Asset Allocation: A Real-Asset Alternative to Real Estate*, *Financial Analysts Journal* (May/June 1993), 20-29; Froot, K., *Hedging Portfolios with Real Assets*, *Journal of Portfolio Management* (Summer 1995), 60-77; Huberman, G., *The Desirability of Investment in Commodities via Commodity Futures*, *Derivatives Quarterly* (Fall 1995), 65-67; Georgiev, G., “Benefits of Commodity Investment”, *CISDM Working Paper* (June 2001).

² Schneeweis, T. and Spurgin, R., *Comparison of Commodity and Managed Futures Benchmark Indices*, *Journal of Derivatives* (Summer 1997).

³ All data set forth in this publication which is prior to index launch on July 14, 1998 is an historical estimation using available data and 1998 percentage weights.

the index will remain diversified and representative of the asset class over time while still enabling investors to capitalize on major market trends.

Key Features of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index

I. Diversified Exposure

Prudent investors will generally diversify their exposure within any asset class. The DJ-AIGCI provides broad-based exposure to commodities. Disproportionate weighting of any particular commodity or sector may increase volatility and negate the concept of a broad-based commodity index. Instead of exposure to an asset class, the investor may be unduly subjected to micro-economic shocks in one commodity or sector.

As more fully described in the DJ-AIGCI Handbook, as well as in Section II of this Reference Guide, the following diversification rules have been established:⁴

- No related group of commodities (e.g., energy, precious metals, livestock, or grains) may constitute more than 33% of the index.
- No single commodity may constitute less than 2% of the index.

II. Weightings that Reflect Economic Significance

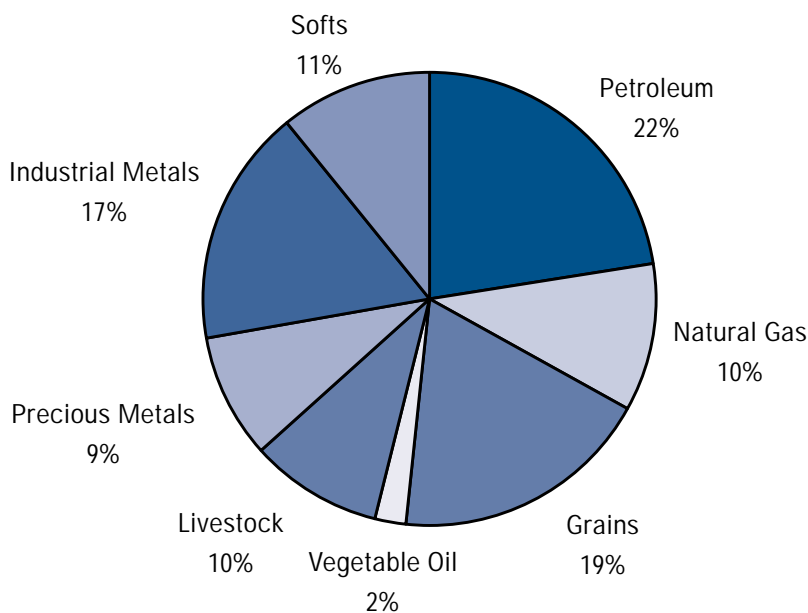
The basic intuition underlying the DJ-AIGCI weighting approach is to allow *the markets themselves* to have a say in determining the relative significance of the various commodities.

By relying on factors that are both endogenous to the futures markets (liquidity) and exogenous

to the futures markets (production), the DJ-AIGCI provides a unique measure of the relative significance of its component commodities.

Production data alone, while significant, may tend to overstate the relative importance of commodities that are difficult to store (e.g., livestock) at the expense of more storable commodities (e.g., gold). For example, a production-based ranking of commodities would result in a relatively low weighting of approximately 2.5% for gold and a relatively high weighting of approximately 11% for cattle. A 4:1 ratio of cattle to gold may not appropriately reflect the relative economic significance of the two commodities. To state it differently, a doubling of the price of gold

The DJ-AIGCI 2003 Index Weights



⁴ As of the annual reweighting and rebalancing.

DJ-AIGCI Components	
Commodity Groups	Commodities
Energy	Natural Gas Heating Oil Crude Oil Unleaded Gasoline
Industrial Metals	Aluminum Copper Nickel Zinc
Precious Metals	Gold Silver
Livestock	Lean Hogs Live Cattle
Grains	Corn Wheat Soybeans
Softs	Cotton Cocoa Coffee Sugar
Vegetable Oils	Soybean Oil

may be a more significant global economic event than a 25% move in cattle prices, yet the two events would have an identical impact on a production-weighted index. The inclusion of liquidity as a primary weighting factor may reduce this type of distortion.

III. Annual Reweighting and Rebalancing

The target weights for the DJ-AIGCI are determined annually by the Index Oversight Committee, announced in July and implemented the following January. In addition to reweighting, the DJ-AIGCI includes another critical step that differentiates it as a benchmark. Once a year, at the same time that the index is reweighted, it is rebalanced on a price-percentage basis.

What does rebalancing mean? To simplify the question, consider an index consisting of only two commodities, each with a 50% dollar value weighting. As the relative prices of the two commodities move, the amount of their relative weightings will shift over time. A decision needs to be made as to when, if at all, the index portfolio should be rebalanced to the original 50/50 weighting.

One solution is to never rebalance. In other words, the relative weightings of the commodities will simply be allowed to drift along

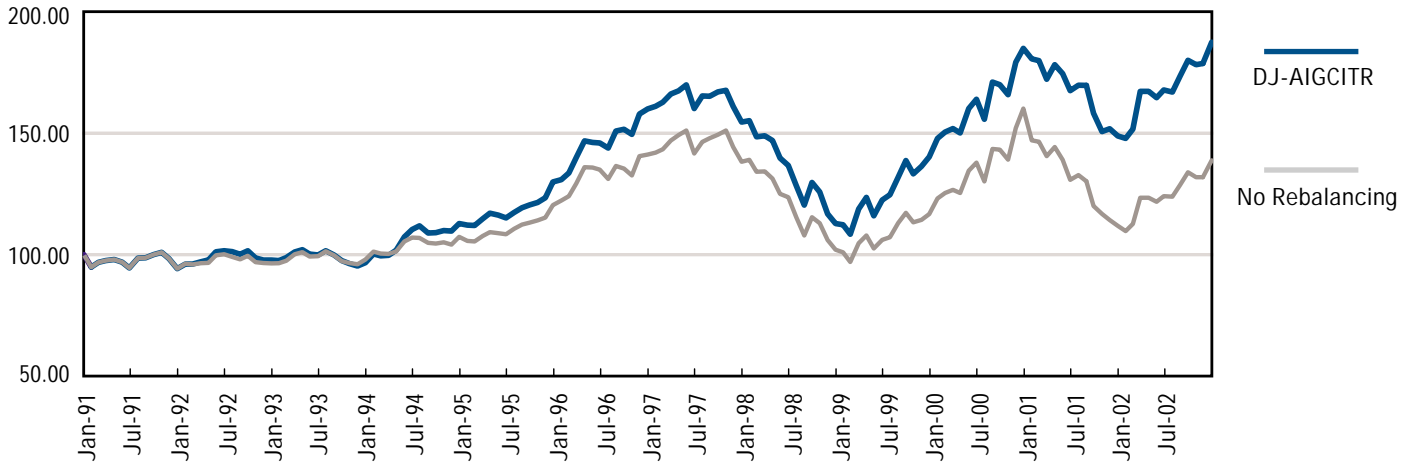
over time. Such a strategy will result in buying the most of those commodities that have performed the best and the least of those commodities that have performed the worst. Over time, this strategy will ride trends up in certain commodities and ride them back down again, never “taking profit” and redistributing gains to relatively undervalued sectors.

Another solution is to continuously rebalance the index on a daily basis. As trends develop in various component markets, such a strategy will always be selling into an uptrend and buying into a downtrend, thus never allowing profits to run and losses to be minimized in trending market situations.

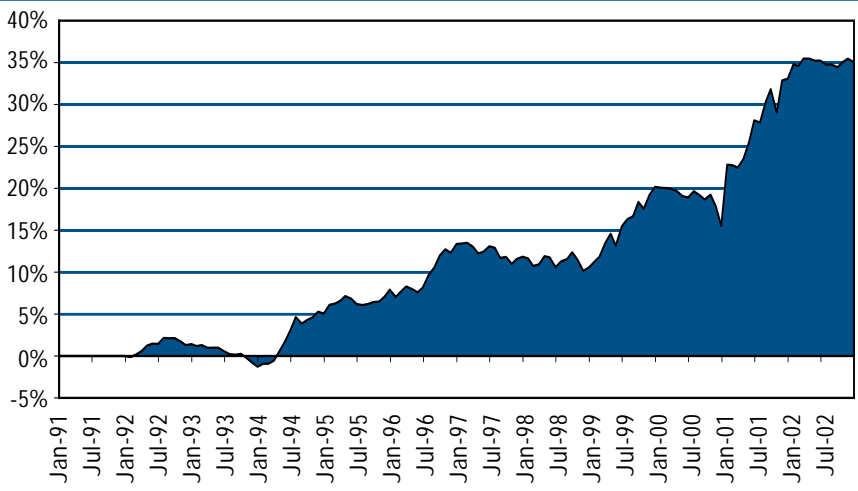
The DJ-AIGCI takes a measured approach to the issue. Many commodity markets exhibit trends over time that are derived from factors as diverse as business cycles, crop seasons, annual purchasing plans, hedging decisions, and the like. Commodity markets also tend to mean revert over time as cyclical factors result in corrective supply/demand patterns and consequent price action.

Rational investors generally attempt to let profits run, minimize losses, and periodically rebalance exposures to maintain diversification within a portfolio. Annual rebalancing has historically helped the DJ-AIGCI to achieve this goal.

DJ-AIGCI versus Non-Rebalanced Index Total Returns



DJ-AIGCI versus Non-Rebalanced Index Cumulative Outperformance



Key Features of CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures

An Efficient Tool for Fair Value Benchmark Replication

By holding and rolling positions in CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures, investors can replicate the returns of the DJ-AIGCI. Each individual futures contract has a fixed hedge ratio to the DJ-AIGCI, and investors can easily estimate the fair value for each DJ-AIGCI futures contract on a live basis, based on the prices of the underlying futures contracts. The DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Index (seven in all per calendar year,

matching contract expiration months) represents a snapshot of the DJ-AIGCI over the calendar year. The Futures Price Index represents the fair value calculation for CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures and is used for the initial opening and final settlement prices for each of the CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures contracts.

I. Standardization

As an exchange-traded futures product, the specifications for CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures are fully defined and standardized, affording tremendous flexibility to buyers and sellers. CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures give you the ability to efficiently hedge commodity and inflation exposure and lay off residual risks. Protection can be established regardless of overall market direction.

II. Cost of Entry

Participation in the CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures market is open to all market participants at a low cost. The exchange provides a level playing field for all investors, large or small.

For detailed margin information, please check www.cbot.com/djaigci.

III. Price Transparency

CBOT futures contracts provide universal pricing transparency and market efficiency.

The CBOT electronic trading platform delivers bid, offer, and depth of book information, maximizing price competitiveness for customers.

IV. Cash Settlement

CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures are marked to market daily and cash settled. The cash settlement is determined by the relevant Futures Price Index on the eleventh business day of the contract month. The prices for the included futures contracts used to determine the index fair value for contract settlement are the official settlement prices posted by the various exchanges (subject to certain market disruption provisions as more fully described in the CBOT rulebook).

V. Exchange for Swaps (EFS)

In order to facilitate liquidity between the futures and OTC markets, the CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures contract allows for EFS transactions between cash market swaps and DJ-AIGCI futures. An EFS consists of two discrete, but related, transactions; a swap transaction and a futures transaction. At the time such transaction is affected, the buyer and seller of the futures must be, respectively, the seller and the buyer of the swap. The swap component involves the commodity underlying the futures contract, i.e., the DJ-AIGCI. The quantity covered by the swap must be approximately equivalent to the quantity covered by the futures contracts.

VI. Unparalleled Market Integrity

Counterparty risk is a major concern in today's marketplace. Trading at the CBOT is structured to protect all parties involved from such risk. The buyer and the seller each must put up a small percentage of the value of the contracts as margin. A key feature of a futures contract is that payment in full is not due on the date of the transaction. Margin money is held in an account by the long's and the short's respective brokerage clearing firms and serves as a performance bond, guaranteeing that each party will honor its commitment. So, while futures do offer you the opportunity to enter into highly leveraged transactions, the CBOT margin system is designed to guard against losses due to nonperformance by a counterparty.

The Indexes

The Dow Jones–AIG Commodity Index

The Benchmark

The DJ-AIGCI is composed of futures contracts on 20 different exchange-traded physical commodities. The index appears live on a variety of data services and daily on pages A1 and C1 of the Wall Street Journal. Weighted according to liquidity and to a lesser extent production, the

index provides a unique, diversified, economically rational and liquid benchmark for commodities as an asset class.

The DJ–AIGCI Total Return Index (DJ-AIGCITR)

Real Returns Including Collateral Yield

The DJ-AIGCI Total Return Index reflects the returns on a fully collateralized investment in the DJ-AIGCI. This combines the returns of the DJ-AIGCI with the returns on cash collateral invested in U.S. Treasury bills. These returns are calculated by using the 3-month U.S. Treasury bill rates, updated weekly. Treasury rates are utilized in order to approximate a risk-free rate of return. To the extent that a money manager is able to outperform a return equivalent to the weekly average of 3-month U.S. Treasury bills, the manager should be able to outperform the interest component of the DJ-AIGCITR.

DJ–AIGCI Futures Indexes

An Efficient Tool for Benchmark Replication

Each Futures Index (7 in all per calendar year) represents a snapshot of the DJ-AIGCI over the calendar year. By holding and rolling positions in CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures, investors can replicate the returns of the DJ-AIGCI. Each individual underlying commodity futures contract has a fixed hedge ratio to CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures, and investors can easily estimate the fair value for each DJ-AIGCI futures contract on a live basis, based on the prices of the underlying futures contracts. DJ-AIGCI futures are cash settled to an official settlement value derived from the settlement values of the included underlying contracts on the eleventh business day of each contract month.

CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures Salient Features	
Trading Unit	\$100 times the Dow Jones-AIG Futures Price Index
Price Quote	Points (\$100)
Tick Size	0.1 point (\$10 per contract)
Daily Price Limit	No limit
Contract Months	January, February, April, June, August, October, and December (first three months listed at all times)
Last Trading Day	The eleventh business day of the contract month
Final Settlement Day	The eleventh business day of the contract month
Settlement	Cash settlement on the final settlement day. The final settlement price is \$100 times the Dow Jones-AIG Futures Price Index
Trading Hours	8:15 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. Chicago time
Ticker Symbol (a/c/e)	AI

Contract Specifications for CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures Contracts Trading Conditions

Authority - On or after November 16, 2001, trading in CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures may be conducted under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Regulation.

Application of Regulation - Futures transactions in CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures contracts shall be subject to the general rules of the Association as far as applicable and shall also be subject to the regulations contained in this chapter, which are exclusively applicable to trading in CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures. CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures contracts are listed for trading by the Association pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission exchange certification procedures.

Emergencies, Acts of God, Acts of Government - If delivery or acceptance or any precondition or requirement of either is prevented by strike, fire, accident, act of government, act of God, or other emergency, the seller or buyer shall immediately notify the Chairman. If the Chairman determines that emergency action may be necessary, he shall call a special meeting of the Board and arrange for the presentation of evidence regarding the emergency condition. If the Board determines that an emergency exists, it shall take such action under CBOT Rule 180.00 as it deems necessary under the circumstances and its decision shall be binding upon all parties to the contract.

Unit of Trading - The unit of trading shall be \$100 times the DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Index which corresponds to each futures contract.

The DJ-AIGCI is a liquidity and world production, dollar-weighted, arithmetic average of prices of 20 exchange-traded physical commodity futures contracts which satisfy specified criteria. The Futures Price Index is calculated as the fair value of the basket of futures contracts in the DJ-AIGCI for a specific contract month. The Futures Price Index is identical to the calculation of the weighted average value (WAV) in the DJ-AIGCI divided by four and rounded to one decimal place. The Futures Price Index incorporates no rolling forward of futures contracts and is quoted only until the expiration of the corresponding DJ-AIGCI futures contract. For any January contract, the Futures Price Index shall be determined using the prior year's DJ-AIGCI specifications. February through December contracts shall use the current year's DJ-AIGCI specifications. The DJ-AIGCI specifications, criteria, calculation, and roll procedures are defined in the DJ-AIGCI Handbook.

Months Traded In - The months listed for trading are January, February, April, June, August, October, and December, at the discretion of the Exchange.

Price Basis - The price of CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures shall be quoted in points. One point equals \$100. The minimum price fluctuation shall be 0.1 (1/10) point per contract (\$10 per contract). Contracts shall not be made on any other price basis.

Hours of Trading - The hours of trading for future delivery in CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures shall be determined by the Board.

The market shall be opened and closed for all months simultaneously, or in such other manner as the CBOT Regulatory Compliance Committee shall direct.

Price Limits and Trading Halts - There are no price limits for CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures.

Last Day of Trading - The last day of trading in CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures contracts deliverable in the current delivery month shall be the eleventh business day of the contract.

Liquidation During the Delivery Month - After trading in contracts for future delivery in the current delivery month has ceased, outstanding contracts for such delivery shall be liquidated by cash settlement.

Margin Requirements, Position Limits, and Reportable Positions - As of February 21, 2003, maintenance margin equals \$650. Initial margin equals \$878. Position limits equal 15,000 contracts. Reportable positions equal 25 contracts. Updated information can be found online at www.cbot.com/djaigci.

Delivery Procedures

Standards - The contract grade shall be the final settlement price of the DJ-AIGCI futures on final settlement day.

Delivery on Futures Contracts - Delivery against the CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures contracts must be made through the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation (BOTCC). Delivery under these regulations shall be on the final settlement day and shall be accomplished by cash settlement as hereinafter provided.

Clearing members holding open positions in a CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures contract at the time of termination of trading shall make payment to and receive payment through the BOTCC in accordance with normal variation settlement procedures based on a settlement price equal to the final settlement price.

Final Settlement Price - The final settlement price shall be based on a special quotation of the DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Index which corresponds to the expiring contract at the close of business on the final settlement day. This special quotation will consist of the DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Index which corresponds to the expiring contract calculated using the settlement prices of the component futures on final settlement day, except as noted below.

If an exchange that a component or components of the Futures Price Index is trading on is not open on the final settlement day because of a scheduled closing, then the contribution to the final settlement price for the affected component or components shall be based on the settlement quotation of the first preceding trading day.

If a component contract month's settlement price on the final settlement day is unavailable because of an unanticipated and/or unannounced closure of a component contract market, then the price of such component contract to be used in calculating the final settlement price shall be the next available settlement price.

If the settlement price of a component contract is a limit bid or offer on the final settlement day, then that contract's contribution to the final settlement price is deferred up to ten business days.

**DJ-AIGCI Futures
Expiration Schedule**

Contract Month/Year	Last Trading Day
January 2003	Thu-Jan 16
February 2003	Tue-Feb 18
April 2003	Tue-Apr 15
June 2003	Mon-Jun 16
August 2003	Fri-Aug 15
October 2003	Wed-Oct 15
December 2003	Mon-Dec 15

In the event that a component contract's price is a limit bid or offer on the final settlement day, the price to be used is the first settlement price after the final settlement day that is not a limit bid or offer. If the settlement price is a limit bid or offer for ten consecutive business days following the final settlement day, the contract's settlement price on the tenth subsequent business day shall be used as the contract's contribution to the final settlement price.

The Final Settlement Day - The final settlement day shall be defined as the eleventh business day of the contract month, or, if the DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Index is not published for that day, the first preceding business day for which the DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Index is scheduled to be published.

**CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures
Quote Retrieval Symbols**

Vendor System	Symbol
a/c/e	AI
Bloomberg	HD
Bridge Information Systems, Inc.	us@AI
CGI Group, Inc.	AI
CQG, Inc.	AI
DTN	AI
eSignal	AI
Hyperfeed® Technologies	AI
Reuters	AI
Standard and Poor's Comstock	AI
Telekurs USA Inc.	AI

Section II: Construction of the DJ-AIGCI

The following is a summary of the procedures used to determine and calculate the DJ-AIGCI. The definitive rules for calculating the DJ-AIGCI are more fully set forth in the DJ-AIGCI Handbook.

Index Weightings

The relative weightings of the component commodities included in the DJ-AIGCI are determined annually according to both liquidity and production data in 2/3 and 1/3 shares, respectively. Production data alone, while significant, may tend to overstate the relative importance of commodities that are difficult to store (e.g., livestock) at the expense of more storable commodities (e.g., gold).

For each commodity designated for potential inclusion in the DJ-AIGCI, liquidity is measured by the Commodity Liquidity Percentage (CLP) and production by the Commodity Production Percentage (CPP). The CLP for each commodity is determined by taking a five-year average of the product of trading volume and the historic dollar value of the futures contract selected as the reference contract for that commodity, and dividing the result by the sum of such products for all commodities. The CPP is determined for each commodity by taking a five-year average of annual world production figures, adjusted by the historic dollar value of the commodities, and dividing the result by the sum of such products for all the commodities.

The CLP and the CPP are then combined to establish the Commodity Index Percentage (CIP) for each commodity. This CIP is then adjusted in accordance with certain diversification rules in order to determine the commodities which will be included in the index and their respective percentage weights.

The above steps are carried out annually and announced to the public in July under the supervision of the DJ-AIGCI Oversight Committee. This committee includes prominent members of the financial and academic communities.

As more fully described in the DJ-AIGCI Handbook, the following diversification rules have been established:

- No related group of commodities (e.g., energy, precious metals, livestock, grains, or oilseeds) may constitute more than 33% of the index.
- No single commodity may constitute more than 15% of the index.
- No single commodity may constitute less than 2% of the index.

Annual Reweighting and Rebalancing

Each year the DJ-AIGCI is reweighted and rebalanced. The target commodity weights are announced annually in July and are implemented during the following January Roll Period.

Commodity Index Percentages (CIPs) are incorporated into the DJ-AIGCI by calculating the new unit weights for each commodity.

These new unit weights, termed the Commodity Index Multipliers (CIMs), are calculated after the markets close on the fourth business day of the new year (the CIM Determination Date), which is the day prior to the beginning of the January Roll Period. The sum of all commodity prices in the DJ-AIGCI multiplied by their respective CIMs is termed the “Weighted Average Value” (WAV).

The calculation of each CIM is as follows, where FPD denotes each applicable futures price in dollar terms. Each CIM is adjusted by an Adjustment Factor in order to maintain continuity from one year to the next. The Adjustment Factor is determined by calculating the January WAV on the fourth business day of the year (using the CIMs from January) and dividing this value by 1,000.

$$\text{CIM} = \text{CIP} \times (1,000/\text{FPD}) \times \text{Adjustment Factor}$$

DJ-AIGCI Weights for 2002 and 2003

	2002	2003
Natural Gas	9.18%	10.39%
Crude Oil	14.37%	13.77%
Unleaded Gasoline	4.62%	4.46%
Heating Oil	4.83%	4.38%
Live Cattle	5.34%	5.70%
Lean Hogs	3.58%	3.91%
Wheat	4.64%	4.81%
Corn	6.39%	6.05%
Soybeans	8.50%	7.88%
Soybean Oil	2.00%	2.11%
Aluminum	6.28%	6.99%
Copper	6.01%	5.92%
Zinc	2.00%	2.10%
Nickel	2.00%	2.00%
Gold	7.33%	6.36%
Silver	2.89%	2.48%
Sugar	2.27%	2.55%
Cotton	2.99%	3.16%
Coffee	2.77%	2.99%
Cocoa	2.00%	2.00%

The CIM for the next year takes effect starting with the February WAV, and the corresponding February DJ-AIGCI futures contract. This new CIM is applied to the February DJ-AIGCI futures as of the fifth business day of January, with the new weights taking effect in the DJ-AIGCI during the January Roll Period.

Prior to the CIM Determination Date, users of the index will be able to estimate the CIMs for the next year by using then available prices for the Designated Contracts, as well as the CIPs for the next year, which are published in July.

Ongoing Calculation of the WAV

WAV1 and WAV2 are defined as the nearby and deferred month WAVs, and are calculated on the basis of prices for the nearby futures and the deferred futures, respectively. The table on page 13 lists the designated contract months that are used to determine the nearby future and deferred future for each underlying commodity included in the index.

To illustrate the use of this table, in January the nearby future for Natural Gas is March, as is the deferred future. In February the nearby Natural Gas future is March and the deferred future

is May. Thus, in February the WAV1 will incorporate the price for the March Natural Gas contract, and the WAV2 will incorporate the price for the May contract. Note that as a new month begins, the deferred future (as indicated in the table below) becomes the nearby future. Similarly, as a new month begins, the WAV2 from the prior month is redesignated as the WAV1.

The WAVs are calculated as follows: WAV1 is calculated by multiplying each CIM by the price for the respective nearby future on that day, and summing the results. WAV2 is calculated by multiplying each CIM by the price for the respective deferred future on that day, and summing the results.

CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures are based on these WAV values (adjusted by dividing by 4, and rounding to 1 decimal place) for the listed contract months. Each DJ-AIGCI futures contract tracks a specific month's WAV value, with the contract months referenced in each DJ-AIGCI futures contract not changing. These adjusted WAV values are referred to as the DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Indexes, as discussed in Section III.

Underlying Contract Months Included in WAV Calculations

Underlying Commodity	Contract Month and Symbol											
	Jan f	Feb g	Mar h	Apr j	May k	Jun m	Jul n	Aug q	Sept u	Oct v	Nov x	Dec z
Natural Gas	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Crude Oil	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Unleaded Gasoline	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Heating Oil	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Live Cattle	Feb	Apr	Apr	Jun	Jun	Aug	Aug	Oct	Oct	Dec	Dec	Feb
Lean Hogs	Feb	Apr	Apr	Jun	Jun	Jul	Aug	Oct	Oct	Dec	Dec	Feb
Wheat	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Corn	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Soybeans	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Soybean Oil	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan
Aluminum	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Copper	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Zinc	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Nickel	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Gold	Feb	Apr	Apr	Jun	Jun	Aug	Aug	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Feb
Silver	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Sugar	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Oct	Oct	Oct	Mar	Mar	Mar
Cotton	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Coffee	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Cocoa	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar

Section III:

Understanding the CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures Contract

CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures track the DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Indexes. By holding and rolling positions in CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures contracts, investors can replicate the DJ-AIGCI.⁵

Futures Price Indexes

The Futures Price Indexes are defined as one-fourth of the Weighted Average Values underlying the DJ-AIGCI, rounded to one decimal place. These WAVs are the sum of the 20 futures prices included in the DJ-AIGCI, weighted by their Commodity Index Multipliers (CIMs). In formulaic terms, the WAV is specified as:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{20} \text{Component Futures Price in Dollars}_i \times \text{CIM}_i$$

In order to avoid holding contracts into delivery, the calculation of the DJ-AIGCI incorporates a rolling process from nearby WAVs to deferred WAVs, on the fifth through the ninth business day of each month. Similarly, in using the DJ-AIGCI futures to replicate the DJ-AIGCI, the DJ-AIGCI futures are rolled, with expiring contracts sold and deferred contracts purchased.

The following table illustrates which underlying commodity contract months are included in each of the seven listed DJ-AIGCI futures contracts.

Underlying Contract Months for CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures							
Commodity	Jan	Feb	Apr	Jun	Aug	Oct	Dec
Natural Gas	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Nov	Jan
Crude Oil	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Nov	Jan
Unleaded Gasoline	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Nov	Jan
Heating Oil	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Nov	Jan
Live Cattle	Feb	Apr	Jun	Aug	Oct	Dec	Feb
Lean Hogs	Feb	Apr	Jun	Jul	Oct	Dec	Feb
Wheat	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar
Corn	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar
Soybeans	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Nov	Nov	Jan
Soybean Oil	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Dec	Dec	Jan
Aluminum	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Nov	Jan
Copper	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar
Zinc	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Nov	Jan
Nickel	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Nov	Jan
Gold	Feb	Apr	Jun	Aug	Dec	Dec	Feb
Silver	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar
Sugar	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Oct	Mar	Mar
Cotton	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Dec	Dec	Mar
Coffee	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar
Cocoa	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar

⁵ See below for a discussion of additional spread trades that may be required during certain roll periods. In addition, reference is made to the DJ-AIGCI Handbook for a discussion of additional calculation adjustments to the DJ-AIGCI which may be made due to market disruptions.

Estimating Fair Value

Fair value, as represented by the DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Indexes, can be estimated using a straightforward algebraic formula. The weighted sum of the contracts included in a particular futures contract is calculated, with each futures contract price, in dollar terms, multiplied against its corresponding CIM. The following table illustrates the CIMs in effect for all DJ-AIGCI futures contracts up to and including the January 2004 contract. The CIMs were calculated on the fourth business day of January 2003.

CIM Values for 2003	
	CIM 2003
Natural Gas	30.43699300
Crude Oil	6.66655053
Unleaded Gas	78.08687383
Heating Oil	78.25572709
Live Cattle	103.54754020
Lean Hogs	111.66444624
Wheat	21.69037780
Corn	37.28292576
Soybeans	20.08837106
Aluminum	0.07671171
Copper	119.04366458
Zinc	0.03967445
Nickel	0.00384253
Gold	0.27034153
Silver	7.60629191
Sugar	499.15894696
Cotton	91.41068104
Coffee	69.62224227
Cocoa	0.01351116
Soybean Oil	148.64292742

The following table illustrates an example of the calculation of the WAV and Futures Fair Value, using the above CIM values, and theoretical futures prices.

Example of Futures Fair Value Calculation						
Trade Date		1/29/03				
DJ-AIGCI Futures Contract Month		February 2003 (G3)				
WAV		1553.02812392				
DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Index		388.3				
Exchange	Commodity	Month	Price	Price Quote Terms	CIM 2003	WAV Calculation (price in \$ x CIM)
NYMEX	Natural Gas	Mar	5.629	\$/mmbtu	30.43699300	171.32983360
NYMEX	Crude Oil	Mar	33.63	\$/barrel	6.66655053	224.19609432
NYMEX	Unleaded Gas	Mar	0.9701	\$/gal	78.08687383	75.75207630
NYMEX	Heating Oil	Mar	0.9324	\$/gal	78.25572709	72.96563994
CME	Live Cattle	Apr	0.79825	\$/lb	103.54754020	82.65682396
CME	Lean Hogs	Apr	0.5695	\$/lb	111.66444624	63.59290213
CBOT	Wheat	Mar	3.13	\$/bu	21.69037780	67.89088251
CBOT	Corn	Mar	2.355	\$/bu	37.28292576	87.80129016
CBOT	Soybeans	Mar	5.6125	\$/bu	20.08837106	112.74598257
LME	Aluminum	Mar	1423.75	\$/metric ton	0.07671171	109.21829711
COMEX	Copper	Mar	0.765	\$/lb	119.04366458	91.06840340
LME	Zinc	Mar	788.5	\$/metric ton	0.03967445	31.28330383
LME	Nickel	Mar	7950	\$/metric ton	0.00384253	30.54811350
COMEX	Gold	Apr	367.4	\$/troy oz.	0.27034153	99.32347812
COMEX	Silver	Mar	4.805	\$/troy oz.	7.60629191	36.54823263
CSCE	Sugar	Mar	0.087	\$/lb	499.15894696	43.42682839
NYCE	Cotton	Mar	0.5111	\$/lb	91.41068104	46.71999908
CSCE	Coffee	Mar	0.6375	\$/lb	69.62224227	44.38417945
CSCE	Cocoa	Mar	2345	\$/metric ton	0.01351116	31.68367020
CBOT	Soybean Oil	Mar	0.2011	\$/lb	148.64292742	29.89209270

Estimating the CIMS at Year End

It is possible to estimate the CIMS for the new year prior to the CIM Determination Date on the fourth business day of January. *This makes it possible to estimate the futures fair value for the February DJ-AIGCI futures contract prior to the fourth business day of January.* To estimate the CIM for the next year, apply the same calculation that will be done as of the fourth business day of January, using current market prices for the January WAV. To the extent that these prices exhibit relative price movements, these CIMS may differ from the final CIMS.

Arbitraging DJ-AIGCI Futures

Once fixed, as of the close on the fourth business day of the year, the DJ-AIGCI futures hedge ratios remain constant throughout the year. This makes it a very simple task for investors in DJ-AIGCI futures to always know the exact amount of exposure they have to the underlying futures components.

The arbitrage formula to hedge the DJ-AIGCI futures with the 20 different underlying commodity futures contracts is as follows:

$$\text{Individual Contract}_i = \text{DJ-AIGCI Futures Lots} \times 25 \times \text{CIM}_i / \text{Individual Contract Units}_i$$

Where CIM_i designates the Commodity Index Multiplier for each component of the DJ-AIGCI. The following table provides an example of this calculation using the 2003 CIM values.

In this example, the DJ-AIGCI February 2003 futures price fair value would equal 388.3, which is the WAV, rounded to 8 decimal places, for January 29, 2003, 1553.02812392 divided by 4, rounded to 1 decimal place.

Hedge Ratios per 100 CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures

Exchange	Commodity	Price Quote		Hedge Ratio 2002	Hedge Ratio 2003	Hedge Ratio 2003
		Terms	CIM 2002			
NYMEX	Natural Gas	\$/mmbtu	45.76918644	11.4	30.43699300	7.6
NYMEX	Crude Oil	\$/barrel	7.43882948	18.6	6.66655053	16.7
NYMEX	Unleaded Gas	\$/gal	82.32347754	4.9	78.08687383	4.6
NYMEX	Heating Oil	\$/gal	94.28511385	5.6	78.25572709	4.7
CME	Live Cattle	\$/lb	85.40408314	5.3	103.54754020	6.5
CME	Lean Hogs	\$/lb	73.04626887	4.6	111.66444624	7.0
CBOT	Wheat	\$/bu	17.15146074	8.6	21.69037780	10.8
CBOT	Corn	\$/bu	34.06559903	17.0	37.28292576	18.6
CBOT	Soybeans	\$/bu	22.23797295	11.1	20.08837106	10.0
LME	Aluminum	\$/metric ton	0.04988137	5.0	0.07671171	7.7
COMEX	Copper	\$/lb	94.80069041	9.5	119.04366458	11.9
LME	Zinc	\$/metric ton	0.02666998	2.7	0.03967445	4.0
LME	Nickel	\$/metric ton	0.00367147	1.5	0.00384253	1.6
COMEX	Gold	\$/troy oz.	0.29612362	7.4	0.27034153	6.8
COMEX	Silver	\$/troy oz.	6.99110718	3.5	7.60629191	3.8
CSCE	Sugar	\$/lb	332.03095038	7.4	499.15894696	11.1
NYCE	Cotton	\$/lb	89.75670297	4.5	91.41068104	4.6
CSCE	Coffee	\$/lb	64.70843125	4.3	69.62224227	4.6
CSCE	Cocoa	\$/metric ton	0.01597647	4.0	0.01351116	3.4
CBOT	Soybean Oil	\$/lb	137.87648027	5.7	148.64292742	6.2

Replicating the DJ-AIGCI with CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures

DJ-AIGCI futures provide an efficient means of replicating the DJ-AIGCI.

Hedge Ratio

To calculate the appropriate number of DJ-AIGCI futures contracts to replicate a DJ-AIGCI portfolio expressed in dollar terms, the dollar value of the portfolio must be matched by the notional value of the DJ-AIGCI futures contracts. During the roll period, the number of contracts must be adjusted to balance the number of front month and back month futures held to match the rolling exposures within the DJ-AIGCI.

The following formulas illustrate the calculation of these amounts.

During a non-roll period (i.e., business days 1-4 and 10-month end), or during a non-roll month:

DJ-AIGCI Notional = DJ-AIGCI Futures Price x 100

Number Hedge Contracts = Dollar Notional Investment / DJ-AIGCI Notional

During a roll period (i.e., business days 5 through 9 as of the close)

As of the close of each day, determine the percentage of the DJ-AIGCI that will be applied to the front month and back month contracts.

The following three equations will provide the Front Contract and Back Contract values:

A) DJ-AIGCI Notional = \$100 x (DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Front x Front Contracts + DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Back x Back Contracts)

B) Front Contracts + Back Contracts = Total Contracts

C) Front Contracts / Total Contracts = Front Weight

Example:

This example demonstrates the correct hedge in DJ-AIGCI futures for a \$100,000,000 exposure in the DJ-AIGCI at the close of the seventh business day of the month. As of the eighth business day of the month, 40% of the allocation will be weighted to the nearby month, and 60% will be weighted to the deferred month. Assume the price of the nearby DJ-AIGCI future is \$300, and the price of the first deferred contract is \$312.5.

The equations are therefore:

$\$100,000,000 = \$100 \times (300 \times \text{Front Contracts} + 312.5 \times \text{Back Contracts})$

$\text{Front Contracts} + \text{Back Contracts} = \text{Total Contracts}$

$\text{Front Contracts} / \text{Total Contracts} = 0.40$

These can be simplified to:

$\text{Total Contracts} = \text{Front Contracts} / 0.40$

Substituting into equation B, we see that

$\text{Front Contracts} + \text{Back Contracts} = \text{Front Contracts} / 0.40$

Therefore:

$\text{Back Contracts} = \text{Front Contracts} / 0.40 - \text{Front Contracts} = 1.5 \times \text{Front Contracts}$

Substituting this value of Back Contracts into equation A, we can solve for Front Contracts:

$\$100,000,000 = \$100 \times (300 \times \text{Front Contracts} + 312.5 \times 1.5 \times \text{Front Contracts})$

Solving, we see that:

Front Contracts = 1301 (rounded from 1300.8130)

and

Back Contracts = 1951 (rounded from 1951.2195)

and

Total Contracts = 3252.

This satisfies equation C) with $1301 / 3252 = 0.40$, which is the correct percentage for the front allocation.

Similarly, $1951 / 3252 = 0.60$, the correct percentage for the back allocation.

Rolling CBOT DJ-AIGCI Futures

In order to replicate the DJ-AIGCI using DJ-AIGCI futures, contracts must be rolled 7 times per year.⁶ This roll occurs on the fifth through ninth business days of each roll month, with the roll months defined as January, February, April, June, August, October, and December, corresponding to the expiration months of the DJ-AIGCI futures. On the fifth business day of each roll month, the roll period begins, with approximately one fifth of the DJ-AIGCI futures held rolled on each roll day. Over the course of the 5-day roll period, the entire position is transferred to the deferred DJ-AIGCI contract month. This deferred month is then held until the next roll period.

The following table illustrates the weightings assigned during a roll month to the nearby and deferred month contracts. It is important to note that these percentages refer to the number of contracts held.

The actual dollar allocation to the nearby and deferred months may differ slightly to the extent that the nearby and deferred DJ-AIGCI futures fair values are not equal.

Roll Period Adjustment

The roll schedule for the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index includes certain calendar months that are not included in the DJ-AIGCI Futures Price Indexes. By using the DJ-AIGCI futures to replicate the DJ-AIGCI, certain spread positions are implicitly held. These spreads can be hedged by performing individual spread trades in the underlying futures contracts.

Roll Schedule

Day	Nearby	Deferred
1	100%	0%
2	100%	0%
3	100%	0%
4	100%	0%
5	100%	0%
6	80%	20%
7	60%	40%
8	40%	60%
9	20%	80%
10 – end	0%	100%

⁶ In addition, during certain months a spread trade in several individual commodities must be applied as discussed herein.

The table below illustrates the actual contract months included in the DJ-AIGCI. Highlighted are the contract months included in the DJ-AIGCI futures. In addition, the italicized contracts for live cattle, lean hogs, copper, gold, silver, and sugar represent contracts that must be hedged using a spread trade if the goal is to remove the spread risk inherent in the alternate month listing of the DJ-AIGCI.

For example, during the February roll period, the DJ-AIGCI February futures contract will be sold, and the DJ-AIGCI April futures contract will be purchased. This will cause the holder of the April DJ-AIGCI futures contract to be long June cattle, June hogs, and June gold futures. In actuality, the specifications of the DJ-AIGCI indicate that April cattle, hogs, and gold futures are needed during March. The holder of the April DJ-AIGCI futures contract is therefore short a calendar spread of April cattle to June cattle, and the same calendar spread for hogs and gold.

In order to hedge this risk, as the April DJ-AIGCI futures contract is rolled into, a specific amount of April cattle, hogs, and gold futures are bought, and June cattle, hogs, and gold futures are sold. These spreads are then reversed during the DJ-AIGCI roll period in March, while no roll occurs in the DJ-AIGCI futures. This will leave the holder of the DJ-AIGCI futures long the appropriate contracts.

Roll Period Adjustment Spreads												
Commodity	DJ-AIGCI	DJ-AIGCI		DJ-AIGCI		DJ-AIGCI		DJ-AIGCI		DJ-AIGCI		DJ-AIGCI
	Futures	Futures		Futures		Futures		Futures		Futures		Futures
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Natural Gas	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Crude Oil	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Unleaded Gasoline	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Heating Oil	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Live Cattle	Feb	Apr	<i>Apr</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Feb</i>
Lean Hogs	Feb	Apr	<i>Apr</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Feb</i>
Wheat	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Corn	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Soybeans	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Soybean Oil	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan
Aluminum	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Copper	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>
Zinc	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Nickel	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Nov	Nov	Jan	Jan
Gold	Feb	Apr	<i>Apr</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Dec</i>	Dec	Dec	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Feb</i>
Silver	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>
Sugar	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Oct	Oct	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Mar</i>	Mar	Mar
Cotton	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Coffee	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar
Cocoa	Mar	Mar	May	May	Jul	Jul	Sep	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar

The amount of spread trades per DJ-AIGCI future will change as the hedge ratio of the individual futures contracts is adjusted annually on the fourth business day of January (The Commodity Index Multiplier (CIM) Determination Date). The number of spread trades per DJ-AIGCI future is determined by the contract hedge ratios as shown in the table on page 18. For example, if a trader buys 200 contracts of the April DJ-AIGCI future during

February, that trader is then in effect long 13 June cattle and short 13 April cattle versus the DJ-AIGCI. To hedge this risk, as the trader purchased the April DJ-AIGCI future, the trader would sell 13 June cattle futures contracts and buy 13 April cattle futures contracts, performing 13 calendar spread trades in the June/April cattle futures. This spread would then be unwound, 20% per day, during the DJ-AIGCI Roll Period in March.

Section IV: Other Information

CBOT, Dow Jones, and AIG: An Unparalleled Combination

CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures combine the indexing experience of Dow Jones Indexes and the commodities expertise of AIG Trading with the unmatched liquidity and market integrity of the CBOT.

Chicago Board of Trade

Providing a diverse mix of financial and commodity futures and options on futures products, the Chicago Board of Trade advances into the 21st Century on the strength of over 150 years of member-trader expertise, unparalleled liquidity, and market integrity. Via open outcry and screen-based trading, the CBOT provides premier customer service to risk managers and investors worldwide. Established in 1848, the CBOT was launched originally for agricultural participants to achieve price protection. Today, CBOT members trade more than 60 different products, including futures and options on futures on U.S. Treasury bonds and notes, the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM and other Dow JonesSM indexes, Agency debt, a Municipal Bond index, and Mortgages. In August 2000, the CBOT was reincorporated in Delaware as a Delaware not-for-profit nonstock corporation.

Dow Jones IndexesSM

Dow Jones Indexes is a premier global provider of investable indexes, including the Dow Jones AveragesSM, the Dow Jones Global Titans 50SM, the Dow Jones Asian Titans 50SM, the Dow Jones Sector TitansSM, the Dow Jones Global IndexesSM, the Pan-European Dow Jones STOXX IndexesSM, the Dow Jones U.K. Titans 50SM, the Dow Jones Canada 40SM, the Dow Jones Japan 100SM, the Dow Jones Total Market Index SeriesSM, the Dow Jones REIT IndexesSM, the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index, the Dow Jones Islamic Market IndexesSM, the Dow Jones Internet IndexesSM, and the Dow Jones Sustainability Group IndexesSM. Dow Jones Indexes is part of Dow Jones & CompanySM, which publishes the world's most vital business and financial news and information.

AIG Trading Group Inc.

AIG Trading Group Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. (the leading US-based international insurance and financial services organization), through its subsidiaries, engages in trading and market making in foreign exchange, emerging market debt, precious and base metals, energy products and commodity indices. AIG Trading provides highly personalized customer service and creates innovative risk management products for multinational corporations, financial institutions, commercial producers and users, institutional investors and sovereign entities. AIG Trading's breadth of services include currency and commodities prime brokerage, client-tailored back-office support, and access to e-commerce trading portals and insightful political-economic research from leading figures in the financial services industry. AIG Trading operates through a worldwide network of offices including its Greenwich, Connecticut headquarters, London, Paris, Singapore, and Toronto.

CBOT Contact Information

Business Development
141 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-2994
312-341-7955
Fax: 312-341-3027
www.cbot.com

AIG Contact Information

Adam De Chiara, Senior Vice President
Daniel Raab, Vice President
203-861-3438
djaigci@aig.com

Additional information on the CBOT DJ-AIGCI futures contract including 10 years of historical index data can be found via www.cbot.com/djaigci.

Disclaimers

The CBOT Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index futures and futures options are not sponsored, endorsed or sold by Dow Jones, American International Group, AIG International or any of their affiliates. None of Dow Jones, American International Group, AIG International or any of their affiliates makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of or counterparts to the futures and futures options or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities or commodities generally or in the futures or futures options particularly. The only relationship of such persons to the Exchange is the licensing of certain trademarks, trade names and service marks and of the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index[®], which is determined, composed and calculated by Dow Jones in conjunction with AIG International without regard to the CBOT or the CBOT Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index futures or futures options. Dow Jones and AIG International have no obligation to take the needs of the CBOT or the owners of the futures or futures options into consideration in determining, composing or calculating Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index[®]. None of Dow Jones, American International Group, AIG International or any of their affiliates is responsible for or has participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the CBOT Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index futures or futures options to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the futures or future options are to be converted into cash. None of Dow Jones, American International Group, AIG International or any of their affiliates shall have any obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the futures or futures options. Notwithstanding the foregoing, AIG International, American International Group and their respective affiliates may independently issue and/or sponsor financial products unrelated to the products currently being issued by the CBOT, but which may be similar to and competitive with such products. In addition, AIG International, American International Group and their affiliates actively trade commodities, commodity indexes and commodity futures, including CBOT Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index futures as well as swaps, options and derivatives which are linked to the performance of such commodities, commodity indexes and commodity futures. It is possible that this trading activity will affect the value of CBOT Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index futures.

NONE OF DOW JONES, AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, AIG INTERNATIONAL OR ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES GUARANTEES THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE DOW JONES-AIG COMMODITY INDEX[®] OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND NONE OF DOW JONES, AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, AIG INTERNATIONAL OR ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES SHALL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. NONE OF DOW JONES, AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, AIG INTERNATIONAL OR ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES MAKES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE CBOT, OWNERS OF THE DOW JONES-AIG COMMODITY INDEX FUTURES OR FUTURES OPTIONS, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE DOW JONES-AIG COMMODITY INDEX[®] OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. NONE OF DOW JONES, AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, AIG INTERNATIONAL OR ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES MAKES ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE DOW JONES-AIG COMMODITY INDEX[®] OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL DOW JONES, AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, AIG INTERNATIONAL OR ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSSES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY THEREOF. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS AMONG DOW JONES, AIG INTERNATIONAL, AND THE CBOT, OTHER THAN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP.

EM52-2R1

©2001 Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Inc. All rights reserved.

The information in this publication is taken from sources believed to be reliable. However, it is intended for purposes of information and education only and is not guaranteed by the Chicago Board of Trade as to accuracy, completeness, nor any trading result. The Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Board of Trade should be consulted as the authoritative source on all current contract specifications and regulations.

“Dow JonesSM” “AIG[®]” “Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index[®],” and “DJ-AIGCISM” are service marks of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. and American International Group, Inc., as the case may be, and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by the CBOT[®]. The CBOT Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index futures and futures options are not sponsored, endorsed, or sold by Dow Jones, AIG International, American International Group, or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates, and none of Dow Jones, AIG International, American International Group, or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates, makes any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such products.

06.03.1000 03-03441

Business Development

141 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-2994
312-341-7955
Fax: 312-341-3027

European Office

52-54 Gracechurch St.
London EC3V 0EH
United Kingdom
44-20-7929-0021
Fax: 44-20-7929-0558

Latin American Contact

52-55-5605-1136
Fax: 52-55-5605-4381

Asia-Pacific Contact

312-341-7955
Fax: 312-341-3027

Internet Web Site

www.cbot.com