

25

PROVEN STRATEGIES
for trading options on CME Group futures



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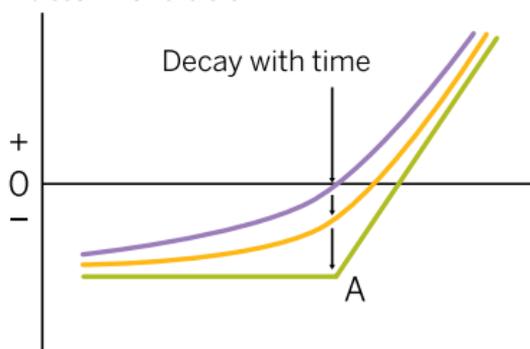
Options on futures rank among our most versatile risk management tools, and we offer them on most of our products. Whether you trade options for purposes of hedging or speculating, you can limit your risk to the amount you paid up-front for the option while maintaining your exposure to beneficial price movements.

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Pattern evolution:



Each illustration demonstrates the effect of time decay on the total option premium involved in the position. The left vertical axis shows the profit/loss scale. The horizontal zero line in the middle is the break-even point, not including commissions. Therefore, anything above that line indicates profits, anything below it, losses. The price of the underlying instrument is represented along the bottom. “A,” “B” and “C” in the diagrams indicate the strike prices. The arrows show the impact of time decay on an option.

Arrows on the diagram under the heading of “Pattern Evolution” indicate what impact the decay of option prices with time has on the total position. The purple line reflects the situation with four months left until expiration, the gold line the status with one month left and the green line the situation at expiration.

For more information,
go to www.cmegroup.com/options.

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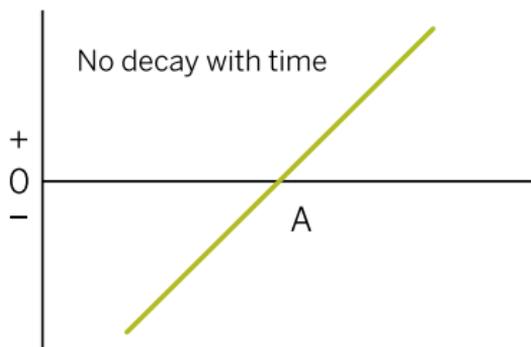
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LONG FUTURES

Pattern evolution:



When to use: When you are bullish on the market and uncertain about volatility. You will not be affected by volatility changing. However, if you have an opinion on volatility and that opinion turns out to be correct, one of the other strategies may have greater profit potential and/or less risk.

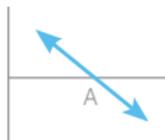
Profit characteristics: Profit increases as market rises. Profit is based strictly on the difference between the exit price and the entry price.

Loss characteristics: Loss increases as market falls. Loss is based strictly on the difference between the exit price and the entry price.

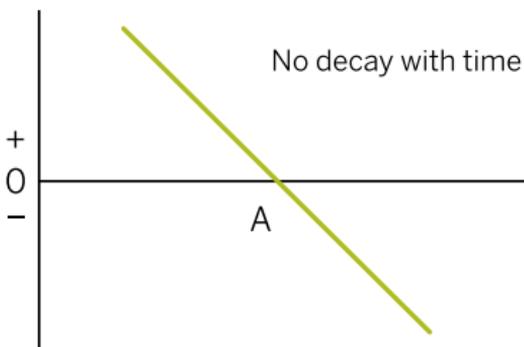
Decay characteristics: None.

CATEGORY: Directional

SYNTHETICS: Long call A, short put A



Pattern evolution:



When to use: When you are bearish on the market and uncertain about volatility. You will not be affected by volatility changing. However, if you have an opinion on volatility and that opinion turns out to be correct, one of the other strategies may have greater profit potential and/or less risk.

Profit characteristics: Profit increases as market falls. Profit is based strictly on the difference between the entry price and the exit price.

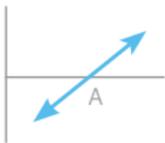
Loss characteristics: Loss increases as market rises. Loss is based strictly on the difference between the entry price and the exit price.

Decay characteristics: None.

CATEGORY: Directional

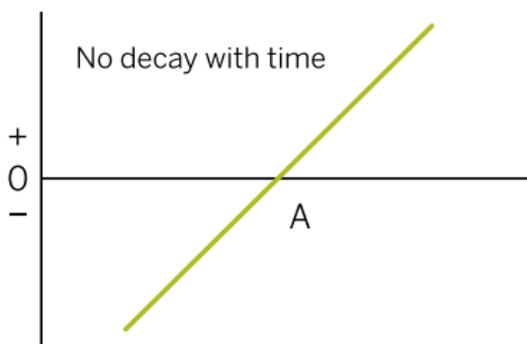
SYNTHETICS: Long put A, short call A

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LONG SYNTHETIC FUTURES

Pattern evolution:



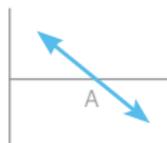
When to use: When you are bullish on the market and uncertain about volatility. You will not be affected by volatility changing. However, if you have an opinion on volatility and that opinion turns out to be correct, one of the other strategies may have greater profit potential and/or less risk. May be traded into from initial long call or short put position to create a stronger bullish position.

Profit characteristics: Profit increases as market rises. Profit is based strictly on the difference between the exit price and the synthetic entry price.

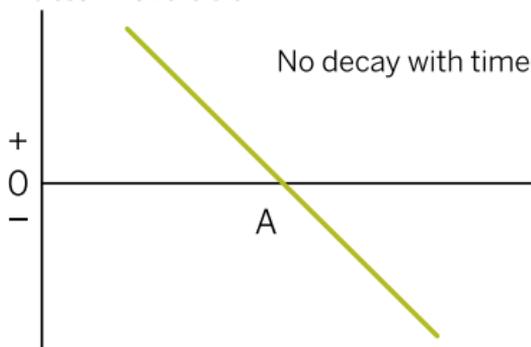
Loss characteristics: Loss increases as market falls. Loss is based strictly on the difference between the exit price and the synthetic entry price.

Decay characteristics: None.

CATEGORY: Directional
Long call A, short put A



Pattern evolution:



When to use: When you are bearish on the market and uncertain about volatility. You will not be affected by volatility changing. However, if you have an opinion on volatility and that opinion turns out to be correct, one of the other strategies may have greater profit potential and/or less risk. May be traded into from initial short call or long put position to create a stronger bearish position.

Profit characteristics: Profit increases as market falls. Profit is based strictly on the difference between the synthetic entry price and the exit price.

Loss characteristics: Loss increases as market rises. Loss is based strictly on the difference between the synthetic entry price and the exit price.

Decay characteristics: None.

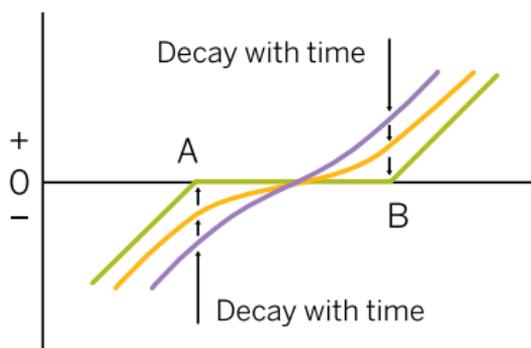
CATEGORY: Directional
Long put A, short call A

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LONG RISK REVERSAL (AKA SQUASH OR COMBOS) (SPLIT STRIKE)

Pattern evolution:



When to use: When you are bullish on the market and uncertain about volatility. Normally this position is initiated as a follow-up to another strategy. Its risk/reward is the same as a LONG FUTURES except that there is a flat area of little or no gain/loss.

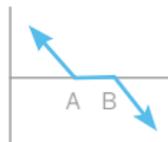
Profit characteristics: Profit increases as market rises above the long call strike price. Profit at expiration is open-ended and is based on the exercise price of B +/- price received or paid to initiate position.

Loss characteristics: Loss increases as market falls below the short put. Loss at expiration is open-ended and is based on the exercise price of A +/- premium received or paid to initiate position.

Decay characteristics: Time decay characteristics vary according to the relationship of the call strike price, put strike price and the underlying futures price at the time the position is established. The position is time decay neutral (not affected) if the futures price is exactly mid-way between the call and put strike prices; long time decay (benefits from time decay) when the futures price is closer to the call than the put strike price and short time decay (time decay erodes the value of the position) when the futures price is closer to the put than the call strike price.

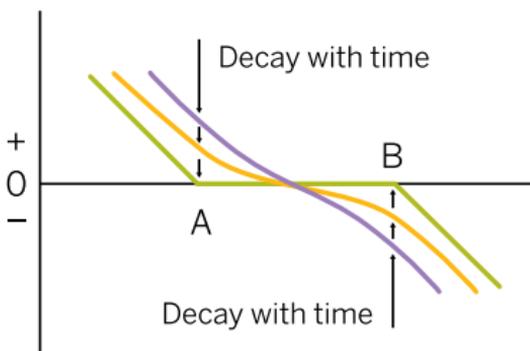
CATEGORY: Directional
Long call B, short put A

SHORT RISK REVERSAL (AKA SQUASH OR COMBOS) (SPLIT STRIKE)



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Pattern evolution:



When to use: When you are bearish on the market and uncertain about volatility. Normally this position is initiated as a follow-up to another strategy. Its risk/reward is the same as a SHORT FUTURES except that there is a flat area of little or no gain/loss.

Profit characteristics: Profit increases as market falls below the long put strike price. Profit at expiration open-ended and is based on the exercise price of A +/- premium received or paid to initiate position.

Loss characteristics: Loss increases as market rises above the short call. Loss at expiration is open-ended and is based on the exercise price of B +/- premium received or paid to initiate position.

Decay characteristics: Time decay characteristics vary according to the relationship of the call strike price, put strike price and the underlying futures price at the time the position is established. The position is time decay neutral (not affected) if the futures price is exactly mid-way between the call and put strike prices; long time decay (benefits from time decay) when the futures price is closer to the put than the call strike price and short time decay (time decay erodes the value of the position) when the futures price is closer to the call than the put strike price.

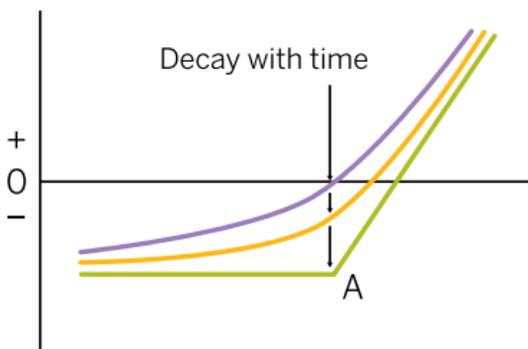
CATEGORY: Directional
Long put A, short call B

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LONG CALL

Pattern evolution:



When to use: When you are bullish to very bullish on the market. In general, the more out-of-the-money (higher strike) calls, the more bullish the strategy.

Profit characteristics: Profit increases as market rises. At expiration, break-even point will be call option exercise price A + price paid for call option.

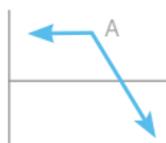
Loss characteristics: Loss limited to amount paid for option. Maximum loss realized if market ends below option exercise A .

Decay characteristics: Position is a wasting asset. As time passes, value of position erodes toward expiration value.

CATEGORY: Directional

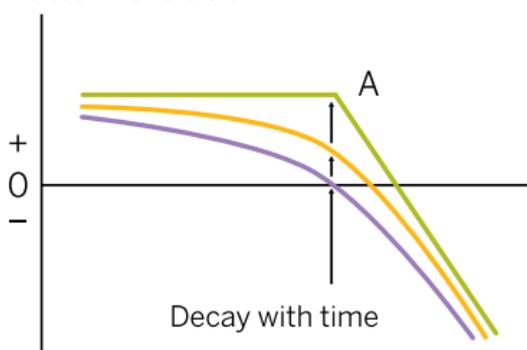
SYNTHETICS: Long instrument, long put

SHORT CALL



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Pattern evolution:



When to use: When you are bearish on the market. Sell out-of-the-money (higher strike) puts if you are less confident the market will fall; sell at-the-money puts if you are confident the market will stagnate or fall.

Profit characteristics: Profit limited to premium received. At expiration, break-even is exercise price A + premium received. Maximum profit realized if market settles at or below A .

Loss characteristics: Loss potential is open-ended. Loss increases as market rises. At expiration, losses increase by one point for each point market is above break-even. Because risk is open-ended, position must be watched closely.

Decay characteristics: Position benefits from time decay. The option seller's profit increases as option loses its time value. Maximum profit from time decay occurs if option is at-the-money.

CATEGORY: Directional

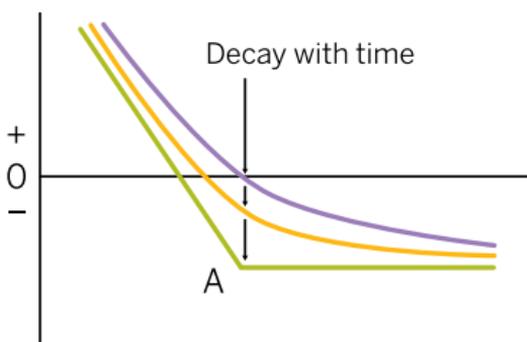
SYNTHETICS: Short instrument, short put

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LONG PUT

Pattern evolution:



When to use: When you are bearish to very bearish on the market. In general, the more out-of-the-money (lower strike) the put option strike price, the more bearish the strategy.

Profit characteristics: Profit increases as markets falls. At expiration, break-even point will be option exercise price A – price paid for option. For each point below break-even, profit increases by additional point.

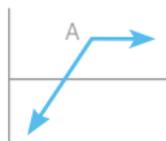
Loss characteristics: Loss limited to amount paid for option. Maximum loss realized if market ends above option exercise A .

Decay characteristics: Position is a wasting asset. As time passes, value of position erodes toward expiration value.

CATEGORY: Directional

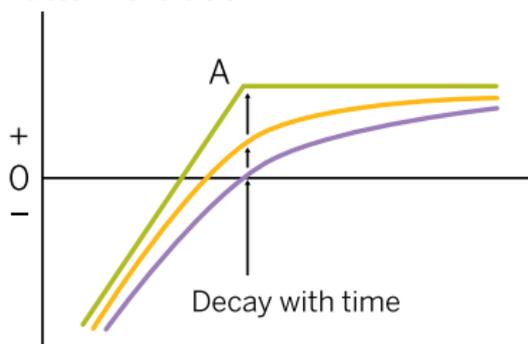
SYNTHETICS: Short instrument, long call

SHORT PUT



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Pattern evolution:



When to use: If you firmly believe the market is not going down. Sell out-of-the-money (lower strike) options if you are only somewhat convinced: sell at-the-money options if you are very confident the market will stagnate or rise. If you doubt market will stagnate and are more bullish, sell in-the-money options for maximum profit.

Profit characteristics: Profit limited to premium received from put option sale. At expiration, break-even point is exercise price A – premium received. Maximum profit realized if market settles at or above A .

Loss characteristics: Loss potential is open-ended. Loss increases as market falls. At expiration, losses increase by one point for each point market is below breakeven. Because risk is open-ended, position must be watched closely.

Decay characteristics: Position benefits from time decay. The option seller's profit increases as option loses its time value. Maximum profit from time decay occurs if option is at-the-money.

CATEGORY: Directional

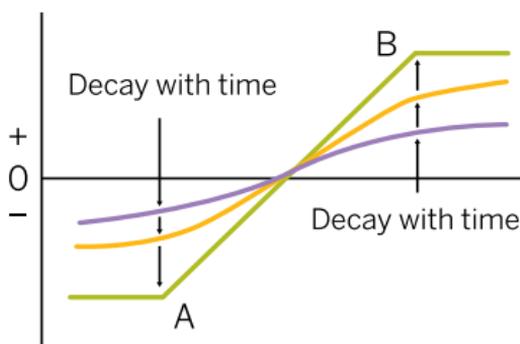
SYNTHETICS: Long instrument, short call

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BULL SPREAD

Pattern evolution:



When to use: If you think the market will go up, but with limited upside. Good position if you want to be in the market but are less confident of bullish expectations. You're in good company. This is the most popular bullish trade.

Profit characteristics: Profit limited, reaching maximum if market ends at or above strike price B at expiration. If call-vs.-call version (most common) used, break-even is at $A + \text{net cost of spread}$. If put-vs.-put version used, break-even is at $B - \text{net premium collected}$.

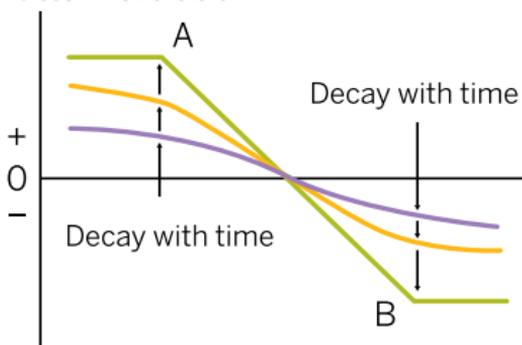
Loss characteristics: What is gained by limiting profit potential is mainly a limit to loss if you guessed wrong on market. Maximum loss if market at expiration is at or below A. With call-vs.-call version, maximum loss is net cost of spread.

Decay characteristics: If market is midway between A and B, little if any time decay effect. If market is closer to B, time decay is generally a benefit. If market is closer to A, time decay is generally detrimental to profitability.

CATEGORY: Directional
Long call A, short call B
Long put A, short put B



Pattern evolution:



When to use: If you think the market will go down, but with limited downside. Good position if you want to be in the market but are less confident of bearish expectations. The most popular position among bears because it may be entered as a conservative trade when uncertain about bearish stance.

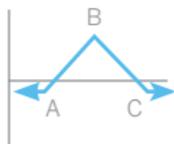
Profit characteristics: Profit limited, reaching maximum at expiration if market is at or below strike price A. If put-vs.-put version (most common) used, break-even is at B – net cost of spread. If call-vs.-call version, break-even is at A + net premium collected.

Loss characteristics: By accepting a limit on profits, you also achieve a limit on losses. Losses, at expiration, increase as market rises to B, where they are at a maximum. With put-vs.-put version, maximum loss is net cost of spread.

Decay characteristics: If market is midway between A and B, little if any time decay effect. If market is closer to A, time decay is generally a benefit. If market is closer to B, time decay is generally detrimental to profitability.

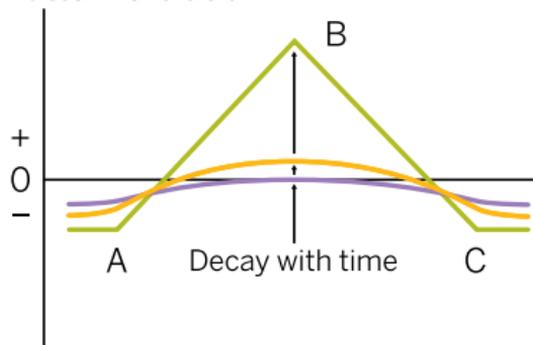
CATEGORY: Directional
 Short put A, long put B
 Short call A, long call B

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LONG BUTTERFLY

Pattern evolution:



When to use: One of the few positions which may be entered advantageously in a long-term options series. Enter when, with one month or more to go, cost of the spread is 10 percent or less of $B - A$ (20 percent if a strike exists between A and B). This is a rule of thumb; check theoretical values.

Profit characteristics: Maximum profit occurs if a market is at B at expiration. That profit would be $B - A -$ net cost of spread. This profit develops, almost totally, in the last month.

Loss characteristics: Maximum loss, in either direction, is cost of spread. A very conservative trade, break-evens are at $A +$ cost of spread and at $C -$ cost of spread.

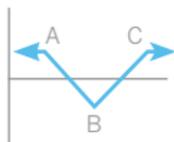
Decay characteristics: Decay negligible until final month, during which distinctive pattern of butterfly forms. Maximum profit growth is at B. If you are away from (A-C) range entering the last month, you may wish to liquidate position.

CATEGORY: Precision

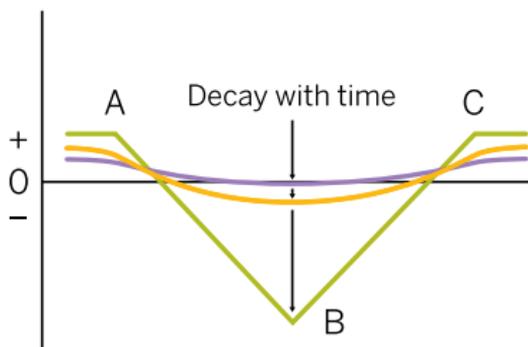
Long call A, short 2 calls B, long call C

Long put A, short 2 puts B, long put C

(Note: $B - A$ generally is equal to $C - B$)



Pattern evolution:



When to use: When the market is either below A or above C and position is overpriced with a month or so left. Or when only a few weeks are left, market is near B, and you expect an imminent move in either direction.

Profit characteristics: Maximum profit equals the credit at which spread is established. Occurs when market, at expiration, is below A or above C, thus making all options in-the-money or all options out-of-the-money.

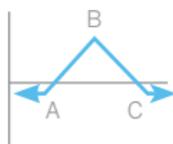
Loss characteristics: Maximum loss occurs if market is at B at expiration. Amount of that loss is $B - A - \text{credit received when setting up position}$. Break-evens are at $A + \text{initial credit}$ and $C - \text{initial credit}$.

Decay characteristics: Decay negligible until final month, during which distinctive pattern of butterfly forms. Maximum loss acceleration is at B.

CATEGORY: Precision

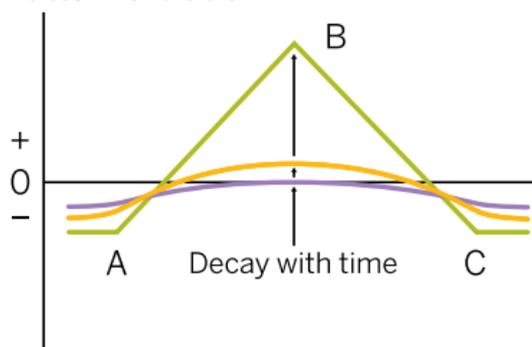
Short call A, long 2 calls B, short call C
 Short put A, long 2 puts B, short put C
 (Note: $B - A$ generally is equal to $C - B$)

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LONG IRON BUTTERFLY

Pattern evolution:



When to use: One of the few positions which may be entered advantageously in a long-term options series. Enter when, with one month or more to go, cost of the spread is 10 percent or less of $B - A$ (20 percent if a strike exists between A and B). This is a rule of thumb; check theoretical values.

Profit characteristics: Maximum profit occurs if a market is at B at expiration. Profit would be equal to short straddle premium minus long strangle premium. This profit develops, almost totally, in the last month.

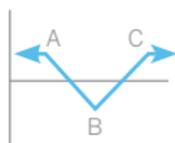
Loss characteristics: Maximum loss, in either direction, net premium collected minus $(B-A)$. This is a very conservative trade, break-evens are at $B +$ and $-$ net premium collected.

Decay characteristics: Decay negligible until final month, during which distinctive pattern of butterfly forms. Maximum profit growth is at B. If you are away from $(A-C)$ range entering the last month, you may wish to liquidate position.

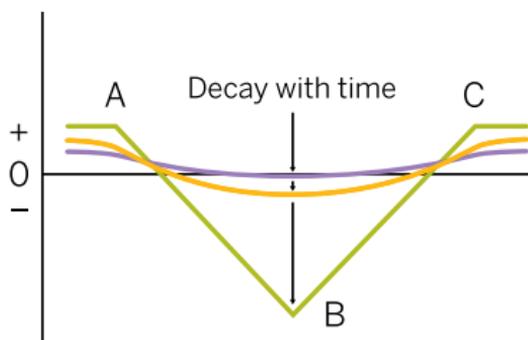
CATEGORY: Precision

Short 1 call and 1 put at B, buy 1 put at A, buy 1 call at C or sell straddle at strike price A and buy strangle at AC for protection

(Note: $B - A$ generally is equal to $C - B$)



Pattern evolution:



When to use: When the market is either below A or above C and position is overpriced with a month or so left. Or when only a few weeks are left, market is near B, and you expect an imminent breakout move in either direction.

Profit characteristics: Maximum profit equals $(B - A)$ less the net debit to create the position. Occurs when market, at expiration, is below A or above C.

Loss characteristics: Maximum loss occurs if market is at B at expiration. Amount of that loss is net debit to create the position. Break-evens are at $B +$ and $-$ initial debit.

Decay characteristics: Decay negligible until final month, during which distinctive pattern of butterfly forms. Maximum profit growth is at B. If you are away from (A-C) range entering last month, you may wish to liquidate position.

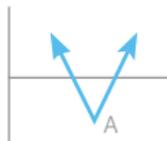
CATEGORY: Precision

Long straddle B, short strangle at AC

Short put A, long put B, long call B, short call C

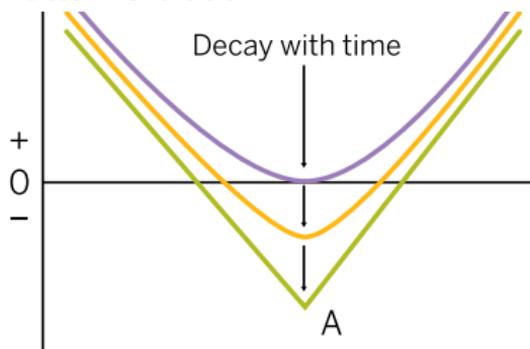
(Note: $B - A$ generally is equal to $C - B$)

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LONG STRADDLE

Pattern evolution:



When to use: If market is near A and you expect it to start moving but are not sure which way. Especially good position if market has been quiet, then starts to zigzag sharply, signaling potential eruption.

Profit characteristics: Profit open-ended in either direction. At expiration, break-even is at A, +/- cost of spread. However, position is seldom held to expiration because of increasing time decay with passage of time.

Loss characteristics: Loss limited to the cost of spread. Maximum loss occurs if market is at A at expiration.

Decay characteristics: Time decay accelerates as options approach expiration. Position is generally liquidated well before expiration.

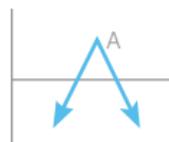
CATEGORY: Precision

Long call A, long put A

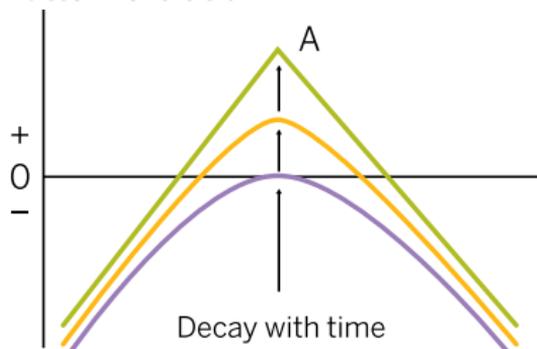
SYNTHETICS: Long 2 calls A, short instrument

Long 2 puts A, long instrument

(All done to initial delta neutrality. A delta neutral spread is a spread established as a neutral position by using the deltas of the options involved. The neutral ratio is determined by dividing the delta of the purchased option by the delta of the written option)



Pattern evolution:



When to use: If market is near A and you expect market is stagnating. Because you are short options, you reap profits as they decay – as long as market remains near A.

Profit characteristics: Profit maximized if market, at expiration, is at A. In call-put scenario (most common), maximum profit is equal to the credit from establishing position; break-even is $A \pm$ total credit.

Loss characteristics: Loss potential open-ended in either direction. Position, therefore, must be closely monitored and readjusted to delta neutral if market begins to drift away from A.

Decay characteristics: Because you are only short options, you pick up time-value decay at an increasing rate as expiration approaches. Time decay is maximized if market is near A.

CATEGORY: Precision

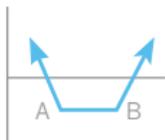
Short call A, short put A

SYNTHETICS: Short 2 calls A, long instrument

Short 2 puts A, short instrument

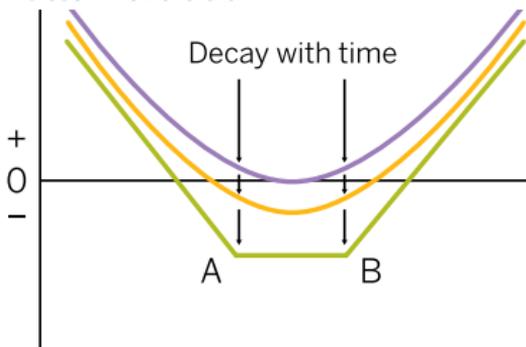
(All done to initial delta neutrality)

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LONG STRANGLE

Pattern evolution:



When to use: If market is within or near (A-B) range and has been stagnant. If market explodes either way, you make money; if market continues to stagnate, you lose less than with a long straddle. Also useful if implied volatility is expected to increase.

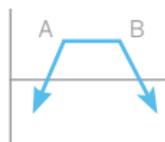
Profit characteristics: Profit open-ended in either direction. Break-even levels are at $A - \text{cost of spread}$ and $B + \text{cost of spread}$. However, spread is usually not held to expiration.

Loss characteristics: Loss limited. Loss is equal to net cost of position. Maximum loss occurs if, at expiration, market is between A and B.

Decay characteristics: Decay accelerates as options approach expiration but not as rapidly as with long straddle. To avoid largest part of decay, the position is normally liquidated prior to expiration.

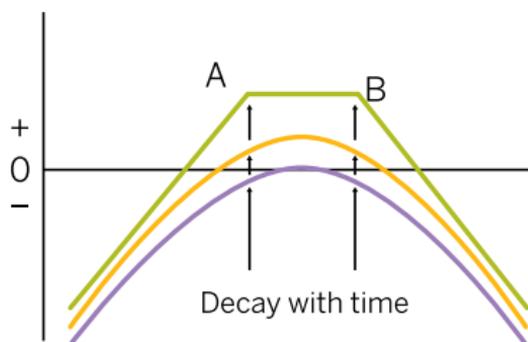
CATEGORY: Precision
Long put A, long call B
(Generally done to initial delta neutrality)

SHORT STRANGLE



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Pattern evolution:



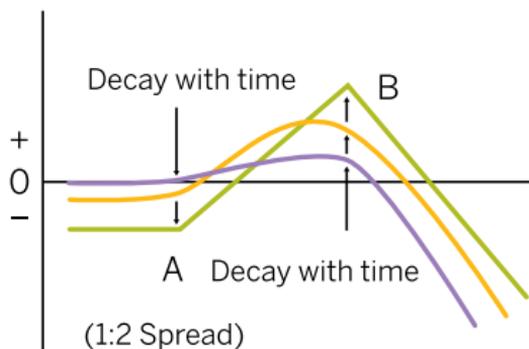
When to use: If market is within or near (A-B) range and, though active, is quieting down. If market goes into stagnation, you make money; if it continues to be active, you have a bit less risk than with a short straddle.

Profit characteristics: Maximum profit equals option premium collected. Maximum profit realized if market, at expiration, is between A and B.

Loss characteristics: At expiration, losses occur only if market is above $B + \text{option premium collected}$ (for put-call) or below $A - \text{that amount}$. Potential loss is open-ended. Although less risky than short straddle, position is risky.

Decay characteristics: Because you are short options, time value decays at an increasing rate as the option expiration date approaches; maximized if market is within A-B range.

CATEGORY: Precision
Short put A, short call B
(All done to initial delta neutrality)

**Pattern evolution:**

When to use: Usually entered when market is near A and user expects a slight to moderate rise in market but sees a potential for sell-off. One of the most common option spreads, seldom done more than 1:3 (two excess shorts) because of upside risk.

Profit characteristics: Maximum profit, is equal to $B - A -$ net cost of position (for call-vs.-call version), realized if market is at B at expiration or $B - A +$ net credit of position (if long option premium is less than premium collected from the sale of two or more options).

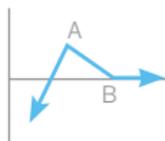
Loss characteristics: Loss limited on downside (to net cost of position in call-vs.-call, or no loss if position established at a credit) but open-ended if market rises. Rate of loss, if market rises beyond strike price B, is proportional to number of excess shorts in position.

Decay characteristics: Depends on the net time value purchased or sold via this strategy. If more time value sold than bought, then time value decays works to the benefit of the holder of this strategy.

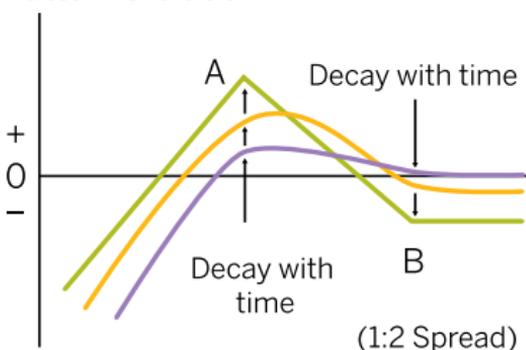
CATEGORY: Precision

Long call A, short calls B

For example long 1 call @ A; short 2 calls @ B



Pattern evolution:



When to use: Usually entered when market is near B and you expect market to fall slightly to moderately, but see a potential for sharp rise. One of the most common option spreads, seldom done more than 1:3 (two excess shorts) because of downside risk.

Profit characteristics: Maximum profit in amount of $B - A$ – net cost of position (for put-vs.-put version), realized if market is at A at expiration, or $B - A +$ net credit of position (if long option premium is less than premium collected from the sale of two or more options).

Loss characteristics: Loss limited on upside (to net cost of position in put-vs.-put version, or no loss if position established at a credit) but open-ended if market falls. Rate of loss, if market falls below strike price A, is proportional to number of excess shorts in position.

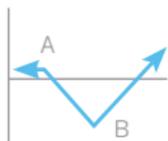
Decay characteristics: Dependent on the net time value purchased or sold via this strategy. If more time value sold than bought, then time value decays works to the benefit of the holder.

CATEGORY: Precision

Long put B, short puts A

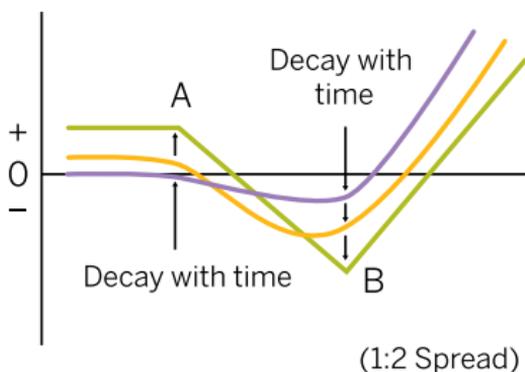
For example long 1 put @ B; short 2 puts @ A

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CALL RATIO BACKSPREAD

Pattern evolution:



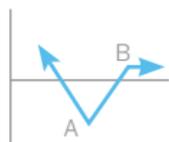
When to use: Normally entered when market is near B and shows signs of increasing activity, with greater probability to upside.

Profit characteristics: Profit limited on downside (if net credit taken in when position was established) but open ended in rallying market.

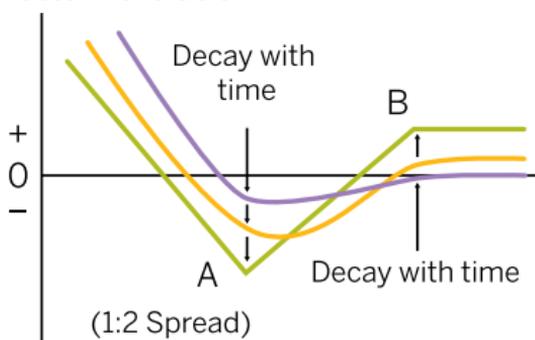
Loss characteristics: Maximum loss, is amount of $B - A$ – initial credit (or $B - A +$ initial debit), is realized if market is at B at expiration. This loss is less than for equivalent long straddle, the trade-off for sacrificing profit potential on the downside.

Decay characteristics: Dependent on the net time value purchased or sold via this strategy. If more time value sold than bought, then time value decays works to the benefit of the holder.

CATEGORY: Precision
Short call A, long 2 or more calls B



Pattern evolution:



When to use: Normally entered when market is near A and shows signs of increasing activity, with greater probability to downside (for example, if last major move was up, followed by stagnation).

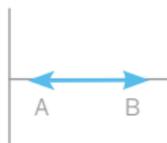
Profit characteristics: Profit limited on upside (to net credit taken in when position was established) but open ended in collapsing market.

Loss characteristics: Maximum loss, is amount of $B - A$ - initial credit (or $B - A +$ initial debit), realized if market is at A at expiration. This loss is less than for the equivalent long straddle, the trade-off for sacrificing profit potential on the upside.

Decay characteristics: Dependent on the net time value purchased or sold via this strategy. If more time value sold than bought, then time value decays works to the benefit of the holder.

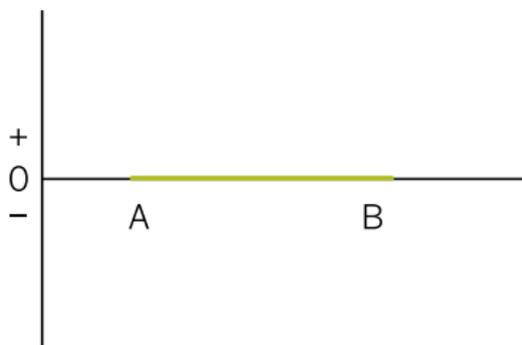
CATEGORY: Precision
Short 1 put B, long 2 or more puts A

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BOX OR CONVERSION

Pattern evolution:



When to use: Occasionally, a market will get out of line enough to justify an initial entry into one of these positions. However, they are most commonly used to “lock” all or part of a portfolio by buying or selling to create the missing “legs” of the position. These are alternatives to closing out positions at possibly unfavorable prices.

Long box: Long a bull spread, long a bear spread — that is, long call A, short call B, long put B, short put A. Value = $B - A$ - Net Debit.

Short box: Long call B, short call A, long put A, short put B. Value = Net Credit + $(A - B)$.

Long-instrument conversion: Long instrument, long put A, short call A. Value = 0. “Price” = instrument + put - A - call.

Short-instrument conversion: Short instrument, long call A, short put A. Value = 0. “Price” = A + call - instrument - put.

CATEGORY: Locked or arbitrage trade.

These spreads are referred to as “locked trades” because their value at expiration is totally independent of the price of the underlying instrument. If you can buy them for less than that value or sell them for more, you will make a profit (ignoring commission costs).

For more information,
go to www.cmegroup.com/options.

Trading futures and options on futures is not suitable for all investors, and involves risk of loss. Futures are a leveraged instrument, and because only a percentage of a contract's value is required to trade, it is possible to lose more than the amount of money initially deposited for a futures product.

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CME GROUP HEADQUARTERS

20 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
cmegroup.com

info@cmegroup.com
312 930 1000

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