ISHARES GOLD TRUST
Form 10-K
February 28, 2014
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-32418

iShares® Gold Trust

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	**81-6124036**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

c/o iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC

400 Howard Street

San Francisco, California 94105

Attn: Product Management Team

iShares® Product Research & Development

(Address of principal executive offices)

(415) 670-2000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Shares	**NYSE Arca, Inc.**
(Title of class)	**(Name of exchange on which registered)**

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this

chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company

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

As of June 30, 2013, the aggregate market value of the shares held by non-affiliates was approximately $7,103,475,500.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

None

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

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

The Trust was formed on January 21, 2005 when an initial deposit of gold was made in exchange for the issuance of three Baskets of Shares (a "Basket" consists of 50,000 Shares). The Trust is a grantor trust formed under the laws of the State of New York.

The sponsor of the Trust is iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC (the "Sponsor"), a Delaware limited liability company and an indirect subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. The trustee of the Trust is The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Trustee") and the custodian of the Trust is JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London branch (the "Custodian"). The agreement between the Trust and the Custodian is governed by English law. The Trust does not have any officers, directors or employees.

The Trust's net asset value fell from $11,645,298,468 at December 31, 2012 to $6,271,029,069 at December 31, 2013, the Trust's fiscal year end. Outstanding Shares of the Trust fell from 719,550,000 Shares outstanding at December 31, 2012 to 538,000,000 Shares outstanding at December 31, 2013.

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

The Sponsor of the registrant maintains an Internet website at www.ishares.com, through which the registrant's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports

filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), are made available free of charge after they have been filed or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Additional information regarding the Trust may also be found on the SEC's EDGAR database at www.sec.gov.

Trust Objective

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

An investment in Shares is:

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

The Shares are backed by the assets of the Trust. The Trustee's arrangements with the Custodian contemplate that at the end of each business day there can be in the Trust account maintained by the Custodian no gold in an unallocated form. Accordingly, the Trust's gold holdings are identified on the Custodian's books as the property of the Trust and held in New York, Toronto, London and other locations that may be authorized in the future.

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

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

Listed.

The Shares are listed and trade on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") under the symbol "IAU."

Relatively cost efficient.

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

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Secondary Market Trading

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

Custody of the Trust's Gold

The Custodian is responsible for safekeeping the Trust's gold. The Custodian may keep the Trust's gold at locations in London, New York or Toronto, or with the consent of the Trustee and the Sponsor, in other places. The Custodian may, at its own expense and risk, use sub-custodians to discharge its obligations to the Trust. The Custodian will remain responsible to the Trust for any gold held by any sub-custodian appointed by the Custodian to the same extent as if such gold were held by the Custodian itself.

The Custodian has agreed to use reasonable care in the performance of its duties to the Trust, and will only be responsible for any loss or damage suffered by the Trust as a direct result of the Custodian's negligence, fraud or willful default in the performance of its duties. The Custodian's liability to the Trust, if any, will be limited to the value of any gold lost, or the amount of any balance held on an unallocated basis, at the time of the Custodian's negligence, fraud or willful default.

None of the Custodian, or its directors, employees, agents or affiliates will incur any liability to the Trust if, by reason of any law or regulation, or of an act of God, terrorism or other circumstance beyond the Custodian's control, the Custodian is prevented or forbidden from, or delayed in, performing its obligations to the Trust. The Custodian has agreed to indemnify the Trustee for any loss or liability directly resulting from a breach of the Custodian's representations and warranties in the custodian agreement, a failure of the Custodian to act in accordance with the Trustee's instructions or any physical loss, destruction or damage to the gold held for the Trust's account, except for losses due to nuclear accidents, terrorism, riots, acts of God, insurrections, strikes and similar causes beyond the control of the Custodian.

The Custodian has agreed to maintain insurance in support of its custodial obligations under the custodian agreement, including covering any loss of gold. The Custodian has the right to reduce, cancel or allow to expire without replacement such insurance coverage, provided that it gives prior written notice to the Trustee. In the case of a cancellation or expiration without replacement, the required notice must be at least 30 days prior to the last day of coverage. The Trustee has not received from the custodian any notice of reduction, cancellation or expiration of its insurance coverage. The insurance is held for the benefit of the Custodian, not for the benefit of the Trust or the Trustee, and the Trustee may not submit a claim under the insurance maintained by the Custodian.

The Custodian has agreed to permit to the officers and properly designated representatives of the Trustee and to the independent public accountants for the Trust access to the Custodian's records for the purpose of confirming the content of those records. Upon at least ten days' prior notice, any such officer or properly designated representative, any independent public accountants for the Trust and any person designated by any regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the Trustee or the Trust is entitled to examine on the Custodian's premises the gold held by the Custodian and the records regarding the gold held for the account of the Custodian at a sub-custodian. The Custodian has agreed that it will only retain sub-custodians if they agree to grant to the trustee and the independent registered public accounting firm of the trust access to records and inspection rights similar to those set forth above. During the period covered by this report, Inspectorate America Corporation and Inspectorate International Ltd., acting as authorized representatives of the Trustee pursuant to the foregoing provisions, inspected on two separate occasions the premises where the Trust's gold is warehoused and on July 17, 2013 and December 16, 2013 issued their reports summarizing their findings. Such reports were posted by the Sponsor on the Trust's website. During the period covered by this report, the Sponsor visited the premises where the Trust's gold is warehoused once in the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Valuation of Gold; Computation of Net Asset Value

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

The Trustee values the Trust's gold at the price fixed by the London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. in the afternoon (London time) of the day the valuation takes place (such price, the "London PM Fix"). If there is no announced London PM Fix on a business day, the Trustee is authorized to use the most recently announced price fixed by the London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. in the morning (London time) of the day the valuation takes place (such price, the "London AM Fix") unless the Trustee, in consultation with the Sponsor, determines that such price is inappropriate as a basis for evaluation.

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Once the value of the gold has been determined, the Trustee subtracts all accrued fees, expenses and other liabilities of the Trust from the total value of the gold and all other assets of the Trust. The resulting figure is the net asset value of the Trust. The Trustee determines the NAV by dividing the net asset value of the Trust by the number of Shares outstanding at the time the computation is made.

Trust Expenses

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

The Sponsor's fee is accrued daily at an annualized rate equal to 0.25% of the net asset value of the Trust and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee will, when directed by the Sponsor, and, in the absence of such direction, may, in its discretion, sell gold in such quantity and at such times, as may be necessary to permit payment of the Sponsor's fee and of Trust expenses or liabilities not assumed by the Sponsor. The Trustee is authorized to sell gold at such times and in the smallest amounts required to permit such payments as they become due, it being the intention to avoid or minimize the Trust's holdings of assets other than gold. Accordingly, the amount of gold to be sold will vary from time to time depending on the level of the Trust's expenses and the market price of gold. The Custodian has agreed to purchase from the Trust, at the request of the Trustee, gold needed to cover Trust expenses at a price equal to the price used by the Trustee to determine the value of the gold held by the Trust on the date of the sale.

The Sponsor earned $21,741,982 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Deposit of Gold; Issuance of Baskets

The Trust creates and redeems Shares on a continuous basis but only in Baskets of 50,000 Shares. Only registered broker-dealers who have entered into written agreements with the Sponsor and the Trustee (each, an "Authorized Participant") can deposit gold and receive Baskets of Shares in exchange. Upon the deposit of the corresponding amount of gold with the Custodian, and the payment of the Trustee's applicable fee and of any expenses, taxes or charges (such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees), the Trustee will deliver the appropriate number of Baskets to the Depository Trust Company account of the depositing Authorized Participant. As of the date of this report, ABN AMRO Clearing Chicago LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA), LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co., Goldman Sachs Execution & Clearing L.P., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Knight Clearing Services LLC, Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp., Morgan

Stanley & Co. LLC, Newedge Group USA, Scotia Capital (USA) Inc., UBS Securities LLC, Virtu Financial BD LLC and Virtu Financial Capital Markets LLC are the only Authorized Participants. The Sponsor and the Trustee maintain a current list of Authorized Participants. Gold deposited with the Custodian must either (a) meet the requirements to be delivered in settlement of a COMEX gold futures contract pursuant to rules adopted by COMEX, or (b) meet the specifications for weight, dimensions, fineness (or purity), identifying marks and appearance of gold bars as set forth in "The Good Delivery Rules for Gold and Silver Bars" published by the London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA").

Before making a deposit, the Authorized Participant must deliver to the Trustee a written purchase order indicating the number of Baskets it intends to acquire and the location or locations where it expects to make the corresponding deposit of gold with the Custodian. The date the Trustee receives that order determines the amount of gold the Authorized Participant needs to deposit (such amount, the "Basket Gold Amount"). However, orders received by the Trustee after 3:59 p.m. (New York time) on a business day are treated as received on the next following business day. Gold can be delivered to the Custodian in the vicinity of New York City (United States), Toronto (Canada), London (England) or at other locations that may be authorized in the future.

The Basket Gold Amount necessary for the creation of a Basket changes from day to day. The initial Basket Gold Amount at the time of the creation of the Trust was 5,000 fine ounces of gold. On June 24, 2010, after the ten-for-one share split that became effective on that date, the Basket Gold Amount was 489.368 fine ounces of gold. On each day that NYSE Arca is open for regular trading, the Trustee adjusts the quantity of gold constituting the Basket Gold Amount as appropriate to reflect sales of gold, any loss of gold that may occur, and accrued expenses. The computation is made by the Trustee as promptly as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time). See "Valuation of Gold; Computation of Net Asset Value" for a description of how the Trustee determines the NAV. The Trustee determines the Basket Gold Amount for a given business day by multiplying the NAV by the number of Shares in each Basket (50,000) and dividing the resulting product by that day's London PM Fix. Fractions of a fine ounce of gold smaller than 0.001 fine ounce are disregarded for purposes of the computation of the Basket Gold Amount. The Basket Gold Amount so determined is communicated via facsimile or electronic mail message to all Authorized Participants, and available on the Sponsor's website for the Shares. NYSE Arca also publishes the Basket Gold Amount determined by the Trustee as indicated above.

Because the Sponsor has assumed what are expected to be most of the Trust's expenses, and the Sponsor's fee accrues daily at the same rate (i.*e.*, 1/365th of the net asset value of the Trust multiplied by 0.25%), in the absence of any extraordinary expenses or liabilities, the amount of gold by which the Basket Gold Amount decreases each day is predictable. The Trustee intends to make available on each business day, through the same channels used to disseminate the actual Basket Gold Amount determined by the Trustee as indicated above, an indicative Basket Gold Amount for the next business day. Authorized Participants may use that indicative Basket Gold Amount as guidance regarding the amount of gold that they may expect to have to deposit with the Custodian in respect of purchase orders placed by them on such next business day and accepted by the Trustee. The agreement entered into with each Authorized Participant provides, however, that once a purchase order has been accepted by the Trustee, the Authorized Participant will be required to deposit with the Custodian the Basket Gold Amount determined by the Trustee on the effective date of the purchase order.

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No Shares are issued unless and until the Custodian has informed the Trustee that it has allocated to the Trust's account at the Custodian the corresponding amount of gold.

Redemption of Baskets; Withdrawal of Gold

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

Before surrendering Baskets of Shares for redemption, an Authorized Participant must deliver to the Trustee a written request indicating the number of Baskets it intends to redeem and the location where it would like to take delivery of the gold represented by such Baskets. The date the Trustee receives that order determines the Basket Gold Amount to be received in exchange. However, orders received by the Trustee after 3:59 p.m. (New York time) on a business day are treated as received on the next following business day.

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

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

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

Fees and Expenses of the Trustee

Each deposit of gold for the creation of Baskets of Shares and each surrender of Baskets of Shares for the purpose of withdrawing Trust property (including if the trust agreement terminates) must be accompanied by a payment to the Trustee of a fee of $500 (or such other fee as the Trustee, with the prior written consent of the Sponsor, may from time to time announce).

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

Trust Expenses and Gold Sales

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

- any expenses or liabilities of the Trust that are not assumed by the Sponsor;
- any taxes and other governmental charges that may fall on the Trust or its property;
- expenses and costs of any action taken by the Trustee or the Sponsor to protect the Trust and the rights and interests of holders of Shares; and
- any indemnification of the Sponsor as described below.

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

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

Payment of Taxes

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

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UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

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

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

- an individual who is treated as a citizen or resident of the United States for United States federal income tax purposes;
- a corporation (or entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or state thereof, or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or a trust that has made a valid election under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a domestic trust.

A Shareholder that is not a U.S. Shareholder as defined above or a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes is considered a "Non-U.S. Shareholder" for purposes of this discussion.

Taxation of the Trust

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

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

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under current law, gains recognized by individuals from the sale of "collectibles," including gold, held for more than one year are taxed at a maximum rate of 28%, rather than the current maximum 20% rate applicable to most other long-term capital gains. For these purposes, gain recognized by an individual upon the sale of an interest in a trust that holds collectibles is treated as gain recognized on the sale of collectibles, to the extent that the gain is attributable to unrealized appreciation in value of the collectibles held by the Trust. Therefore, any gain recognized by an individual U.S. Shareholder attributable to a sale of Shares held for more than one year, or attributable to the Trust's sale of any gold which the Shareholder is treated (through its ownership of Shares) as having held for more than one year, generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 28%. The tax rates for capital gains recognized upon the sale of assets held by an individual U.S. Shareholder for one year or less or by a taxpayer other than an individual United States taxpayer are generally the same as those at which ordinary income is taxed.

3.8% Tax on Net Investment Income

The Health Care Reform and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Pub. Law 111-152) requires certain U.S. Shareholders who are individuals to pay a 3.8% tax on the lesser of the excess of their modified adjusted gross income over a threshold amount ($250,000 for married persons filing jointly and $200,000 for single taxpayers) or their "net investment income," which generally includes capital gains from the disposition of property. This tax is in addition to any capital gains taxes due on such investment income. A similar tax will apply to estates and trusts. U.S. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, this law may have on their investment in the Shares.

Brokerage Fees and Trust Expenses

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

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

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Investment by U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders

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

Investment by Regulated Investment Companies

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

Investment by Certain Retirement Plans

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

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

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

United States Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

The Trustee will file certain information returns with the IRS, and provide certain tax-related information to Shareholders, in connection with the Trust. Each Shareholder will be provided with information regarding its allocable portion of the Trust's annual income (if any) and expenses. A U.S. Shareholder may be subject to United States backup withholding tax in certain circumstances unless it provides its taxpayer identification number and complies with certain certification procedures. Non-U.S. Shareholders may have to comply with certification procedures to establish that they are not a United States person in order to avoid the information reporting and backup withholding tax requirements.

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

Taxation in Jurisdictions Other Than the United States

Prospective purchasers of Shares that are based in or acting out of a jurisdiction other than the United States are advised to consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences, under the laws of such jurisdiction (or any other jurisdiction other than the United States to which they are subject), of their purchase, holding, sale and redemption of or any other dealing in Shares and, in particular, as to whether any value added tax, other consumption tax or transfer tax is payable in relation to such purchase, holding, sale, redemption or other dealing.

ERISA AND RELATED CONSIDERATIONS

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

restrictions under ERISA.

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

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

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

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

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

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

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

A significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors towards gold. Should the speculative community take a negative view towards gold, it could cause a decline in world gold prices, negatively impacting the price of the Shares.

Conversely, several factors may trigger a temporary increase in the price of gold prior to your investment in the Shares. If that is the case, you will be buying Shares at prices affected by the temporarily high prices of gold, and you may incur losses when the causes for the temporary increase disappear.

The amount of gold represented by each Share will continue to decrease over the life of the Trust due to the sales of gold necessary to pay the Sponsor's fee and Trust expenses. Without increases in the price of gold sufficient to compensate for that decrease, the price of the Shares will also decline and you will lose money on your investment in Shares.

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

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

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

investment in Shares.

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

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

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

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

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

Shares may trade at, above or below their NAV. The NAV will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Trust's assets. The trading prices of Shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAVs as well as market supply and demand. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the NAV may be influenced by non-concurrent trading hours between the major gold markets and NYSE Arca. While the Shares will trade on NYSE Arca until 4:00 p.m. (New York time), liquidity in the market for gold will be reduced after the close of the major world gold markets, including London, Zurich and COMEX. As a result, during this time, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount on Shares, may widen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Trust is not registered as an investment company for purposes of United States federal securities laws, and is not subject to regulation by the SEC as an investment company. Consequently, the owners of Shares do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in investment companies. For example, the provisions of the Investment

Company Act that limit transactions with affiliates, prohibit the suspension of redemptions (except under certain limited circumstances) or limit sales loads do not apply to the Trust.

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

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

The Custodian is responsible to the Trust for loss or damage to the Trust's gold only under limited circumstances. The agreement with the Custodian contemplates that the Custodian will be responsible to the Trust only if it acts with negligence, fraud or in willful default of its obligations under the custodian agreement. In addition, the Custodian has agreed to indemnify the Trust for any loss or liability directly resulting from a breach of the Custodian's representations and warranties in the custodian agreement, a failure of the Custodian to act in accordance with the Trustee's instructions or any physical loss, destruction or damage to the gold held for the Trust's account, except for losses due to nuclear accidents, terrorism, riots, acts of God, insurrections, strikes and similar causes beyond the control of the Custodian for which the Custodian will not be responsible to the Trust.

The Custodian has no obligation to replace any gold lost under circumstances for which the Custodian is liable to the Trust. The Custodian's liability to the Trust, if any, will be limited to the value of any gold lost, or the amount of any balance held on an unallocated basis, at the time of the Custodian's negligence, fraud or willful default, or at the time of the act or omission giving rise to the claim for indemnification.

In addition, because the custodian agreement is governed by English law, any rights which the holders of the Shares may have against the Custodian will be different from, and may be more limited than, those that could have been available to them under the laws of a different jurisdiction. The choice of English law to govern the custodian agreement, however, is not expected to affect any rights that the holders of the Shares may have against the Trust or the Trustee.

Any loss of gold owned by the Trust will result in a corresponding loss in the NAV and it is reasonable to expect that such loss will also result in a decrease in the value at which the Shares are traded on NYSE Arca.

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

The procedures agreed to with the Custodian contemplate that the Custodian must undertake certain tasks in connection with the inspection of gold delivered by Authorized Participants in exchange for Baskets of Shares. The Custodian's inspection includes review of the corresponding bar list to ensure that it accurately describes the weight, fineness, refiner marks and bar numbers appearing on the gold bars, but does not include any chemical or other tests designed to verify that the gold received does, in fact, meet the purity requirements referred to in the trust agreement. Accordingly, such inspection procedures may not prevent the deposit of gold that fails to meet these purity standards. Each Authorized Participant that deposits gold in the Trust is liable to the Trust if that gold does not meet the requirements of the trust agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible or liable to the Trust or to any investor in the event any gold otherwise properly inspected by it does not meet the purity requirements contained in the trust agreement. To the extent that Baskets of Shares are issued in exchange for gold of inferior quality and the Trust is not able to recover damages from the Authorized Participant that deposited that gold, the total value of the assets of the Trust will be adversely affected and, with it, the NAV. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that the value at which the Shares trade on NYSE Arca will also be adversely affected.

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

Under the trust agreement, the Sponsor has a right to be indemnified from the Trust for any liability or expense it incurs without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part. Similarly, the custodian agreement provides for indemnification of the Custodian by the Trust, under certain circumstances. That means that it may be necessary to sell assets of the Trust in order to cover losses or liability suffered by the Sponsor or the Custodian. Any sale of that kind would reduce the net asset value of the Trust and the value of the Shares.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Not applicable.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

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PART II

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

a) On December 4, 2008, the Shares commenced trading on NYSE Arca under the symbol "IAU." Prior to that, the Shares were traded on the American Stock Exchange, also under the symbol "IAU," since their initial public offering on January 21, 2005.

For each of the quarters during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the high and low sale prices of the Shares as reported for NYSE Arca transactions were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2013		**2012**	
	High	**Low**	**High**	**Low**
First Quarter	$16.45	$15.21	$17.41	$15.64
Second Quarter	15.55	11.65	16.34	14.99
Third Quarter	13.75	11.87	17.30	15.27
Fourth Quarter	13.13	11.54	17.44	16.05

The number of Shareholders of record of the registrant as of January 31, 2014 was approximately 305,125.

b) Not applicable.

c) 56,750,000 Shares (1,135 Baskets) were redeemed during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2013.

Period	**Total Number of Shares Redeemed**	**Average Ounces of Gold Per Share**
10/01/13 to 10/31/13	20,000,000	0.0097
	11,900,000	0.0097

11/01/13 to 11/30/13		
12/01/13 to 12/31/13	24,850,000	0.0097
Total	56,750,000	0.0097

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Financial Highlights (for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009)

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

	December 31, 2013	**2012**	**2011**	**2010***	**2009***
Total assets	$6,272,422	$9,315,055	$6,572,102	$3,568,036	$1,914,867
Total gain (loss) on gold	$(606,324)	$161,694	$277,476	$43,409	$70,067
Net income (loss)	$(628,066)	$136,332	$258,847	$32,297	$60,970
Weighted-average Shares outstanding	627,129,863	624,899,044	481,399,041	295,602,603	236,867,123
Net income (loss) per Share	$(1.00)	$0.22	$0.54	$0.11	$0.26
Net cash flows	$—	$—	$—	$—	$—

* Share and per Share amounts were adjusted to reflect a ten-for-one share split for Shareholders of record on the close of business on June 21, 2010, payable after the close of trading on June 23, 2010.

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

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

Introduction

The Trust is a grantor trust formed under the laws of the State of New York. The Trust does not have any officers, directors, or employees, and is administered by the Trustee acting as trustee pursuant to the Third Amended and Restated Depositary Trust Agreement (the "Trust Agreement") between the Trustee and the Sponsor. The Trust issues Shares representing fractional undivided beneficial interests in its net assets. The assets of the Trust consist primarily of gold bullion held by a custodian as an agent of the Trust responsible only to the Trustee.

The Trust is a passive investment vehicle and the objective of the Trust is for the value of each Share to approximately reflect, at any given time, the price of gold owned by the Trust less the Trust's expenses and liabilities divided by the number of outstanding Shares. The Trust does not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the price of gold.

The Trust issues and redeems Shares only in exchange for gold, only in Baskets of 50,000 Shares or integral multiples thereof, and only in transactions with Authorized Participants.

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

Valuation of Gold; Computation of Net Asset Value

On each business day, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time), the Trustee evaluates the gold held by the Trust and determines the net asset value of the Trust and the NAV. The Trustee values the gold held by the Trust using that day's London PM Fix. If there is no announced London PM Fix on a business day, the Trustee is authorized to use that day's London AM Fix. Having valued the gold held by the Trust, the Trustee then subtracts all accrued fees, expenses and other liabilities of the Trust from the value of the gold and other assets of the Trust. The result is the net asset value of the Trust. The Trustee computes the net asset value per Share by dividing the net asset value of the Trust by the number of Shares outstanding on the date the computation is made.

Liquidity

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

Critical Accounting Policies

The financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements relies on estimates and assumptions that impact the Trust's financial position and results of operations. These estimates and assumptions affect the Trust's application of accounting policies. Below we describe the valuation of gold bullion, a critical accounting policy that we believe is important to understanding our results of operations and financial position. In addition, please refer to Note 2 to the financial statements for further discussion of the Trust's accounting policies.

Valuation of Gold Bullion

Gold bullion held by the Trust is recorded at the lower of cost or market. For purposes of this calculation, market values are based on the London PM Fix. Should the market value of the gold bullion held be lower than its average cost during the interim periods, an adjustment ("market value reserve") to cost may be recorded by the Trust to reflect market value. Should the market value of the gold bullion held increase subsequent to the market value reserve being recorded, a "market value recovery" may be recorded during an interim period in the same fiscal year that the market value reserve is recorded by the Trust. The market value recovery recorded at an interim period may not exceed the previously recognized market value reserve. At the end of the Trust's fiscal year, management will make a determination as to whether the reserve is recovered or whether the cost basis of gold should be written down. The market value reserve, market value recovery and inventory write down each are reported as a component of "Adjustment to gold bullion inventory." As indicated above, the London PM Fix is also used to value gold bullion held for purposes of calculating the net asset value of the Trust, which in turn is used for the calculation of the redemption value of outstanding Trust Shares. If there is no announced London PM Fix on a business day, the Trustee is authorized to use the most recently announced London AM Fix.

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There are other indicators of the value of gold bullion that are available that could be different than that chosen by the Trust. The London PM Fix is used by the Trust because it is commonly used by the U.S. gold market as an indicator of the value of gold, and is permitted to be used under the Trust Agreement. The use of an indicator of the value of gold bullion other than the London PM Fix could result in materially different fair value pricing of the gold in the Trust, and as such, could result in different lower of cost or market adjustments or in different redemption value adjustments of the outstanding redeemable capital Shares.

The following chart shows the daily London PM Fix for the period from December 2008 through December 2013:

Results of Operations

The Year Ended December 31, 2013

The Trust's net asset value fell from $11,645,298,468 at December 31, 2012 to $6,271,029,069 at December 31, 2013, a 46.15% decrease. The decrease in the Trust's net asset value resulted primarily from a decline in the London fix price, which fell 27.79% from $1,664.00 at December 31, 2012 to $1,201.50 at December 31, 2013. The Trust's net asset value was also affected by a decrease in outstanding Shares, which fell from 719,550,000 Shares at December 31, 2012 to 538,000,000 Shares at December 31, 2013, a consequence of 63,250,000 Shares (1,265 Baskets) being created and 244,800,000 Shares (4,896 Baskets) being redeemed during the year.

The 27.94% decline in the Trust's net asset value per Share from $16.18 at December 31, 2012 to $11.66 at December 31, 2013 is directly related to the 27.79% decrease in the London fix price.

The Trust's net asset value per Share decreased slightly more than the price of gold on a percentage basis due to the Sponsor's fees, which were $21,741,982 for the year, or 0.25% of the Trust's average weighted net assets of $8,681,973,029 during the year. The net asset value per Share of $16.47 on January 2, 2013 was the highest during the year, compared with a low of $11.58 on June 28, 2013. The net asset value of the Trust is obtained by subtracting the Trust's expenses and liabilities on any day from the value of the gold owned by the Trust on that day; the net asset value per Share is obtained by dividing the net asset value of the Trust on a given day by the number of Shares outstanding on that day.

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Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2013 was $628,065,967, resulting from a net gain of $1,572,982 on the sales of gold to pay expenses and a net gain of $142,693,698 on gold distributed for the redemption of Shares, offset by a gold inventory write down of $750,590,665 as the market value of gold held fell below its average cost, and Sponsor's fees of $21,741,982. Other than the Sponsor's fees, the Trust had no expenses during the year ended December 31, 2013.

The Year Ended December 31, 2012

The Trust's net asset value grew from $8,416,800,552 at December 31, 2011 to $11,645,298,468 at December 31, 2012, a 38.36% increase for the year. The increase in the Trust's net asset value resulted primarily from an increase in outstanding Shares, which rose from 563,850,000 Shares at December 31, 2011 to 719,550,000 Shares at December 31, 2012, a consequence of 200,400,000 Shares (4,008 Baskets) being created and 44,700,000 Shares (894 Baskets) being redeemed during the year. The Trust's net asset value also benefited from an increase in the London fix price, which rose 8.69% from $1,531.00 at December 31, 2011 to $1,664.00 at December 31, 2012.

The 8.37% rise in the Trust's net asset value per Share from $14.93 at December 31, 2011 to $16.18 at December 31, 2012 is directly related to the 8.69% increase in the London fix price.

The Trust's net asset value per Share increased slightly less than the price of gold on a percentage basis due to the Sponsor's fees, which were $25,361,887 for the year, or 0.25% of the Trust's average weighted net assets of $10,153,608,726 during the year. The net asset value per Share of $17.44 on October 4, 2012 was the highest during the year, compared with a low of $15.00 on May 30, 2012. The net asset value of the Trust is obtained by subtracting the Trust's expenses and liabilities on any day from the value of the gold owned by the Trust on that day; the net asset value per Share is obtained by dividing the net asset value of the Trust on a given day by the number of Shares outstanding on that day.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2012 was $136,332,236, resulting from a net gain of $6,262,712 on the sales of gold to pay expenses and a net gain of $155,431,411 on gold distributed for the redemption of Shares, offset by Sponsor's fees of $25,361,887. Other than the Sponsor's fees, the Trust had no expenses during the year ended December 31, 2012.

The Year Ended December 31, 2011

The Trust's net asset value grew from $5,315,950,285 at December 31, 2010 to $8,416,800,552 at December 31, 2011, a 58.33% increase for the year. The increase in the Trust's net asset value resulted primarily from an increase in outstanding Shares, which rose from 386,950,000 Shares at December 31, 2010 to 563,850,000 Shares at December 31, 2011, a consequence of 239,050,000 Shares (4,781 Baskets) being created and 62,150,000 Shares (1,243 Baskets) being redeemed during the year, and an increase in the London fix, which rose 8.93% from $1,405.50 at December 31, 2010 to $1,531.00 at December 31, 2011.

The 8.66% increase in the Trust's net asset value per Share from $13.74 at December 31, 2010 to $14.93 at December 31, 2011 is directly related to the 8.93% increase in the London fix price.

The Trust's net asset value per Share increased slightly less than the price of gold on a percentage basis due to the Sponsor's fees, which were $18,629,140 for the year, or 0.25% of the Trust's average weighted assets of $7,460,147,918 during the year. The net asset value per Share of $18.49 on September 6, 2011 was the highest during the year, compared with a low of $12.89 on January 28, 2011. The net asset value of the Trust is obtained by subtracting the Trust's expenses and liabilities on any day from the value of the gold owned by the Trust on that day; the net asset value per Share is obtained by dividing the net asset value of the Trust on a given day by the number of Shares outstanding on that day.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2011 was $258,846,942, resulting from a net gain of $5,569,713 on the sales of gold to pay expenses and a net gain of $271,906,369 on gold distributed for the redemption of Shares, offset by Sponsor's fees of $18,629,140. Other than the Sponsor's fees, the Trust had no expenses during the year ended December 31, 2011.

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

Not applicable.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Quarterly Income Statements

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

In connection with the annual reporting close for the year ended December 31, 2013, the Trust made revisions to previously issued Quarterly Financial Statements. Footnote (b) describes these revisions.

	Three Months Ended (Unaudited)				Year Ended
	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2013
Revenue					
Proceeds from sales of gold to pay expenses	$ 7,189	$ 6,195	$ 4,846	$ 4,604	$ 22,834
Cost of gold sold to pay expenses	(5,819)	(5,627)	(4,958)	(4,857)	(21,261)
Gain (loss) on sales of gold to pay expenses	1,370	568	(112)	(253)	1,573
Gain (loss) on gold distributed for the redemption of Shares	150,642	54,319	(10,448)	(51,819)	142,694
Total gain (loss) on sales and distributions of gold	152,012	54,887	(10,560)	(52,072)	144,267
Adjustment to gold bullion inventory(a)(b)	—	(894,628)	782,673	(638,636)	(750,591)
Total gain (loss) on gold(b)	152,012	(839,741)	772,113	(690,708)	(606,324)
Expenses					
Sponsor's fees	7,018	5,526	4,790	4,408	21,742
Total expenses(b)	7,018	5,526	4,790	4,408	21,742
	$ 144,994	$ (845,267)	$ 767,323	$ (695,116)	$ (628,066)

Net income (loss)					
Net income (loss) per Share	$ 0.20	$ (1.33)	$ 1.30	$ (1.23)	$ (1.00)
Weighted-average Shares outstanding	717,346,111	637,836,264	590,370,652	565,044,022	627,129,863

	Three Months Ended (Unaudited)				Year Ended
	March 31, 2012	**June 30, 2012**	**September 30, 2012**	**December 31, 2012**	**December 31, 2012**
Revenue					
Proceeds from sales of gold to pay expenses	$5,851	$5,973	$5,909	$7,082	$24,815
Cost of gold sold to pay expenses	(4,215)	(4,447)	(4,547)	(5,343)	(18,552)
Gain on sales of gold to pay expenses	1,636	1,526	1,362	1,739	6,263
Gain on gold distributed for the redemption of Shares	21,348	75,866	43,854	14,363	155,431
Total gain on	22,984	77,392	45,216	16,102	161,694

sales and distributions of gold					
Total gain on gold	22,984	77,392	45,216	16,102	161,694
Expenses					
Sponsor's fees	5,992	5,781	6,251	7,338	25,362
Total expenses	5,992	5,781	6,251	7,338	25,362
Net income	$16,992	$71,611	$38,965	$8,764	$136,332
Net income per Share	$0.03	$0.12	$0.06	$0.01	$0.22
Weighted-average Shares outstanding	587,501,648	592,018,132	619,476,630	699,835,870	624,899,044

(a) In connection with the lower of cost or market valuation standard for inventory, at June 30, 2013 a market value reserve was recorded against the carrying value of the Trust's gold bullion inventory as a result of the market value of gold bullion held falling below its average cost. At September 30, 2013, the market value of gold bullion held had risen from the June 30, 2013 level and therefore a market value recovery was recorded to partially offset the existing reserve. At December 31, 2013, the market value of gold bullion held remained below its average cost; as a result, the Trust recorded a permanent write down of $750,590,665 against the gold bullion inventory. See Note 2B to the financial statements that appear elsewhere in this report.

(b) In connection with the annual reporting close for the year ended December 31, 2013, management determined the manner in which it had previously reported the market value reserve on the Trust's gold bullion inventory within previously issued quarterly financial statements was incorrect. The recognition of a market value reserve to the Trust's inventory at June 30, 2013, which represents the adjustment necessary to reflect the carrying value of gold bullion inventory to the lower of cost or market value, was incorrectly reported as an expense of the Trust in the previously issued quarterly financial statements. Management determined that, according to U.S. GAAP, adjustments to the carrying value of the Trust's gold bullion inventory should be reflected against the revenues such inventory generates. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, six months ended June 30, 2013 and nine months ended September 30, 2013, total gain (loss) on gold was overstated by $894,628,016 and total expenses were overstated by the same amount in the previously issued quarterly financial statements. Management evaluated the impact of this correction to the previously issued financial statements and determined that the historical presentation of the inventory reserves did not materially misstate the previously issued quarterly financial statements; however, because of the amount involved with this adjustment, the presentation has been corrected, with a revised financial statement description, in this Item 8. The Trust will revise its quarterly financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013 the next time such financial statements are presented in connection with the issuance of future quarterly financial statements.

See Index to Financial Statements on page F-1 for a list of the financial statements being filed herein.

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

There have been no changes in accountants and no disagreements with accountants during the year ended December 31, 2013.

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Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

The duly authorized officers of the Sponsor performing functions equivalent to those a principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Trust would perform if the Trust had any officers, with the participation of the Trustee, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Trust's disclosure controls and procedures, and have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures of the Trust were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Trust files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that it is accumulated and communicated to the duly authorized officers of the Sponsor performing functions equivalent to those a principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Trust would perform if the Trust had any officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Sponsor's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The Trust's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Trust's assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that the Trust's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with appropriate authorizations; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Trust's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

The principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Sponsor assessed the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. Their assessment included an evaluation of the design of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. In making its assessment, the Sponsor's management has utilized the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its report entitled *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992).* Based on their assessment and those criteria, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Sponsor concluded that the Trust maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013.

The effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited and reported on the financial statements included in this Form 10-K, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Item 9B. Other Information.

Not applicable.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The Trust does not have any directors, officers or employees. The following persons, in their respective capacities as directors or executive officers of the Sponsor, perform certain functions with respect to the Trust that, if the Trust had directors or executive officers, would typically be performed by them.

Patrick J. Dunne is the President, Chief Executive Officer and Director and, Jack Gee is the Chief Financial Officer and Charles Park is the Chief Compliance Officer of the Sponsor. The Sponsor is managed by a Board of Directors composed of Philip J. Jensen, Peter F. Landini, Kimun Lee, Patrick J. Dunne and Manish Mehta.

Patrick J. Dunne, 44, became a principal of the Sponsor in September 2011 and has served as its President and Chief Executive Officer since September 2011. Mr. Dunne became a principal and associated person of BlackRock Asset Management International Inc., a commodity pool operator registered with the CFTC in October 2013. Mr. Dunne served as Global Chief Operating Officer of the iShares® business from October 2010 to October 2011. Prior to that, Mr. Dunne served as Global Head of Securities Lending and Cash Management business from December 2005 to April 2008. Prior to that, Mr. Dunne served as Head of Securities Lending, North America from August 2003 to December 2005; Chief Operating Officer of Barclays Global Investor Services Europe business from January 2002 to August 2003; Head of Strategy, Barclays Global Investor Services North America from August 2000 to December 2001; Head of Fixed Income Trading from February 1995 to August 1999; Senior Fixed Income Trader from February 1994 to March 1995; and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager from February 1992 to February 1994. Mr. Dunne became a registered associated person of BlackRock Fund Advisors, a commodity trading advisor registered with the CFTC, in May 1995. Mr. Dunne joined BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., a national banking association and a commodity trading advisor registered with the CFTC, in October 1991 as an Equity Portfolio Manager in the Portfolio Management Group and became a registered associated person of BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A. in March 1998. Mr. Dunne served as a principal of Barclays Global Investors Ltd., a commodity trading advisor formerly registered with the CFTC, from May 2003 to December 2005 and as a registered associated person of Barclays Global Investors Ltd. from September 2003 to December 2005. Prior to joining BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., Mr. Dunne served as a Marketing Research Associate at Merrill Lynch & Co. from May 1991 to October 1991. Mr. Dunne earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1991 and a Master of Science degree in management from the Stanford Graduate School of Business in 2000.

Jack Gee, 54, became a principal of the Sponsor in September 2011 and serves as its Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Gee became a principal of BlackRock Asset Management International Inc., a commodity pool operator registered with the CFTC, in December 2011 and serves as its Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Director. Mr. Gee

joined BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., a national banking association and a commodity trading advisor registered with the CFTC, as a principal in September 2004 and served as Director of US Fund Administration of BlackRock Institutional Trust Company N.A. from September 2004 to January 2010. Since January 2010, Mr. Gee has served as Managing Director of BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A. Prior to joining BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., Mr. Gee served as Chief Financial Officer of Parnassus Investments, an investment advisor registered with the SEC, from March 2004 to September 2004; Chief Financial Officer of Cazenave Partners, an investment advisor registered with the SEC, from October 2003 to March 2004; Controller of Paul Capital Partners, an investment firm focusing on the secondary private equity and healthcare market, from October 2002 to October 2003; Chief Financial Officer of Fremont Investment Advisors, Inc., an investment advisor formerly registered with the SEC, from October 1997 to September 2002. Mr. Gee earned a Bachelor of Science degree in accounting from the California State University in 1982.

Charles Park, 46, became a principal of the Sponsor in December 2012 and serves as its Chief Compliance Officer. Mr. Park became a principal of BlackRock Asset Management International Inc., a commodity pool operator registered with the CFTC, in December 2012 and serves as its Chief Compliance Officer. Mr. Park joined BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., a national banking association and a commodity trading advisor registered with the CFTC, in August 2006. Prior to joining BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., Mr. Park served as Chief Compliance Officer of American Century Investment Management, Inc., a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor, from October 1995 to July 2006. Mr. Park earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from the University of Michigan in 1989 and a Juris Doctor from the University of Michigan in 1992.

Manish Mehta, 43, became a principal of the Sponsor in March 2012 and serves as Director. Mr. Mehta joined BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., a national banking association and a commodity trading advisor registered with the CFTC, as a Managing Director in November 2011. Prior to that, Mr. Mehta served as Managing Partner of CHJ Capital Management, a financial services firm, from March 2011 to November 2011. From March 2005 to January 2011 Mr. Mehta served as Head of Strategy and Corporate Development at BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A. Prior to joining BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A. in March 2005, Mr. Mehta served as consultant and principal at Boston Consulting Group, a global management consulting firm, from September 2000 to March 2005. Mr. Mehta earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences from the University of California, Berkeley in 1993 and an MBA from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania in 2000.

Philip J. Jensen, 55, became a principal of the Sponsor in September 2009, and is Chairman of the Sponsor’s audit committee. Since June 2001, Mr. Jensen has served as Partner and Chief Financial Officer of Paul Capital Partners, an investment firm focusing on the secondary private equity and healthcare market. Mr. Jensen received his Bachelor of Science from San Francisco State University and is a certified public accountant.

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Peter F. Landini, 62, became a principal of the Sponsor in September 2009 and is a member of the Sponsor's audit committee. In January 2003, Mr. Landini joined RBP Investment Advisors, Inc., a financial planning consultancy firm, for which he presently serves as Partner and Wealth Manager. Mr. Landini received his Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from Santa Clara University and an MBA in Finance from Golden Gate University. Mr. Landini is a certified financial planner and is a member of the Financial Planning Association.

Kimun Lee, 67, became a principal of the Sponsor in September 2009, and is a member of the Sponsor's audit committee. Mr. Lee is a California-registered investment advisor and has conducted his consulting business under the name Resources Consolidated since January 1980. Since September 2010, Mr. Lee has served as a member of the Board of directors of Firsthand Technology Value Fund, Inc., a mutual fund company. Until January 2005 Mr. Lee also served as a member of the board of directors of Fremont Mutual Funds, Inc., a mutual fund company. Mr. Lee received his Bachelor of Arts from the University of the Pacific and an MBA from University of Nevada, Reno. He also completed the executive education program on corporate governance at Stanford Graduate School of Business.

On February 24, 2014, the Sponsor appointed Jack Gee and Paul Lohrey as Directors of the Sponsor, effective March 28, 2014. Mr. Gee and Mr. Lohrey replace Patrick Dunne and Manish Mehta, who have resigned as Directors of the Sponsor, effective March 28, 2014. Mr. Dunne will continue to serve as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Sponsor.

Paul C. Lohrey, 51, joined BlackRock, Inc., a global asset management firm, as a Managing Director in June 2010. Prior to joining BlackRock, Inc., Mr. Lohrey served as Chief Investment Officer, Europe for The Vanguard Group from August 1994 to May 2010. Mr. Lohrey earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Duke University in 1984 and an MBA in Finance from the University of Chicago in 1986.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Not applicable.

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

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Not applicable.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

(1) to (4). Fees for services performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were:

	2013	**2012**
Audit fees	$61,425	$61,425
Audit-related fees	—	1,500
Tax fees	—	—
All other fees	—	—
	$61,425	$62,925

(5) The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Sponsor approved, prior to the commencement of the engagement, the engagement of, and compensation to be paid to, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors of the registrant.

(6) None of the hours expended on PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's engagement to audit the registrant's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 were attributable to work performed by persons other than the principal accountant's full-time, permanent employees.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

a)(1) See Index to Financial Statements on Page F-1 for a list of the financial statements being filed as part of this report.

a)(2) Schedules have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable, or the information has otherwise been included.

a)(3)

Exhibit No.	Description
4.1	Third Amended and Restated Depositary Trust Agreement is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with Annual Report on Form 10-K on February 28, 2013
4.2	Standard Terms for Authorized Participant Agreements is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the registrant on November 12, 2008
10.1	First Amended and Restated Custodian Agreement between The Bank of New York Mellon and JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London branch, is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with Current Report on Form 8-K on September 2, 2010
10.2	Sub-license Agreement is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 filed with Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the registrant on November 12, 2008
10.3	First Amendment to First Amended and Restated Custodian Agreement between The Bank of New York Mellon and JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London branch, is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with Current Report on Form 8-K on February 14, 2012
10.4	Assignment, Delegation and Assumption Agreement between BlackRock Asset Management International Inc. and iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement No. 333-184325 on November 16, 2012
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

31.1	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

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iShares® Gold Trust

Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Sponsor, Trustee and Shareholders of

iShares® Gold Trust:

In our opinion, the financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of iShares® Gold Trust ("the Trust") at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Trust maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Sponsor's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Trust's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Francisco, California

February 28, 2014

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iShares® Gold Trust

Balance Sheets

At December 31, 2013 and 2012

	December 31,	
(Dollar amounts in $000's)	**2013**	**2012**
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Gold bullion inventory (fair value of $6,272,422 and $11,647,783, respectively)	$6,329,194	$9,315,055
Payable for capital Shares redeemed	(56,772)	—
TOTAL ASSETS	$6,272,422	$9,315,055
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CAPITAL SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities		
Sponsor's fees payable	$1,393	$2,485
Total liabilities	1,393	2,485
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 5)	—	—
Redeemable capital Shares, no par value, unlimited amount authorized (at redemption value) – 538,000,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013	6,271,029	11,645,298

and 719,550,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012		
Shareholders' equity (deficit)	—	(2,332,728)
TOTAL LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CAPITAL SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	$6,272,422	$9,315,055

See notes to financial statements.

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iShares® Gold Trust

Income Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

	Years Ended December 31,		
(Dollar amounts in $000's, except for per Share amounts)	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Revenue			
Proceeds from sales of gold to pay expenses	$22,834	$24,815	$17,758
Cost of gold sold to pay expenses	(21,261)	(18,552)	(12,188)
Gain on sales of gold to pay expenses	1,573	6,263	5,570
Gain on gold	142,694	155,431	271,906

distributed for the redemption of Shares			
Total gain on sales and distributions of gold	144,267	161,694	277,476
Adjustment to gold bullion inventory (Note 2B)	(750,591)	—	—
Total gain (loss) on gold	(606,324)	161,694	277,476
Expenses			
Sponsor's fees	21,742	25,362	18,629
Total expenses	21,742	25,362	18,629
NET INCOME (LOSS)	$(628,066)	$136,332	$258,847
Net income (loss) per Share	$(1.00)	$0.22	$0.54
Weighted-average Shares outstanding	627,129,863	624,899,044	481,399,041

See notes to financial statements.

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iShares® Gold Trust

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

	Years Ended December 31,		
(Dollar amounts in $000's)	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Shareholders' equity (deficit) – beginning of period	$(2,332,728)	$(1,846,637)	$(1,748,981)
Net income (loss)	(628,066)	136,332	258,847
Adjustment of redeemable capital Shares to redemption value	2,960,794	(622,423)	(356,503)
Shareholders' equity (deficit) – end of period	$—	$(2,332,728)	$(1,846,637)

See notes to financial statements.

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iShares® Gold Trust

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

(Dollar amounts in $000's)	Years Ended December 31, 2013	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sales of gold	$22,834	$24,815	$17,758
Expenses – Sponsor's fees paid	(22,834)	(24,815)	(17,758)
Net cash provided by operating activities	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in cash	—	—	—
Cash, beginning of period	—	—	—
Cash, end of period	$—	$—	$—

RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	$(628,066)	$136,332	$258,847
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Gain on gold distributed for the redemption of Shares	(142,694)	(155,431)	(271,906)
Cost of gold sold to pay expenses	21,261	18,552	12,188
Adjustment to gold bullion inventory (Note 2B)	750,591	—	—

Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Sponsor's fees payable	(1,092)	547	871
Net cash provided by operating activities	$—	$—	$—
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash information:			
Carrying value of gold received for creation of Shares	$928,370	$3,303,091	$3,660,287
Carrying value of gold distributed for redemption of Shares, at average cost	$(3,199,151)	$(541,586)	$(644,033)

See notes to financial statements.

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iShares® Gold Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2013

1 - Organization

The iShares® Gold Trust (the "Trust") was organized on January 21, 2005 as a New York trust. The trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Trustee"), which is responsible for the day to day administration of the Trust. The Trust's sponsor is iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Sponsor"). The Trust is governed by the Third Amended and Restated Depositary Trust Agreement (the "Trust Agreement") executed by the Trustee and the Sponsor as of February 28, 2013. The Trust issues units of beneficial interest (or "Shares") representing fractional undivided beneficial interests in its net assets.

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

The Trust is not an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Accounting

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

B. Gold Bullion

JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London branch (the "Custodian"), is responsible for the safekeeping of gold bullion owned by the Trust.

For financial statement purposes, the gold bullion held by the Trust is valued at the lower of cost or market, using the average cost method. Should the market value of the gold bullion held be lower than its average cost during the interim periods, an adjustment ("market value reserve") to cost may be recorded by the Trust to reflect market value. Should the market value of the gold bullion held increase subsequent to the market value reserve being recorded, a "market value recovery" may be recorded during an interim period in the same fiscal year that the market value reserve is recorded by the Trust. The market value recovery recorded at an interim period may not exceed the previously recognized market value reserve. At the end of the Trust's fiscal year, management will make a determination as to whether the reserve is recovered or whether the cost basis of gold should be written down. The market value reserve, market value recovery and inventory write down each are reported as a component of "Adjustment to gold bullion inventory." Gain or loss on sales of gold bullion is calculated on a trade date basis. Fair value of the gold bullion is based on the price of gold fixed in the afternoon of each working day (London time) by the London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. ("London PM Fix"). If there is no announced London PM Fix on a business day, the Trustee is authorized to use the most recently announced price fixed by the London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. in the morning (London time) of the day the valuation takes place (such price, the "London AM Fix").

The following table summarizes activity in gold bullion for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (all balances in 000's):

December 31, 2013	**Ounces**	**Average Cost**	**Fair Value**	**Realized Gain (Loss)**
Beginning balance	6,999.9	$9,315,055	$11,647,783	$—
Gold contributed	614.6	928,370	928,370	—
Gold distributed	(2,378.2)	(3,199,151)	(3,341,845)	142,694
Gold sold	(15.8)	(21,261)	(22,834)	1,573
Adjustment to gold bullion inventory(a)	—	(750,591)	—	—
Adjustment for realized gain on gold	—	—	144,267	—
Adjustment for unrealized loss on gold	—	—	(3,083,319)	—
Ending balance	5,220.5	$6,272,422	$6,272,422	$144,267

December 31, 2012	**Ounces**	**Average Cost**	**Fair Value**	**Realized Gain (Loss)**
Beginning balance	5,498.8	$6,572,102	$8,418,739	$—
Gold contributed	1,951.2	3,303,091	3,303,091	—
Gold distributed	(435.3)	(541,586)	(697,017)	155,431

Gold sold	(14.8)	(18,552)	(24,815)	6,263
Adjustment for realized gain on gold	—	—	161,694	—
Adjustment for unrealized gain on gold	—	—	486,091	—
Ending balance	6,999.9	$9,315,055	$11,647,783	$161,694

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December 31, 2011	Ounces	Average Cost	Fair Value	Realized Gain (Loss)
Beginning balance	3,783.0	$3,568,036	$5,317,017	$—
Gold contributed	2,333.9	3,660,287	3,660,287	—
Gold distributed	(606.8)	(644,033)	(915,939)	271,906
Gold sold	(11.3)	(12,188)	(17,758)	5,570
Adjustment for realized gain on gold	—	—	277,476	—
Adjustment for unrealized gain on gold	—	—	97,656	—
Ending balance	5,498.8	$6,572,102	$8,418,739	$277,476

(a) At December 31, 2013, the market value of the gold bullion was below the average cost of the Trust's gold bullion inventory held. As a result, the Trust recorded a permanent write down against the average cost of the gold bullion inventory of $750,590,665.

C. Redeemable Capital Shares

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

The per Share amount of gold exchanged for a purchase or redemption is calculated daily by the Trustee, using the London PM Fix to calculate the gold amount in respect of any liabilities for which covering gold sales have not yet been made, and represents the per Share amount of gold held by the Trust, after giving effect to its liabilities, sales to cover expenses and liabilities and any losses that may have occurred. If there is no announced London PM Fix on a business day, the Trustee is authorized to use the most recently announced London AM Fix.

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

Due to the expected continuing sales and redemption of capital stock and the three-day period for Share settlement, the Trust reflects capital Shares sold as a receivable, rather than as contra equity. Shares redeemed are reflected as a

contra asset on the trade date. Outstanding Trust Shares are reflected at redemption value, which is the net asset value per Share at the period ended date. Adjustments to redemption value are reflected in shareholders' equity.

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

Activity in redeemable capital Shares for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was as follows (all balances in 000's):

	Years ended December 31,					
	2013		**2012**		**2011**	
	Shares	**Amount**	**Shares**	**Amount**	**Shares**	**Amount**
Beginning balance	719,550	$11,645,298	563,850	$8,416,801	386,950	$5,315,950
Shares issued	63,250	928,370	200,400	3,303,091	239,050	3,660,287
Shares redeemed	(244,800)	(3,341,845)	(44,700)	(697,017)	(62,150)	(915,939)
Redemption value adjustment	—	(2,960,794)	—	622,423	—	356,503
Ending balance	538,000	$6,271,029	719,550	$11,645,298	563,850	$8,416,801

D. *Federal Income Taxes*

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

The Sponsor has reviewed the tax positions as of December 31, 2013 and has determined that no provision for income tax is required in the Trust's financial statements.

E. *Recent Accounting Standard*

In June 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-08, *Amendments to the Scope, Measurement, and Disclosure Requirements* ("ASU 2013-08"). ASU 2013-08 provides guidance to assess whether an entity is an investment company, and gives additional measurement and disclosure requirements for an investment company. ASU 2013-08 is effective for the Trust for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Management is evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Trust's financial statements.

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3 - Trust Expenses

The Trust pays to the Sponsor a Sponsor's fee that accrues daily at an annualized rate equal to 0.25% of the net asset value of the Trust, paid monthly in arrears. The Sponsor has agreed to assume the following administrative and marketing expenses incurred by the Trust: the Trustee's fee, the Custodian's fee, NYSE Arca listing fees, SEC registration fees, printing and mailing costs, audit fees and expenses, and up to $100,000 per annum in legal fees and expenses.

4 - Related Parties

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

5 - Indemnification

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

6 - Concentration Risk

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

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SIGNATURES

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

iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC

Sponsor of the iShares® Gold Trust (registrant)

/s/ Patrick J. Dunne

Patrick J. Dunne

Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal executive officer)

Date: February 28, 2014

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

/s/ Patrick J. Dunne

Patrick J. Dunne

Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal executive officer)

Date: February 28, 2014

/s/ Jack Gee

Jack Gee

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal financial officer)

Date: February 28, 2014

/s/ Philip J. Jensen

Philip J. Jensen

Director

Date: February 28, 2014

/s/ Peter F. Landini

Peter F. Landini

Director

Date: February 28, 2014

/s/ Kimun Lee

Kimun Lee

Director

Date: February 28, 2014

/s/ Manish Mehta

Manish Mehta

Director

Date: February 28, 2014

* The registrant is a trust and the persons are signing in their capacities as officers or directors of iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, the Sponsor of the registrant.