POWERSHARES DB COMM INDEX TRACKING FUN (DBC)  

$14.84 USD

Fund Type: Broad Commodity ETFs
Issuer: INVESCO POWERSHARES
Benchmark Index: DBIQ OPTIMUM YIELD DIVERSIFIED COMDTY IN
Date of Inception: 02/03/2006
AUM (million): $1.822.35
Number of holdings in the ETF: NA
Assets in top ten holdings: NA
Expense Ratio: 0.89%
Dividend Yield: 0.00%

Price Fundamentals of DBC
Current Price: $14.84
52-Week High: $16.08
52-Week Low: $13.69
NAV (07/31/2017): NA
1Yr ETF Ret (08/18/2017): -2.18%

Risk Statistics
Beta (against S&P 500): 0.42
Standard Deviation: 16.43%
R²: 10.27%

Zacks Opinion
This ETF provides a bet on commodities, known to have a negligible to negative correlation to traditional asset classes but positive correlation to inflation. It is heavy on Energy, with almost 57% allocated to it. Oil prices have been significantly volatile in the past year, as increased production proved to be detrimental toward the same. Though the OPEC deal in November boosted oil prices initially, increasing shale inventories in the U.S. weighed on them. However, Saudi Arabia and Russia have agreed to further extend production cuts, which provided support to crude prices. It is still difficult to predict if this actually rebalances stockpiles and stabilizes prices in the long run. However, IMF raised its global growth forecast to 3.5% in 2017, which might provide support to the commodities sector.

Key Points
- Actively traded commodity ETF
- Diversified exposure to commodities
- High expense ratio but low trading costs

Reasons to Buy
- Diversification benefits and improving global growth

Reasons to Sell
- Rising shale inventories

The data on the front page and all the charts (except the sector weights chart) in the report represent market data as of 08/18/2017, while the report's text and the sector weights chart are as of 05/18/2017.
Holdings Breakdown
It holds futures contracts of 14 most liquid and heavily traded commodities in the world. From a sector look, Energy (56.6%), Agriculture (20.6%), and Industrial Metals (13.4%) are the top three allocations of the fund.

Performance
The fund started May 2016 on a good note and exhibited significant volatility till the end of November, because although output was rising, hopes of an OPEC deal provided support to prices. It then gained sharply till the second week of December owing to the OPEC deal. The fund then remained relatively flat till February. It then started falling but exhibited significant volatility owing to mixed interaction of rising shale inventories and talks of Russia and Saudi Arabia extending output cuts. The fund has lost 7.07% in the year-to-date frame but has gained 0.55% in the one-year period (as of May 12, 2017).

Investment Objective
DBC seeks to reflect the performance and yield of the DBIQ Optimum Yield Diversified Commodity Index Excess Return. The index is composed of a basket of futures contracts of 14 commodities which are considered to be extremely liquid.

Analysis
The fund is a good bet to play the commodity space with a diversified exposure to a basket of commodities. The fund charges a high expense ratio of 0.89%. The fund has AUM of $2.04 billion and trades in average volumes of about 2.76 million shares.

2-Year Comparative

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fundamentals</th>
<th>DBC</th>
<th>GSG</th>
<th>DJP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zacks Rank</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>$14.84</td>
<td>$14.29</td>
<td>$22.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUM (million)</td>
<td>$1,822.35</td>
<td>$1,162.49</td>
<td>$711.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expense Ratio</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dividend Yield</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assets in top 10</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beta</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>YTD % Price Change</td>
<td>-6.31%</td>
<td>-8.81%</td>
<td>-5.57%</td>
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Description
Launched in February 2006, PowerShares DB Commodity Index Tracking fund (DBC) is a passively managed exchange traded fund (ETF) designed to deliver the return of the broad U.S. commodities market.
Glossary

ACTIVE MANAGEMENT: A portfolio management strategy where the manager uses variety of skills and attributes (like top-down approach, bottom-up approach, value investing, growth investing or absolute returns strategy) in the portfolio so that the fund outperforms the benchmark index.

ALPHA: A measure of outperformance that can be calculated as the return of the fund minus the benchmark's return. A positive alpha indicates the fund has outperformed the benchmark index whereas negative alpha means underperformance.

AMERICAN DEPOSITORY RECEIPT: A negotiable non-US security that trades in the US financial market.

AUTHORIZED PARTICIPANTS: An entity chosen by an ETF sponsor to undertake the responsibility of obtaining the underlying assets needed to create an ETF. Authorized participants are typically large institutional organizations, such as market makers or specialists.

AVERAGE YIELD TO MATURITY: The expected rate of return on a fund's portfolio if it is held until the maturity while reinvesting all coupon payments at the bond yield.

BASKET: A portfolio of several stocks or securities that are selected for the inclusion in the fund with different weightings.

BETA: A measure of risk compared to the market benchmark. A beta of less than 1 indicates that the fund is less volatile than the market and vice versa.

BID/ASK SPREAD: The difference between the highest price that a buyer is willing to pay (often called bid price) for the underlying assets of securities of the fund and the lowest price that a seller is willing to accept (often called offer or ask price) for it.

CONTRARIAN: An investment style that goes against prevailing market trends (i.e. against the thinking of many) by buying assets that are performing poorly and then selling when they perform well.

CREATION UNIT: A set of securities or underlying assets that can be created or redeemed by Authorized Participants for a certain number of ETF shares with the fund or trust. The creation units can vary in size ranging from 25,000 to 600,000 shares each.

DIVIDEND YIELD: A financial ratio that measures how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its share price. It can be calculated as annual dividend per share divided by price per share.

EFFECTIVE DURATION: A measure of a fund's interest-rate sensitivity. The longer the duration, the more sensitive is the fund to the changes in interest rates.

ENHANCED INDEXING: An investment idea that attempts to amplify the returns of an underlying asset or the fund with lower tracking error. Enhanced indexing combines elements of both passive and active management.

EXCHANGE TRADED FUND: The fund represents a basket of securities (that typically track an index), and is listed and trades like stocks on an exchange. ETFs can be traded throughout the day in amounts as little as one share.

EXCHANGE-TRADED NOTE: The note is a senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt issued by a major bank. It has a maturity date and is backed only by the credit of the issuer. The ETN however, do not actually hold any security, instead an issuing bank promises to pay to investors the amount reflected by the index's performance (minus fees).

EXPENSE RATIO: An annual fee that the fund or ETF charge from the investors in order to provide exposure to the underlying asset.

FUND OF FUNDS: A fund that invests in other funds instead of investing directly in stocks, bonds or other securities.

FUNDAMENTAL INDEXING: A type of equity index in which stocks or securities are selected based on fundamental metrics such as revenue, dividend rates, earnings or book value.

INDEX: An imaginary portfolio of securities representing a particular market or a portion of it.

INVERSE ETF: An ETF that provides opposite (inverse) exposure in the underlying index though use of various financial and money market instruments over a specified period of time. This ETF is similar to holding a short position in order to take profit from the falling prices.

INVESTMENT STYLE: A different style of investing such as growth, value and blend in a basket of assets.

LEVERAGED ETF: An ETF that uses various financial instruments to amplify the returns (up to 3 times) of the underlying index over a specified period of time.
LIQUIDITY: The degree to which an asset or security can be bought or sold in the market without affecting the asset’s price. Liquidity is characterized by a high level of trading activity.

MARKET CAPITALIZATION: Represents the aggregate value of the fund or underlying asset.

NET ASSET VALUE: Value of an ETF on per share basis and is calculated as total asset minus total liabilities divided by number of shares.

PASSIVE MANAGEMENT: A portfolio management strategy where the fund is the mirror image of the performance of the benchmark index.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER: A percentage of underlying assets bought and sold in a given year.

R-SQUARED: A measure of correlation with the market benchmark. An R-Squared of 100 indicates perfect correlation of the fund that of market while an R-Squared of 0 indicates no correlation.

SECTOR ROTATION: A strategy that involves moving from one sector to another by selling the underlying assets or securities of a sector and purchasing securities or assets in another.

SEC YIELD: A standard yield that the bond funds must pay to its shareholders based on the most recent 30-day period covered by the fund’s filings with the SEC.

SHORT ETF: An investment strategy that offers to take short position in the underlying index through various financial instruments.

STYLE BOX: A visual representation of the fund, created by Morningstar, to determine risk-return structures of the portfolio. A style box is comprised of nine squares, or categories, that classify securities by size (small, mid and large cap) along the vertical axis and by value, growth and blend characteristics along the horizontal axis.

TARGET DATE FUND: A fund that invests exclusively in the assets or securities with a certain defined maturity.

TRACKING ERROR: A measure of how closely a portfolio follows the benchmark index. It is calculated as the difference between the returns of fund portfolio and the benchmark index.

TREASURY INFLATION PROTECTED SECURITIES: The bonds that are issued by the U.S. Treasury to protect against inflation. These securities pay interest on an inflated-principal amount (principal rises with inflation) and when the securities mature, investors get either the inflation-adjusted principal or the original principal, whichever is greater.

VOLATILITY: A measure of risk calculated by the annualized daily movement in the fund price. The lower the volatility of the fund the better it is.

VOLUME: The number of shares traded in the market during a given period of time.

YIELD CURVE: A line that plots the interest rates of bonds having equal credit quality but differing maturity dates. The yield curve provides an idea of future interest rate change and economic activity. It generally compares the three-month, two-year, five-year and 30-year U.S. Treasury debt.

WEIGHTED MATURITY: The remaining time to maturity of the underlying securities in a portfolio. A fund with a short average maturity is more sensitive to current interest rate fluctuations than one with longer average maturity.

Disclosure
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