After falling into a bear market in May, oil has been witnessing severe volatility. While the U.S.-China trade spat has raised fears of global growth slowdown threatening demand, geopolitical tension is curtailing global supply, thereby leading to high oil price. Additionally, the Fed rate cuts and China stimulus may boost global demand. Further, tight supply conditions driven by the declines in Venezuela, Iran, and potentially Libya, and the OPEC output cut deal could drive confidence in the commodity and its ETFs.

Key Points
- Popular and actively traded crude oil ETF
- Provides exposure to oil futures market
- Low expense ratio and low trading cost

Reasons to Buy
- OPEC output deal and geopolitical tension

Reasons to Sell
- Global supply glut and global threats of slowdown

The data on the front page and all the charts (except the sector weights chart) in the report represent market data as of 12/20/2019, while the report's text and the sector weights chart are as of 11/11/2019.
Holdings Breakdown
The ETF comprises crude oil futures contracts and other oil-related futures as well as forwards and swap contracts. These investments will be collateralized by cash, cash equivalents and US government obligations with remaining maturities of two years or less.

Performance
Like many other oil funds in the space, USO was off to a great start in 2019 and was on an uptrend until mid April with some dips in between. It fell drastically after that and resumed its momentum in June. The fund again witnessed pullback in mid-July and rebounded in September. It again dropped in late September and is showing strength since October. With this, the ETF has gained 24.1% so far this year. It is one of the best ways to access the crude oil futures market from a bullish perspective without using leverage.

USO Top 5 Holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holdings</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NYMEX WTI Crude Oil CL JAN20</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYMEX WTI Crude Oil CL FEB20</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US T BILL ZCP 12/19/19</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US T BILL ZCP 12/12/19</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US T BILL ZCP 03/05/20</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment Objective
The fund seeks to match the performance of the spot price of light sweet crude oil West Texas Intermediate (WTI), which is traded on the NYMEX.

Analysis
This ETF is appropriate for investors seeking broad exposure to the crude oil futures market with a bullish outlook. As the fund provides exposure to front-month oil futures, traders need to roll from one future contract to another, thereby enjoying the benefits of a roll yield. If the front-month contract is higher than the next-month contract (called backwardation), the roll yield is positive and vice versa. USO is cheap, charging 73 bps in fees per year from investors and sees heavy volume of nearly 28.4 million shares per day.

Description
Launched in April 2006, United States Oil Fund (USO) is a passively managed fund designed to provide unleveraged exposure to the crude oil segment of the commodity market. The ETF is the most popular and liquid choice in the oil futures space having amassed nearly $1.3 billion in its asset base.

2-Year Comparative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fundamentals</th>
<th>USO</th>
<th>UNG</th>
<th>OILNF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zacks Rank</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>$12.63</td>
<td>$17.84</td>
<td>$6.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUM (million)</td>
<td>$1,254.16</td>
<td>$449.21</td>
<td>$437.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense Ratio</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
<td>1.28%</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend Yield</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets in top 10</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YTD % Price Change</td>
<td>30.75%</td>
<td>-27.80%</td>
<td>43.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 as 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 asset.

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
This material is being provided for informational purposes only and nothing herein constitutes investment, legal, accounting or tax advice, or a recommendation to buy, sell or hold a security. No recommendation or advice is being given as to whether any investment or strategy is suitable for a particular investor. It should not be assumed that any investments in securities, companies, sectors or markets identified and described were or will be profitable. All information is current as of the date of herein and is subject to change without notice. Any views or opinions expressed may not reflect those of the firm as a whole. Please read the prospectus carefully.

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