

DB Multi-Sector Commodity Master Trust
Form 10-K
February 24, 2009
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

or

.. 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: 001-33238

POWERSHARES DB AGRICULTURE FUND
(A Series of PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust)

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(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

87-0778078
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

c/o DB Commodity Services LLC

60 Wall Street

New York, New York
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

10005
(Zip Code)

DB AGRICULTURE MASTER FUND

(A Series of DB Multi-Sector Commodity Master Trust)

(Exact name of Rule 140 Co-Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

87-0778079
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

c/o DB Commodity Services LLC

60 Wall Street

New York, New York
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

10005
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 250-5883

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

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Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Units of Beneficial Interest	NYSE Arca, Inc.

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

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 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.

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 definition of accelerated filer, large accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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 Exchange Act). Yes No

State the market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. \$2,693,016,000

Number of Common Units of Beneficial Interest outstanding as of February 17, 2009: 50,000,000

Table of Contents

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Prospectus dated July 14, 2008 filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) of the Securities Act (File No. 333-150501) are incorporated by reference into Part I of this Report.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART I</u>		1
ITEM 1.	<u>BUSINESS</u>	1
ITEM 1A.	<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	7
ITEM 1B.	<u>UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	16
ITEM 2.	<u>PROPERTIES</u>	16
ITEM 3.	<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	16
ITEM 4.	<u>SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS</u>	16
<u>PART II</u>		16
ITEM 5.	<u>MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	16
ITEM 6.	<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	17
ITEM 7.	<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	19
ITEM 7A.	<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	29
ITEM 8.	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	33
ITEM 9.	<u>CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u>	54
ITEM 9A.	<u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	54
ITEM 9B.	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	54
<u>PART III</u>		55
ITEM 10.	<u>DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	55
ITEM 11.	<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	56
ITEM 12.	<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	56
ITEM 13.	<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	56
ITEM 14.	<u>PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u>	57
<u>PART IV</u>		57
ITEM 15.	<u>EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES</u>	57

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are based on the registrant's current expectations, estimates and projections about the registrant's business and industry and its beliefs and assumptions about future events. These forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions about the registrant that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In some cases, investors can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, should, could, would, expect, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, continue, or the negative of such terms or other similar expressions. Factors that might cause or contribute to such discrepancy include, but are not limited to, those described in this report, including in Item 1A. Risk Factors , and our other Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) filings.

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Organization

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund (the Fund ; Fund may also refer to the Fund and the Master Fund, collectively, as the context requires), a separate series of PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust (the Trust), a Delaware statutory trust organized in seven separate series and its subsidiary, DB Agriculture Master Fund (the Master Fund), a separate series of DB Multi-Sector Commodity Master Trust (the Master Trust), a Delaware statutory trust organized in seven separate series were formed on August 3, 2006. DB Commodity Services LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (DBCS or the Managing Owner), funded both the Fund and the Master Fund with a capital contribution of \$1,000 in exchange for 40 General Shares of each of the Fund and the Master Fund. The fiscal year end of the Fund is December 31st. The term of the Fund is perpetual (unless terminated earlier in certain circumstances) as provided for in the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement of each of the Trust and the Master Trust (each a Trust Agreement , and collectively, the Trust Agreements).

The Fund offers common units of beneficial interest (the Shares) only to certain eligible financial institutions (the Authorized Participants) in one or more blocks of 200,000 Shares, called a Basket. The proceeds from the offering of Shares are invested in the Master Fund. The Fund commenced trading on the American Stock Exchange (now known as the NYSE Alternext US LLC (the NYSE Alternext)) on January 5, 2007 and, as of November 25, 2008, is listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the NYSE Arca). The Fund and the Master Fund commenced investment operations on January 3, 2007 with the initial offering of 1,000,000 Shares to Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. as initial purchaser of the Fund in exchange for \$25,000,000. After the initial offering of the Shares, an additional 34,200,000 Shares were issued to certain Authorized Participants for \$961,237,996 and 1,200,000 Shares were redeemed for \$32,756,920 during the period from January 3, 2007 (commencement of investment operations) to December 31, 2007. During the period from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008, an additional 64,600,000 Shares were issued to certain Authorized Participants for \$2,423,747,438 and 57,600,000 Shares were redeemed for \$1,985,424,868.

This Report covers the year ended December 31, 2008 (herein referred to as the Year Ended December 31, 2008) and the period from January 3, 2007 (commencement of investment operations) to December 31, 2007 (herein referred to as the Period Ended December 31, 2007).

Fund Investment Overview

The Master Fund invests with a view to tracking the changes, whether positive or negative, in the level of the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index Optimum Yield Agriculture Excess Return (DBLCI-OY Agriculture ER , or the Index) plus the excess, if any, of the Master Fund s income from its holdings of United States Treasury Obligations and other high credit quality short-term fixed income securities over the expenses of the Fund and the Master Fund.

The Index is intended to reflect the change in market value of the agricultural sector. The commodities comprising the Index are corn, wheat, soybeans and sugar (the Index Commodities). The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) and commodity exchanges impose position limits on market participants trading in certain commodities included in the Index. The Index is comprised of futures contracts on the Index Commodities that expire in a specific month and trade on a specific exchange (the Index Contracts). As disclosed in the Fund s Prospectus, if the Managing Owner determines in its commercially reasonable judgment that it has become impracticable or inefficient for any reason for the Master Fund to gain full or partial exposure to any Index Commodity by investing in a specific Index Contract, the Master Fund may invest in a futures contract referencing the particular Index Commodity other than the Index Contract or, in the alternative, invest in other futures contracts not based on the particular Index Commodity if, in the commercially reasonable judgment of the Managing Owner, such futures contracts tend to exhibit trading prices that correlate with such Index Commodity. For example, in October 2007, the Master Fund reached position limits with respect to the CBOT July wheat futures contract, which was an Index Contract. Since that time, when required to buy wheat to track the Index, the Master Fund has been purchasing CBOT wheat futures contracts expiring in different months as well as wheat futures trading on other United States futures exchanges. In February 2008, the Master Fund reached position limits with respect to the CBOT corn and CBOT soybean contracts in the Index and, through June, purchased futures contracts in the CBOT soybean complex in lieu of those contracts. Commencing July and continuing to October, when required to buy corn and soybean contracts to track the Index, the Master Fund had been purchasing CBOT corn and soybean contracts expiring in different months.

Table of Contents

The Master Fund also holds United States Treasury Obligations and other high credit quality short-term fixed income securities for deposit with the Master Fund's commodity broker as margin.

The Fund does not employ leverage. As of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Fund had \$1,064,540,025 (or 100%) and \$1,174,223,048 (or 100%), respectively, of its holdings of cash, United States Treasury Obligations and unrealized appreciation/depreciation on futures contracts on deposit with its Commodity Broker. Of this, \$98,093,920 (or 9.21%) and \$59,367,840 (or 5.06%), respectively, of the Fund's holdings of cash and United States Treasury Obligations are required to be deposited as margin in support of the Fund's long futures positions. For additional information, please see the audited Consolidated Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2008 and the audited Consolidated Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2007 for a breakdown of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Index Composition

The Index is composed of notional amounts of each of the underlying Index Commodities. The notional amount of each Index Commodity included in the Index is intended to reflect the changes in market value of each such Index Commodity within the Index. The closing level of the Index is calculated on each business day by the Index Sponsor based on the closing price of the futures contracts for each of the underlying Index Commodities and the notional amounts of such Index Commodities.

The Index is rebalanced annually in November to ensure that each of the Index Commodities is weighted in the same proportion that such Index Commodities were weighted on December 2, 1988 (the Base Date). The following table reflects the index base weights (the Index Base Weights) of each Index Commodity on the Base Date:

Index Commodity	Index Base Weight (%)
Corn	25.00
Wheat	25.00
Soybeans	25.00
Sugar	25.00
Closing Level on Base Date:	100.00

The composition of the Index may be adjusted in the event that the Index Sponsor is not able to calculate the closing prices of the Index Commodities.

The Index includes provisions for the replacement of futures contracts as they approach maturity. This replacement takes place over a period of time in order to lessen the impact on the market for the futures contracts being replaced. With respect to each Index Commodity, the Master Fund employs a rule-based approach when it rolls from one futures contract to another. Rather than select a new futures contract based on a predetermined schedule (e.g., monthly), each Index Commodity rolls to the futures contract which generates the best possible implied roll yield. The futures contract with a delivery month within the next thirteen months which generates the best possible implied roll yield will be included in each Index. As a result, each Index Commodity is able to potentially maximize the roll benefits in backwarddated markets and minimize the losses from rolling in contangoed markets.

In general, as a futures contract approaches its expiration date, its price will move towards the spot price in a contangoed market. Assuming the spot price does not change, this would result in the futures contract price decreasing and a negative implied roll yield. The opposite is true in a backwarddated market. Rolling in a contangoed market will tend to cause a drag on an Index Commodity's contribution to the Fund's return while rolling in a backwarddated market will tend to cause a push on an Index Commodity's contribution to the Fund's return.

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The Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index Optimum Yield Agriculture is calculated in USD on both an excess return (unfunded) and total return (funded) basis.

Table of Contents

The futures contract price for each Index Commodity will be the exchange closing price for such Index Commodity on each weekday when banks in New York, New York are open (the Index Business Days). If a weekday is not an Exchange Business Day (as defined in the following sentence) but is an Index Business Day, the exchange closing price from the previous Index Business Day will be used for each Index Commodity. Exchange Business Day means, in respect of an Index Commodity, a day that is a trading day for such Index Commodity on the relevant exchange (unless either an Index disruption event or force majeure event has occurred).

On the first New York business day (the Verification Date) of each month, each Index Commodity futures contract will be tested in order to determine whether to continue including it in the Index. If the Index Commodity futures contract requires delivery of the underlying commodity in the next month, known as the Delivery Month, a new Index Commodity futures contract will be selected for inclusion in the Index. For example, if the first New York business day is May 1, 2009, and the Delivery Month of the Index Commodity futures contract currently in such Index is June 2009, a new Index Commodity futures contract with a later Delivery Month will be selected.

For each underlying Index Commodity of the Index, the new Index Commodity futures contract selected will be the Index Commodity futures contract with the best possible implied roll yield based on the closing price for each eligible Index Commodity futures contract. Eligible Index Commodity futures contracts are any Index Commodity futures contracts having a Delivery Month (i) no sooner than the month after the Delivery Month of the Index Commodity futures contract currently in such Index, and (ii) no later than the 13th month after the Verification Date. For example, if the first New York business day is May 1, 2009 and the Delivery Month of an Index Commodity futures contract currently in the Index is June 2009, the Delivery Month of an eligible new Index Commodity futures contract must be between July 2009 and July 2010. The implied roll yield is then calculated and the futures contract on the Index Commodity with the best possible implied roll yield is then selected. If two futures contracts have the same implied roll yield, the futures contract with the minimum number of months prior to the Delivery Month is selected.

After the futures contract selection, the monthly roll for each Index Commodity subject to a roll in that particular month unwinds the old futures contract and enters a position in the new futures contract. This takes place between the 2nd and 6th Index Business Day of the month.

On each day during the roll period, new notional holdings are calculated. The calculations for the futures contracts on the old Index Commodities that are leaving the Index and the futures contracts on the new Index Commodities are then calculated.

On all days that are not monthly index roll days, the notional holdings of each Index Commodity future remains constant.

The Index is re-weighted on an annual basis on the 6th Index Business Day of each November.

The calculation of the Index is expressed as the weighted average return of the Index Commodities.

General

A description of the business of the Fund and related items is contained in the Prospectus under the sections captioned Summary, Organization Chart, Investment Objective, The Master-Feeder Structure, Description of the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index-Optimum Yield Excess Return, Information Barriers Between the Index Sponsor and the Managing Owner, Charges, Conflicts of Interest and Description of the Shares and the Master Fund Units; Certain Material Terms of the Trust Declarations, and such description is incorporated herein by reference from the Prospectus.

DBLCI and Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index are trademarks of Deutsche Bank AG London (the Index Sponsor). Trademark applications in the United States are pending with respect to both the Trust and aspects of the Index. Any use of these trademarks must be with the consent of or under license from the Index Sponsor. The Fund, Master Fund and the Managing Owner have been licensed to use DBLCI and Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index. The Index Sponsor is an affiliate of the Trust, the Fund, the Master Trust, the Master Fund and the Managing Owner.

The Index Sponsor obtains information for inclusion in, or for use in the calculation of, the Index from sources the Index Sponsor considers reliable. None of the Index Sponsor, the Managing Owner, the Fund, the Master Fund or any of their respective affiliates accepts responsibility for or guarantees the accuracy and/or completeness of the Index or any data included in the Index.

Table of Contents

A patent application directed to the creation and operation of the Trust is pending at the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

The Trustee

Under the Trust Agreements, Wilmington Trust Company, the Trustee of the Fund and the Master Fund has delegated to the Managing Owner the exclusive management and control of all aspects of the business of the Trust, the Fund, the Master Trust and the Master Fund. The Trustee will have no duty or liability to supervise or monitor the performance of the Managing Owner, nor will the Trustee have any liability for the acts or omissions of the Managing Owner. The Trustee is compensated by the Managing Owner. Under the Trust Agreements, the Managing Owner, from the assets of the Fund or the Master Fund, will indemnify the Trustee for any liability or expense relating to the formation, operations and termination of the Funds incurred without gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Trustee.

The Managing Owner

The Managing Owner was formed on May 23, 2005. The Managing Owner is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG. The Managing Owner serves as the commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor of the Fund and the Master Fund. The Managing Owner and its trading principals have limited experience in operating commodity pools and managing futures trading accounts. The Managing Owner is registered as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor with the CFTC and is a member of the National Futures Association (the "NFA"). As a registered commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor, with respect to both the Fund and the Master Fund, the Managing Owner must comply with various regulatory requirements under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEAct") and the rules and regulations of the CFTC and the NFA, including investor protection requirements, antifraud prohibitions, disclosure requirements, and reporting and recordkeeping requirements. The Managing Owner is also subject to periodic inspections and audits by the CFTC and NFA.

The Managing Owner's main business offices are located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, telephone (212) 250-5122.

The Master Fund pays the Managing Owner a management fee (the "Management Fee") monthly in arrears, in an amount equal to 0.75% per annum of the daily net asset value of the Master Fund. No separate fee is paid by the Fund. The Management Fee is paid in consideration of the Managing Owner's commodity futures trading advisory services.

Pursuant to the Trust Agreements, the Fund and the Master Fund will indemnify the Managing Owner against any losses, judgments, liabilities, expenses and amounts paid in settlement of any claims sustained by it in connection with its activities on behalf of the Master Fund and the Fund incurred without negligence or misconduct.

The Commodity Broker

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., a Delaware corporation, serves as the Master Fund's clearing broker (the "Commodity Broker"). The Commodity Broker is also an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG and an affiliate of the Managing Owner. In its capacity as clearing broker, the Commodity Broker executes and clears each of the Master Fund's futures transactions and performs certain administrative services for the Master Fund.

A variety of executing brokers execute futures transactions on behalf of the Master Fund. Such executing brokers "give-up", or transfer for clearing, all such transactions to the Commodity Broker. The Commodity Broker is registered with the CFTC as a futures commission merchant and is a member of the NFA in such capacity.

The Master Fund pays to the Commodity Broker all brokerage commissions, including applicable exchange fees, NFA fees, give-up fees, pit brokerage fees and other transaction related fees and expenses charged in connection with trading activities. The Commodity Broker's brokerage commissions and trading fees are determined on a contract-by-contract basis. Brokerage commissions and fees in any future fiscal year or any part of any future fiscal year may be greater. On average, total charges paid to the Commodity Broker were less than \$10.00 per round-turn trade for the Year Ended December 31, 2008 and the Period Ended December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents

A round-turn trade is a completed transaction involving both a purchase and a liquidating sale, or a sale followed by a covering purchase.

The Administrator

The Managing Owner, on behalf of the Fund and the Master Fund, has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon as the administrator (the Administrator) of the Fund and the Master Fund and has entered into an Administration Agreement in connection therewith. The Bank of New York Mellon serves as custodian (the Custodian) of the Fund and has entered into a Global Custody Agreement (the Custody Agreement) in connection therewith. The Bank of New York Mellon serves as the transfer agent (the Transfer Agent) of the Fund and has entered into a Transfer Agency and Service Agreement in connection therewith.

The Bank of New York Mellon, a banking corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York with trust powers, has an office at 2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11217. The Bank of New York Mellon is subject to supervision by the New York State Banking Department and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Administrator performs or supervises the performance of services necessary for the operation and administration of the Fund and the Master Fund (other than making investment decisions), including receiving and processing orders from Authorized Participants to create and redeem Baskets, net asset value calculations, accounting and other fund administrative services. The Administrator retains certain financial books and records, including: Basket creation and redemption books and records, fund accounting records, ledgers with respect to assets, liabilities, capital, income and expenses, the registrar, transfer journals and related details, and trading and related documents received from futures commission merchants.

The Administration Agreement will continue in effect from the commencement of trading operations unless terminated on at least 90 days prior written notice by either party to the other party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Administrator may terminate the Administration Agreement upon 30 days prior written notice if the Fund and/or Master Fund has materially failed to perform its obligations under the Administration Agreement.

The Administration Agreement provides for the exculpation and indemnification of the Administrator from and against any costs, expenses, damages, liabilities or claims (other than those resulting from the Administrator's own bad faith, negligence or willful misconduct) which may be imposed on, incurred by or asserted against the Administrator in performing its obligations or duties under the Administration Agreement.

The Administrator's monthly fees are paid on behalf of the Fund and the Master Fund by the Managing Owner out of the Management Fee.

The Administrator and any of its affiliates may from time-to-time purchase or sell Shares for their own account, as agent for their customers and for accounts over which they exercise investment discretion.

The Administrator receives a transaction processing fee in connection with orders from Authorized Participants to create or redeem Baskets in the amount of \$500 per order. These transaction processing fees are paid indirectly by the Authorized Participants and not by the Fund or the Master Fund.

The Distributor

ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the Distributor) provides certain distribution services to the Fund. Pursuant to the Distribution Services Agreement between the Managing Owner, in its capacity as managing owner of the Fund, the Fund and the Distributor, the Distributor assists the Managing Owner and the Administrator with certain functions and duties relating to distribution and marketing services to the Fund including reviewing and approving marketing materials.

Table of Contents

The Distribution Services Agreement is terminable without penalty on sixty days' written notice by the Managing Owner or by the Distributor. The Distribution Services Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment.

Pursuant to the Distribution Services Agreement, the Fund will indemnify and hold harmless the Distributor and each of its directors and officers and each person, if any, who controls the Distributor within the meaning of Section 15 of the 1933 Act, against any loss, liability, claim, damages or expenses (including the reasonable cost of investigating or defending any alleged loss, liability, claim, damages or expense and reasonable counsel fees incurred in connection therewith) arising by reason of any person acquiring any Shares, based upon the ground that the registration statement, prospectus, statement of additional information, shareholder reports or other information filed or made public by the Fund (as from time-to-time amended) included an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact required to be stated or necessary in order to make the statements not misleading under the 1933 Act or any other statute or the common law.

Invesco Powershares Capital Management LLC

Under the License Agreement among Invesco Powershares Capital Management LLC (formerly known as PowerShares Capital Management LLC) (the "Licensor") and the Managing Owner in its own capacity and in its capacity as managing owner of the Fund (the Fund and the Managing Owner, collectively, the "Licensees"), the Licensor granted to each Licensee a non-exclusive license to use the PowerShares trademark (the "Trademark") anywhere in the world, solely in connection with the marketing and promotion of the Fund and to use or refer to the Trademark in connection with the issuance and trading of the Fund as necessary.

Invesco Aim Distributors, Inc.

Through a marketing agreement between the Managing Owner and Invesco Aim Distributors, Inc. (formerly known as AIM Distributors, Inc.) ("Invesco Aim Distributors"), an affiliate of Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC ("Invesco PowerShares"), the Managing Owner, on behalf of the Fund and the Master Fund, has appointed Invesco Aim Distributors as a marketing agent. Invesco Aim Distributors assists the Managing Owner and the Administrator with certain functions and duties such as providing various educational and marketing activities regarding the Fund, primarily in the secondary trading market, which activities include, but are not limited to, communicating the Fund's name, characteristics, uses, benefits, and risks, consistent with the prospectus. Invesco Aim Distributors will not open or maintain customer accounts or handle orders for the Fund. Invesco Aim Distributors engages in public seminars, road shows, conferences, media interviews, and distributes sales literature and other communications (including electronic media) regarding the Fund.

Tax Reporting

The Fund has retained the services of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP to assist with certain tax reporting requirements of the Fund and its Shareholders.

Regulation

Futures exchanges in the United States are subject to regulation under the CEAct by the CFTC, the governmental agency having responsibility for regulation of futures exchanges and trading on those exchanges. No U.S. governmental agency regulates the over-the-counter (the "OTC") foreign exchange markets.

The CEAct and the CFTC also regulate the activities of commodity trading advisors and commodity pool operators and the CFTC has adopted regulations with respect to certain of such persons' activities. Pursuant to its authority, the CFTC requires a commodity pool operator (such as the Managing Owner) to keep accurate, current and orderly records with respect to each pool it operates. The CFTC may suspend the registration of a commodity pool operator if the CFTC finds that the operator has violated the CEAct or regulations thereunder and in certain other circumstances. Suspension, restriction or termination of the Managing Owner's registration as a commodity pool operator would prevent it, until such time (if any) as such registration were to be reinstated, from managing, and might result in the termination of, the Fund and the Master Fund. The CEAct gives the CFTC similar authority with respect to the activities of commodity trading advisors, such as the Managing Owner. If the registration of a managing owner as a commodity trading advisor were to be terminated,

Table of Contents

restricted or suspended, the managing owner would be unable, until such time (if any) as such registration were to be reinstated, to render trading advice to the Fund and the Master Fund. The Fund and the Master Fund themselves are not registered with the CFTC in any capacity.

The CEAct requires all futures commission merchants, such as the Commodity Broker, to meet and maintain specified fitness and financial requirements, segregate customer funds from proprietary funds and account separately for all customers' funds and positions, and to maintain specified books and records open to inspection by the staff of the CFTC.

The CEAct also gives the states certain powers to enforce its provisions and the regulations of the CFTC.

Shareholders are afforded certain rights for reparations under the CEAct. Shareholders may also be able to maintain a private right of action for certain violations of the CEAct. The CFTC has adopted rules implementing the reparation provisions of the CEAct which provide that any person may file a complaint for a reparations award with the CFTC for violation of the CEAct against a floor broker, futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, and their respective associated persons.

Pursuant to authority in the CEAct, the NFA has been formed and registered with the CFTC as a registered futures association. At the present time, the NFA is the only non-exchange self-regulatory organization for commodities professionals. NFA members are subject to NFA standards relating to fair trade practices, financial condition, and consumer protection. As the self-regulatory body of the commodities industry, the NFA promulgates rules governing the conduct of commodity professionals and disciplines those professionals who do not comply with such standards. The CFTC has delegated to the NFA responsibility for the registration of commodity trading advisors, commodity pool operators, futures commission merchants, introducing brokers and their respective associated persons and floor brokers. The Commodity Broker and the Managing Owner are members of the NFA (the Fund and the Master Fund themselves are not required to become members of the NFA).

The CFTC has no authority to regulate trading on foreign commodity exchanges and markets.

Employees

The Fund and the Master Fund have no employees.

Available Information

The Fund files with or submits to the SEC annual, quarterly and current reports and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. These reports are available on the Managing Owner's website at <http://dbfunds.db.com>. Investors may also inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, and related exhibits and schedules, at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Investors may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC which are available on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The Fund also posts monthly performance reports and its annual report, as required by the CFTC, on the Managing Owner's website at the address listed above.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

An investment in the securities of the Fund involves a high degree of risk. Investors should consider carefully all of the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this report and the Prospectus, before making a decision to invest in the securities of the Fund. If any of the following risks occur, the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Fund may be adversely affected.

Table of Contents

Investment and Trading Related Risks

The Value of the Shares Relates Directly to the Value of the Futures Contracts and Other Assets Held by the Master Fund and Fluctuations in the Price of These Assets Could Materially Adversely Affect an Investment in the Fund's Shares.

The Shares are designed to reflect as closely as possible the changes, whether positive or negative, in the level of the Index, over time, through the Master Fund's portfolio of exchange traded futures contracts on its Index Commodities. The value of the Shares relates directly to the value of the portfolio of the Master Fund, less the liabilities (including estimated accrued but unpaid expenses) of the Fund and the Master Fund. The prices of the Index Commodities may fluctuate widely. Several factors may affect the prices of the Index Commodities, including, but not limited to:

Global supply and demand of the Index Commodities which may be influenced by such factors as forward selling by the various commodities producers, purchases made by the commodities producers to unwind their hedge positions and production and cost levels in the major markets of the Index Commodities;

Domestic and foreign interest rates and investors' expectations concerning interest rates;

Domestic and foreign inflation rates and investors' expectations concerning inflation rates;

Investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodity funds; and

Global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations.

Net Asset Value May Not Always Correspond to Market Price and, as a Result, Baskets may be Created or Redeemed at a Value that Differs from the Market Price of the Shares.

The net asset value per Share will change as fluctuations occur in the market value of the Master Fund's portfolio. Investors should be aware that the public trading price of a Basket of Shares may be different from the net asset value of a Basket of Shares (*i.e.*, 200,000 Shares may trade at a premium over, or a discount to, net asset value of a Basket of Shares) and similarly the public trading price per Share may be different from its net asset value per Share. Consequently, an Authorized Participant may be able to create or redeem a Basket of Shares at a discount or a premium to the public trading price per Share. This price difference may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares are closely related, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Index Commodities comprising the Index, trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. Investors also should note that the size of the Fund in terms of total assets held may change substantially over time and from time-to-time as Baskets are created and redeemed.

Authorized Participants or their clients or customers may have an opportunity to realize a riskless profit if they can purchase a Basket at a discount to the public trading price of the Shares or can redeem a Basket at a premium over the public trading price of the Shares. The Managing Owner expects that the exploitation of such arbitrage opportunities by Authorized Participants and their clients and customers will tend to cause the public trading price to track net asset value per Share closely over time.

The value of a Share may be influenced by non-concurrent trading hours between the NYSE Arca and the various futures exchanges on which the Index Commodities are traded. As a result, during periods when the NYSE Arca is open and the futures exchanges on which the Index Commodities are traded is closed, trading spreads and the resulting premium or discount on the Shares may widen and, therefore, increase the difference between the price of the Shares and the net asset value of the Shares.

Regulatory and Exchange Position Limits and Other Rules May Restrict the Creation of Baskets of the Fund and the Operation of the Master Fund.

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CFTC and commodity exchange rules impose speculative position limits on market participants, including the Master Fund, trading in certain agricultural commodities. These position limits prohibit any person from holding a position of more than a specific number of such futures contracts.

It is possible that in the future, the CFTC may propose new rules with respect to position limits in agricultural commodities for traders engaged in indexed-based trading, such as the trading engaged in by the Master Fund. Depending on the outcome of any future CFTC rulemaking, the rules concerning position limits may be amended in a manner that is either detrimental or favorable to the Fund. For example, if the amended rules are detrimental to the Master Fund, the Fund's ability to issue new Baskets, or the Master Fund's ability to reinvest income in additional corn and wheat futures contracts, may be limited to the extent these activities would cause the Master Fund to exceed the applicable position limits. Limiting the size of the Fund may affect the correlation between the price of the Shares of the Fund, as traded on the NYSE Arca, and the net asset value of the Fund. That is, the inability to create additional Baskets could result in Shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value of the Fund.

Table of Contents

The Index includes four commodities, corn, wheat, soybeans and sugar, that are subject to position limits imposed by the CFTC and the rules of the exchanges on which the futures contracts for these commodities trade. The Chicago Board of Trade limits are currently for corn futures: 22,000 contracts net all months combined, 13,500 contracts net a single month (other than the spot month), and 600 contracts for a spot month; for wheat futures: 6,500 contracts net all months combined, 5,000 contracts net a single month (other than a spot month), and 220 to 600 contracts for a spot month based on the month and certified stocks; for soybean futures: 5,500 contracts net all months combined, 3,500 contracts net a single month (other than a spot month), and 600 contracts for a spot month. The ICE Futures U.S. limits for sugar #11 futures (also known as NYBOT Sugar No. 11) are currently: 15,000 contracts net all months combined, 10,000 contracts net a single month (other than the spot month), and 5,000 contracts for a spot month.

Because the Master Fund is approaching or has reached position limits with respect to certain futures contracts comprising the Index, the Master Fund has commenced investing in other futures contracts based on commodities that comprise the Index and in futures contracts based on commodities other than commodities that comprise the Index that, in the commercially reasonable judgment of the Managing Owner, tend to exhibit trading prices that correlate with a futures contract that comprises the Index.

The Fund's Performance May Not Always Replicate Exactly the Changes in the Levels of the Index.

It is possible that the Fund's performance may not fully replicate the changes in the levels of the Index due to disruptions in the markets for the Index Commodities, the imposition of speculative position limits (as discussed in the above risk factor "Regulatory and Exchange Position Limits and Other Rules May Restrict the Creation of Baskets of the Fund and the Operation of the Master Fund"), or due to other extraordinary circumstances. As the Master Fund approaches or reaches position limits with respect to certain futures contracts comprising the Index, the Master Fund may commence investing in other futures contracts based on commodities that comprise the Index and in futures contracts based on commodities other than commodities that comprise the Index that, in the commercially reasonable judgment of the Managing Owner, tend to exhibit trading prices that correlate with a futures contract that comprises the Index. In addition, the Fund is not able to replicate exactly the changes in the levels of the Index because the total return generated by the Master Fund is reduced by expenses and transaction costs, including those incurred in connection with the Master Fund's trading activities, and increased by interest income from the Master Fund's holdings of short-term high credit quality fixed income securities. Tracking the Index requires trading of the Master Fund's portfolio with a view to tracking the Index over time and is dependent upon the skills of the Managing Owner and its trading principals, among other factors.

The Master Fund is Not Actively Managed and Tracks the Index During Periods in which the Index Is Flat or Declining as well as when the Index Is Rising.

The Master Fund is not actively managed by traditional methods. Therefore, if positions in any one or more of its Index Commodities are declining in value, the Master Fund will not close out such positions, except in connection with a change in the composition or weighting of the Index. The Managing Owner seeks to cause the net asset value to track the Index during periods in which the Index is flat or declining as well as when the Index is rising.

The NYSE Arca May Halt Trading in the Shares Which Would Adversely Impact Your Ability to Sell Shares.

The Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca under the market symbol "DBA". Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or, in light of NYSE Arca rules and procedures, for reasons that, in the view of the NYSE Arca, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules that require trading to be halted for a specified period based on a specified market decline. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the Shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund and the Master Fund will be terminated if the Shares are delisted.

The Lack of an Active Trading Market for the Shares May Result in Losses on Your Investment in the Fund at the Time of Disposition of Your Shares.

Although the Shares are listed and traded on the NYSE Arca, there can be no guarantee that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. If you need to sell your Shares at a time when no active market for them exists, the price you receive for your Shares, assuming that you are able to sell them, likely will be lower than that you would receive if an active market did exist.

Table of Contents

The Shares Are a New Securities Product and Their Value Could Decrease if Unanticipated Operational or Trading Problems Arise.

The mechanisms and procedures governing the creation, redemption and offering of the Shares have been developed specifically for this securities product. Consequently, there may be unanticipated problems or issues with respect to the mechanics of the operations of the Fund and the Master Fund and the trading of the Shares that could have a material adverse effect on an investment in the Shares. In addition, although the Master Fund is not actively managed by traditional methods, to the extent that unanticipated operational or trading problems or issues arise, the Managing Owner's past experience and qualifications may not be suitable for solving these problems or issues.

As the Managing Owner and its Principals have Only a Limited History of Operating Investment Vehicles like the Fund or the Master Fund, their Experience may be Inadequate or Unsuitable to Manage the Fund or the Master Fund.

The Managing Owner was formed to be the managing owner of investment vehicles such as the Fund and the Master Fund and has only a limited history of past performance. The past performances of the Managing Owner's management of other commodity pools are no indication of its ability to manage an investment vehicle such as the Fund or the Master Fund. If the experience of the Managing Owner and its principals is not adequate or suitable to manage an investment vehicle such as the Fund and the Master Fund, the operations of the Fund and the Master Fund may be adversely affected.

You May Not Rely on Past Performance or Index Results in Deciding Whether to Buy Shares.

The Fund and the Master Fund have a limited performance history upon which to evaluate your investment in the Fund and the Master Fund. Although past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results, if the Fund and the Master Fund had a longer performance history, such performance history might (or might not) provide you with more information on which to evaluate an investment in the Fund and the Master Fund. Likewise, the Index has a limited history which might not be indicative of future Index results, or of the future performance of the Fund or the Master Fund. Therefore, you will have to make your decision to invest in the Fund on the basis of limited information.

Fewer Representative Commodities May Result In Greater Index Volatility.

The Index is concentrated in terms of the number of commodities represented. The Fund is concentrated in 5 or fewer commodities. You should be aware that other commodities indexes are more diversified in terms of both the number and variety of commodities included. Concentration in fewer commodities may result in a greater degree of volatility in an Index and the net asset value of the Fund and Master Fund which track the Index under specific market conditions and over time.

Price Volatility May Possibly Cause the Total Loss of Your Investment.

Futures contracts have a high degree of price variability and are subject to occasional rapid and substantial changes. Consequently, you could lose all or substantially all of your investment in the Fund.

The following table* reflects various measures of volatility** of the Index as calculated on an excess return basis:

Volatility Type	Volatility
Daily volatility over full history	16.02%
Average rolling 3 month daily volatility	15.07%
Monthly return volatility	15.90%
Average annual volatility	15.03%

Table of Contents

The following table reflects the daily volatility on an annual basis of the Index:

Year	Daily Volatility
1988***	9.60%
1989	15.30%
1990	12.77%
1991	15.70%
1992	12.02%
1993	12.81%
1994	13.20%
1995	11.56%
1996	14.73%
1997	12.85%
1998	14.13%
1999	17.49%
2000	15.71%
2001	14.55%
2002	15.07%
2003	12.47%
2004	19.40%
2005	16.31%
2006	16.57%
2007	14.65%
2008*	28.74%

Past Index results are not necessarily indicative of future changes, positive or negative, in the Index levels.

* As of December 31, 2008.

**Volatility, for these purposes means the following:

Daily Volatility: The relative rate at which the price of the Index moves up and down, found by calculating the annualized standard deviation of the daily change in price.

Monthly Return Volatility: The relative rate at which the price of the Index moves up and down, found by calculating the annualized standard deviation of the monthly change in price.

Average Annual Volatility: The average of yearly volatilities for a given sample period. The yearly volatility is the relative rate at which the price of the Index moves up and down, found by calculating the annualized standard deviation of the daily change in price for each business day in the given year.

*** As of July 31, 1988.

Unusually Long Peak-to-Valley Drawdown Periods With Respect To the Index May Be Reflected in Equally Long Peak-to-Valley Drawdown Periods with Respect to the Performance of the Shares.

Although past Index levels are not necessarily indicative of future Index levels, the peak-to-valley drawdown periods that the Index has experienced has been unusually long and has lasted for multi-year drawdown periods.

Because it is expected that the Fund's performance will track the performance of the Index, the Fund would suffer a continuous drawdown during the period that the Index suffers such a drawdown period, and in turn, the value of your Shares will also suffer.

Fees and Commissions are Charged Regardless of Profitability and May Result in Depletion of Assets.

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The Fund is indirectly subject to the fees and expenses described herein which are payable irrespective of profitability. Such fees and expenses include asset-based fees of 0.75% per annum. Additional charges include brokerage fees of approximately 0.16% per annum in the aggregate and selling commissions. The Fund is expected to earn interest income at an annual rate of 0.29% per annum, based upon the yield on 3-month U.S. Treasury bills as of February 18, 2009. Because the Fund's current interest income does not exceed its fees and expenses (other than selling commissions), the Fund

Table of Contents

will need to have a positive performance that exceeds the difference between the Fund's interest income and its fees and expenses (other than selling commissions) in order to break even. If the aggregate of the Fund's performance and interest income do not exceed the Fund's fees and expenses described herein, then the expenses of the Master Fund could, over time, result in losses to your investment therein. You may never achieve profits, significant or otherwise.

You Cannot Be Assured of the Managing Owner's Continued Services, Which Discontinuance May Be Detrimental to the Fund.

You cannot be assured that the Managing Owner will be willing or able to continue to service the Fund and the Master Fund for any length of time. If the Managing Owner discontinues its activities on behalf of the Fund and the Master Fund, the Fund and the Master Fund may be adversely affected.

Possible Illiquid Markets May Exacerbate Losses.

Futures positions cannot always be liquidated at the desired price. It is difficult to execute a trade at a specific price when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders in a market. A market disruption, such as when foreign governments may take or be subject to political actions which disrupt the markets in their currency or major exports, can also make it difficult to liquidate a position.

There can be no assurance that market illiquidity will not cause losses for the Fund. The large size of the positions which the Master Fund may acquire on behalf of the Fund increases the risk of illiquidity by both making its positions more difficult to liquidate and increasing the losses incurred while trying to do so.

You May Be Adversely Affected by Redemption Orders that Are Subject To Postponement, Suspension or Rejection Under Certain Circumstances.

The Fund may, in its discretion, suspend the right of redemption or postpone the redemption settlement date, (1) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which the redemption distribution is not reasonably practicable, or (2) for such other period as the Managing Owner determines to be necessary for the protection of the Shareholders. In addition, the Fund will reject a redemption order if the order is not in proper form as described in the participant agreement among the Authorized Participant, the Managing Owner and the Managing Owner in its capacity as managing owner of the Fund or if the fulfillment of the order, in the opinion of its counsel, might be unlawful. Any such postponement, suspension or rejection could adversely affect a redeeming Authorized Participant. For example, the resulting delay may adversely affect the value of the Authorized Participant's redemption proceeds if the net asset value of the Fund declines during the period of delay. The Fund disclaims any liability for any loss or damage that may result from any such suspension or postponement.

Because the Futures Contracts Have No Intrinsic Value, the Positive Performance of Your Investment Is Wholly Dependent Upon an Equal and Offsetting Loss.

Futures trading is a risk transfer economic activity. For every gain there is an equal and offsetting loss rather than an opportunity to participate over time in general economic growth. Unlike most alternative investments, an investment in Shares does not involve acquiring any asset with intrinsic value. Overall stock and bond prices could rise significantly and the economy as a whole prosper while Shares trade unprofitably.

Failure of Commodity Futures Markets to Exhibit Low to Negative Correlation to General Financial Markets Will Reduce Benefits of Diversification and May Exacerbate Losses to Your Portfolio.

Historically, commodity futures' returns have tended to exhibit low to negative correlation with the returns of other assets such as stocks and bonds. Although commodity futures trading can provide a diversification benefit to investor portfolios because of its low to negative correlation with other financial assets, the fact that the Index is not 100% negatively correlated with financial assets such as stocks and bonds means that the Fund cannot be expected to be automatically profitable during unfavorable periods for the stock or bond market, or vice-versa. If the Shares perform in a manner that correlates with the general financial markets or do not perform successfully, you will obtain no diversification benefits by investing in the Shares and the Shares may produce no gains to offset your losses from other investments.

Table of Contents

Shareholders Will Not Have the Protections Associated With Ownership of Shares in an Investment Company Registered Under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Neither the Fund nor the Master Fund is registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and is not required to register under such Act. Consequently, Shareholders do not have the regulatory protections provided to the investors in registered and regulated investment companies.

Various Actual and Potential Conflicts of Interest May Be Detrimental to Shareholders.

The Fund and the Master Fund are subject to actual and potential conflicts of interest involving the Managing Owner, various commodity futures brokers and Authorized Participants. The Managing Owner and its principals, all of whom are engaged in other investment activities, are not required to devote substantially all of their time to the business of the Fund and the Master Fund, which also presents the potential for numerous conflicts of interest with the Fund and the Master Fund. As a result of these and other relationships, parties involved with the Fund and the Master Fund have a financial incentive to act in a manner other than in the best interests of the Fund, the Master Fund and the Shareholders. The Managing Owner has not established any formal procedure to resolve conflicts of interest. Consequently, investors are dependent on the good faith of the respective parties subject to such conflicts to resolve them equitably. Although the Managing Owner attempts to monitor these conflicts, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the Managing Owner to ensure that these conflicts do not, in fact, result in adverse consequences to the Shareholders.

The Fund and the Master Fund may be subject to certain conflicts with respect to the Commodity Broker, including, but not limited to, conflicts that result from receiving greater amounts of compensation from other clients, or purchasing opposite or competing positions on behalf of third party accounts traded through the Commodity Broker.

Tax Related Risks

Shareholders of the Fund Will Be Subject to Taxation on Their Share of the Fund's Taxable Income (Including the Fund's Share of the Master Fund's Taxable Income), Whether or Not They Receive Cash Distributions.

Shareholders of the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation and, in some cases, state, local, or foreign income taxation on their share of the Fund's taxable income (including the Master Fund's taxable income allocable to the Fund), whether or not they receive cash distributions from the Fund. Shareholders of the Fund may not receive cash distributions equal to their share of the Fund's taxable income (including the Master Fund's taxable income) or even the tax liability that results from such income.

Items of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction with respect to Shares could be Reallocated if the IRS does not Accept the Assumptions or Conventions Used by the Fund or the Master Fund in Allocating Such Tax Items.

U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to partnerships are complex and often difficult to apply to publicly traded partnerships. The Fund and the Master Fund will apply certain assumptions and conventions in an attempt to comply with the applicable rules and to report items of income, gain, loss and deduction to Shareholders of the Fund in a manner that reflects the Shareholders' beneficial interest in such tax items, but these assumptions and conventions may not be considered to be in compliance with all aspects of the applicable tax requirements. It is possible that the IRS will successfully assert that the conventions and assumptions used by the Fund or the Master Fund do not satisfy the technical requirements of the Code and/or Treasury Regulations and could require that items of income, gain, loss or deduction be adjusted or reallocated in a manner that adversely affects one or more Shareholders.

The Current Treatment of Long Term Capital Gains Under Current U.S. Federal Income Tax Law May Be Adversely Affected, Changed or Repealed in the Future.

Under current law, long term capital gains are taxed to non-corporate investors at a maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 15%. This tax treatment may be adversely affected, changed or repealed by future changes in tax laws at any time and is currently scheduled to expire for tax years beginning after December 31, 2010.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS AND COUNSEL WITH RESPECT TO THE POSSIBLE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE SHARES; SUCH TAX CONSEQUENCES MAY DIFFER IN RESPECT OF DIFFERENT INVESTORS.

Table of Contents

Other Risks

Failure of Futures Commission Merchants or Commodity Brokers to Segregate Assets May Increase Losses; Despite Segregation of Assets, the Master Fund Remains at Risk of Significant Losses Because the Master Fund May Only Receive a Pro-Rata Share of the Assets, or No Assets at All.

The CEAct requires a clearing broker to segregate all funds received from customers from such broker's proprietary assets. If the Commodity Broker fails to do so, the assets of the Master Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the Commodity Broker's bankruptcy. Furthermore, in the event of the Commodity Broker's bankruptcy, the Master Fund Units could be limited to recovering either a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the Commodity Broker's combined customer accounts or the Master Fund Units may not recover any assets at all, even though certain property specifically traceable to the Master Fund was held by the Commodity Broker. The Commodity Broker may, from time-to-time, have been the subject of certain regulatory and private causes of action.

In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of any exchange or a clearing house, the Master Fund could experience a loss of the funds deposited through its Commodity Broker as margin with the exchange or clearing house, a loss of any unrealized profits on its open positions on the exchange, and the loss of profits on its closed positions on the exchange.

Regulatory Changes or Actions May Alter the Nature of an Investment in the Fund.

Considerable regulatory attention has been focused on non-traditional investment pools which are publicly distributed in the United States. There is a possibility of future regulatory changes altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Fund or the ability of the Fund to continue to implement its investment strategy.

The futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. In addition, the CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the retroactive implementation of speculative position limits or higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading. The regulation of futures transactions in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse.

Lack of Independent Advisers Representing Investors.

The Managing Owner has consulted with counsel, accountants and other advisers regarding the formation and operation of the Fund and the Master Fund. No counsel ha