

PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust
Form 10-K
February 22, 2013
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, 2012

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)

(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)

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

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

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

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

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.

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: \$1,839,944,000

Number of Common Units of Beneficial Interest outstanding as of January 31, 2013: 60,800,000

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART I</u>		1
ITEM 1.	<u>BUSINESS</u>	1
ITEM 1A.	<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	8
ITEM 1B.	<u>UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	17
ITEM 2.	<u>PROPERTIES</u>	17
ITEM 3.	<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	17
ITEM 4.	<u>MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES</u>	17
<u>PART II</u>		18
ITEM 5.	<u>MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	18
ITEM 6.	<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	19
ITEM 7.	<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	20
ITEM 7A.	<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	33
ITEM 8.	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	36
ITEM 9.	<u>CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u>	55
ITEM 9A.	<u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	55
ITEM 9B.	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	55
<u>PART III</u>		59
ITEM 10.	<u>DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	59
ITEM 11.	<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	59
ITEM 12.	<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	60
ITEM 13.	<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	60
ITEM 14.	<u>PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u>	60
<u>PART IV</u>		62
ITEM 15.	<u>EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES</u>	62

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), a separate series of PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust (the Trust), a Delaware statutory trust organized in seven separate series, was formed on August 3, 2006. DB Commodity Services LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (DBCS or the Managing Owner), seeded the Fund with a capital contribution of \$1,000 in exchange for 40 General Shares of the 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 Fourth Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement of the Trust (the Trust Agreement).

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 Fund. The Fund commenced investment operations on January 3, 2007. 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 also holds United States Treasury Obligations and other high credit quality short-term fixed income securities for deposit with the Fund's Commodity Broker as margin.

Fund Investment Overview

The Fund seeks to track changes, whether positive or negative, in the level of the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture Index Excess Return™ (the Index) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the Fund's interest 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. The Index is intended to reflect the change in market value of the agricultural sector. The commodities comprising the Index are Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat, Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Live Cattle, Feeder Cattle and Lean Hogs (each an Index Commodity, and collectively, the Index Commodities).

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) and/or commodity exchanges, as applicable, impose position limits on market participants trading in all eleven commodities included in the Index. The Index is comprised of futures contracts on each of 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 Fund to gain full or partial exposure to any Index Commodity by investing in a specific Index Contract, the 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. Because the Fund is approaching or has reached position limits with respect to certain futures contracts comprising the Index, the Fund has commenced investing in other futures contracts based on commodities that comprise the Fund's Index and in futures contracts based on commodities other than commodities that comprise the Fund's Index. Please see <http://www.dbxus.com> with respect to the most recently available weighted composition of the Fund and the composition of the Index on the Base Date.

The Fund does not employ leverage. As of December 31, 2012 and, 2011, the Fund had \$1,662,528,200 (or 99.66%) and \$2,035,361,729 (or 99.41%), 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, \$98,465,174 (or 5.92%) and \$148,081,288 (or 7.28%), 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 Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 for details 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.

Table of Contents

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 January 18, 1989 (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	12.50
Soybeans	12.50
Wheat	6.25
Kansas City Wheat	6.25
Sugar	12.50
Cocoa	11.11
Coffee	11.11
Cotton	2.78
Live Cattle	12.50
Feeder Cattle	4.17
Lean Hogs	8.33

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 following table reflects the Fund weights of each Index Commodity or related futures contracts, as applicable, as of December 31, 2012:

Index Commodity	Fund Weight (%)
Corn	12.11
Soybeans	12.51
Wheat	5.69
Kansas City Wheat	5.80
Sugar	13.33
Cocoa	10.91
Coffee	10.47
Cotton	3.05
Live Cattle	13.14
Feeder Cattle	4.45
Lean Hogs	8.54

Closing Level as of December 31, 2012: 100.00

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 Fund employs a rule-based approach when it rolls from one futures contract to another. The Index is comprised of OY Single Commodity Indexes and non-OY Single Commodity Indexes. The Index Commodities that underlie the OY Single Commodity Index are Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat and Sugar. The Index Commodities that underlie the non-OY Single Commodity Indexes are Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Live Cattle, Feeder Cattle and Lean Hogs. The OY Single Commodity Indexes are rolled 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 OY Single Commodity Index. As a result, each OY Single Commodity Index is able to potentially maximize the roll benefits in backwardated markets and minimize the losses from rolling in contangoed markets.

Each of the futures contracts with respect to the Non-OY Index Commodities rolls only to the next to expire futures contract as provided below under Contract Selection (Non-OY Index Commodities only).

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

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 backwardated 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 backwardated market will tend to cause a push on an Index Commodity's contribution to the Fund's return.

The CFTC and/or commodity exchanges, as applicable, impose position limits on market participants trading in all eleven commodities included in the Index. 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 Fund to gain full or partial exposure to any Index Commodity by investing in a specific futures contract that is a part of the Index, the Fund may invest in a futures contract referencing the particular Index Commodity other than the specific contract that is a part of the Index 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

Table of Contents

Owner, such futures contracts tend to exhibit trading prices that correlate with a futures contract that is a part of the Index. Because the Fund is approaching or has reached position limits with respect to certain futures contracts comprising the Index, the Fund has commenced investing in other futures contracts based on commodities that comprise the Fund's Index and in future contracts based on commodities other than commodities that comprise the Fund's Index. Please see <http://www.dbxus.com> with respect to the most recently available weighted composition of the Fund and the composition of the Fund's index on the Base Date. The DBIQ Diversified Agriculture Index is calculated in USD on both an excess return (unfunded) and total return (funded) basis.

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).

Contract Selection (OY Index Commodity only)

On the first New York business day (the Verification Date) of each month, each OY Index Commodity futures contract will be tested in order to determine whether to continue including it in the Index. If the OY Index Commodity futures contract requires delivery of the underlying commodity in the next month, known as the Delivery Month, a new OY Index Commodity futures contract will be selected for inclusion in the Index. For example, if the first New York business day is May 1, 2013, and the Delivery Month of the OY Index Commodity futures contract currently in such Index is June 2013, a new OY Index Commodity futures contract with a later Delivery Month will be selected.

For each underlying OY Index Commodity of the Index, the new OY Index Commodity futures contract selected will be the OY Index Commodity futures contract with the best possible implied roll yield based on the closing price for each eligible OY Index Commodity futures contract. Eligible OY Index Commodity futures contracts are any OY Index Commodity futures contracts having a Delivery Month (i) no sooner than the month after the Delivery Month of the OY 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, 2013 and the Delivery Month of an OY Index Commodity futures contract currently in the Index is June 2013, the Delivery Month of an eligible new OY Index Commodity futures contract must be between July 2013 and May 2014. The implied roll yield is then calculated and the futures contract on the OY 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 selection of the replacement futures contract, each OY Index Commodity futures contract will be rolled as provided in the sub-paragraph Monthly Index Roll Period with respect to both OY Index Commodities and Non-OY Index Commodities.

Contract Selection (the Non-OY Commodities only)

On the first Index Business Day of each month, a new Non-OY Commodity futures contract will be selected to replace the old Non-OY Commodity futures contract. The new Non-OY Commodity futures contract selected is as provided in the following schedule.

Contract	Exchange (Symbol)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cocoa	ICE-US (CC)	H	K	K	N	N	U	U	Z	Z	Z	H	H
Coffee	ICE-US (KC)	H	K	K	N	N	U	U	Z	Z	Z	H	H
Cotton	ICE-US (CT)	H	K	K	N	N	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	H	H
Live Cattle	CME (LC)	J	J	M	M	Q	Q	V	V	Z	Z	G	G
Feeder Cattle	CME (FC)	H	J	K	Q	Q	Q	U	V	X	F	F	H
Lean Hogs	CME (LH)	J	J	M	M	N	Q	V	V	Z	Z	G	G

Month	Month and Letter Codes	Letter Code
January		F
February		G
March		H

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

April	J
May	K
June	M
July	N
August	Q
September	U
October	V
November	X
December	Z

Table of Contents

After selection of the replacement futures contract, each Non-OY Index Commodity futures contract will be rolled as provided in the sub-paragraph *Monthly Index Roll Period* with respect to both the OY Index Commodities and Non-OY Index Commodities.

Monthly Index Roll Period with respect to both the OY Index Commodities and the Non-OY Index Commodities

After the futures contract selection with respect to both the OY Index Commodities and the Non-OY Index Commodities, 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

DBLCI , DBIQ 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 Trust, the Fund and the Managing Owner have been licensed by the Index Sponsor to use the above noted trademarks. The Index Sponsor is an affiliate of the Trust, the 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 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.

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 Agreement, Wilmington Trust Company, the Trustee of the Fund, has delegated to the Managing Owner the exclusive management and control of all aspects of the business of the Trust and the 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 Agreement, the Managing Owner, from the assets of the Fund, will indemnify the Trustee for any liability or expense relating to the ongoing operations and termination of the Fund 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. The Managing Owner was formed to be the managing owner of investment vehicles such as the Trust and the Fund and has been managing such investment vehicles since January 2006. 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 the 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.

Table of Contents

The Managing Owner's main business offices are located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, telephone (212) 250-5883.

The Fund pays the Managing Owner a management fee (the Management Fee) monthly in arrears, in an amount equal to 0.85% per annum of the daily net asset value of the Fund. The Management Fee is paid in consideration of the Managing Owner's commodity futures trading advisory services.

Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, the 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 Fund incurred without negligence or misconduct.

The Commodity Broker

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., a Delaware corporation, serves as the 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 the Fund's futures transactions and performs certain administrative and custodial services for the Fund. As custodian of the Fund's assets, the Commodity Broker is responsible, among other things, for providing periodic accountings of all dealings and actions taken by the Trust on behalf of the Fund during the reporting period, together with an accounting of all securities, cash or other indebtedness or obligations held by it or its nominees for or on behalf of the Fund.

A variety of executing brokers execute futures transactions on behalf of the 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 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 trade¹ for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

The Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent

The Managing Owner, on behalf of the Fund, has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon as the administrator (the Administrator) of the 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, 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 (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 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 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.

¹ A round-turn trade is a completed transaction involving both a purchase and a liquidating sale, or a sale followed by a covering purchase.

Table of Contents

The Administrator's monthly fees are paid on behalf of the 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 directly by the Authorized Participants and not by the Fund.

The Distributor

ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the Distributor) provides certain distribution services to the Fund. Pursuant to the Distribution Services Agreement among 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.

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 (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 Distributors, Inc.

Through a marketing agreement between the Managing Owner and Invesco Distributors, Inc. (Invesco Distributors), an affiliate of Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (Invesco PowerShares), the Managing Owner, on behalf of the Fund, has appointed Invesco Distributors as a marketing agent. Invesco 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 Distributors will not open or maintain customer accounts or handle orders for the Fund. Invesco 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.

Table of Contents

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. 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, 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. The Fund itself is 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 was 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 itself is not required to become a member of the NFA).

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

Employees

The Fund has 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://www.dbxus.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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 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, positive or negative, in the level of the Index, over time, through its portfolio of exchange traded futures contracts on the Index Commodities. The value of the Shares relates directly to the value of its portfolio, less the liabilities (including estimated accrued but unpaid expenses) of the Fund. The price of the various 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 its 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. While the Shares trade on the NYSE Arca from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, the trading hours for the futures exchanges on which each of the Index Commodities trade may not necessarily coincide during all of this time. For example, while the Shares trade on the NYSE Arca until 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, liquidity in the global corn market will be reduced after the close of the CBOT at 2:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. As a result, during periods when the NYSE Arca is open and the futures exchanges on which the Index Commodities are traded are closed, trading spreads and the resulting premium or discount on the Shares may widen and,

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

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 and the Operation of the Fund.

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

Table of Contents

In the aggregate, the Index is composed of 11 Index Commodities, which are all subject to speculative position limits imposed by the CFTC and/or the rules of the futures exchanges on which the futures contracts for the applicable Index Commodities are traded. The purposes of speculative position limits are to diminish, eliminate or prevent sudden or unreasonable fluctuations or unwarranted changes in the prices of futures contracts. As of the date of this Report, the CFTC and commodity exchange rules impose speculative position limits on market participants trading in all eleven commodities included in the Index (Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat, Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Live Cattle, Feeder Cattle and Lean Hogs, or the Affected Index Commodities). Currently, speculative position limits (i) for corn, oats, wheat, soybean, soybean oil and cotton are determined by the CFTC and (ii) for all other commodities are determined by the futures exchanges. Pursuant to the statutory mandate of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, the CFTC adopted final regulations on October 18, 2011, or the Regulations, which, in pertinent part, impose new federal position limits on futures and options on a subset of energy, metal, and agricultural commodities, or the Referenced Contracts, and economically equivalent swaps. The Regulations were to go into effect 60 days after the term swap is further defined pursuant to Section 721 of the Dodd-Frank Act. However, on September 28, 2012, a federal court issued an order vacating the Regulations. At this time, it is not certain whether the CFTC will appeal the federal court's order or propose new position limits rules identical to the Regulations but in conformity with procedural guidelines set forth in the federal court's order.

Generally, speculative position limits in the physical delivery markets are set at a stricter level during the spot month, the month when the futures contract matures and becomes deliverable, versus the limits set for all other months. If the Managing Owner determines that the Fund's trading may be approaching any of these speculative position limits, the Fund may reduce its trading in that commodity or trade in other commodities or instruments that the Index Sponsor determines comply with the rules and goals of the Index. Below is a chart that sets forth certain relevant information, including current speculative position limits for each Affected Index Commodity that any person may hold, separately or in combination, net long or net short, for the purchase or sale of any commodity futures contract or, on a futures-equivalent basis, options thereon. Speculative position limit levels remain subject to change by the CFTC or the relevant exchanges.

Exchanges may also establish accountability levels applicable to futures contracts. An exchange may order a person who holds or controls aggregate positions in excess of specified position accountability levels not to further increase the positions, to comply with any prospective limit which exceeds the size of the position owned or controlled, or to reduce any open position which exceeds position accountability levels if the exchange determines that such action is necessary to maintain an orderly market.

Under current regulations, subject to any relevant exemptions, traders, such as the Fund, may not exceed speculative position limits, either individually or in the aggregate with other persons with whom they are under common control or ownership. Under the vacated Regulations, the CFTC would have required certain persons to aggregate exchange listed futures and economically equivalent swap positions owned or controlled by such persons.

Affected Index Commodity	Exchange (Symbol) ¹	Exchange Position Limits ²
Corn	CBOT (C)	600 Spot Month
		33,000 Single Month
		33,000 All Months Combined
Cotton #2	ICE-US (CT)	300 Spot Month
		5,000 Single Month
		5,000 All Months Combined
Sugar #11	ICE-US (SB)	5,000 Spot Month
		600 Spot Month
		15,000 Single Month
Soybeans	CBOT (S)	15,000 Single Month
		15,000 All Months Combined
		600 Spot Month
Wheat	CBOT (W)	600 Spot Month
		12,000 Single Month
		15,000 All Months Combined

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

Kansas City Wheat	KCB (KW)	<p style="text-align: right;">12,000 All Months Combined</p> <p>600 Spot Month (Spot month limits go into effect on a contract at the close of trade the day before its first delivery notice day.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">12,000 Single Month</p>
Cocoa	ICE-US (CC)	<p style="text-align: right;">12,000 All Months Combined</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1,000 Notice Period</p>
Coffee	ICE-US (KC)	<p style="text-align: right;">500 Notice Period</p>
Live Cattle	CME (LC)	<p>450 Spot Month (as of the close of business on the first business day following the first Friday of the contract month)</p> <p>300 Spot Month (as of the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the last five business days of the contract month)</p>
Feeder Cattle	CME (FC)	<p style="text-align: right;">6,300 Single Month</p> <p>300 Spot Month (during the last ten days of trading)</p>
Lean Hogs	CME (LH)	<p style="text-align: right;">1,950 Single Month</p> <p>950 Spot Month (as of the close of business on the fifth business day of the contract month)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4,150 Single Month</p>

Table of Contents

¹ **Legend:**

CBOT means the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago Inc., or its successor.

ICE-US means ICE Futures U.S., Inc., or its successor.

KCB means the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Missouri, Inc., or its successor.

CME means the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc., or its successor.

² Subject to any additional limitations on an exchange-by-exchange basis, as applicable.

Because the Fund may be subject to position limits and, consequently, the Fund's ability to issue new Baskets, or the Fund's ability to reinvest income in additional futures contracts corresponding to the Affected Index Commodities, may be limited to the extent these activities would cause the Fund to exceed its applicable position limits. Limiting the size of the Fund may affect the correlation between the price of the Shares, as traded on the NYSE Arca, and the net asset value of the Shares. That is, the inability to create additional Baskets could result in Shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value of the Shares.

Under the vacated Regulations, the CFTC, among other things, established speculative position limits on exchange listed futures and options on physical commodities (including certain energy, metals and agricultural products) and economically equivalent over-the-counter derivatives. Under the vacated regulations, the CFTC also established aggregate position limits for certain other contracts based on the same underlying commodity, including certain contracts traded on non-U.S. exchanges. Depending on the outcome of any future CFTC or futures exchange rulemaking, as applicable, the rules concerning position limits may be amended in a manner that is detrimental to the Fund. For example, if the amended rules are detrimental to the Fund, its ability to issue new Baskets, or reinvest income in additional futures contracts corresponding to the Affected Index Commodities, may be limited to the extent these activities would cause the Fund to exceed the applicable position limits. Limiting the size of the Fund may affect the correlation between the price of the Shares, as traded on the NYSE Arca, and the net asset value of the Shares. That is, the inability to create additional Baskets could result in Shares in the Fund trading at a premium or discount to net asset value of the Shares.

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

It is possible that the Fund's performance may not fully replicate the changes in the level of the Index due to disruptions in the markets for the Index Commodities, the imposition of speculative position limits or due to other extraordinary circumstances. As the Fund approaches or reaches position limits with respect to certain futures contracts comprising the Index, the 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 futures contracts that comprise the Index. In addition, the Fund is not able to replicate exactly the changes in the level of the Index because the total return generated by the Fund is reduced by expenses and transaction costs, including those incurred in connection with the Fund's trading activities, and increased by interest income from the Fund's holdings of short-term high credit quality fixed income securities. Tracking the Index requires trading of the 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 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 Fund is not actively managed by traditional methods. Therefore, if positions in any one or more of the Index Commodities are declining in value, the Fund will not close out such positions, except in connection with a change in the composition or weighting of the Index. The Managing Owner will seek to cause the net asset value of the Fund 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 of the Fund Which Would Adversely Impact Your Ability to Sell Shares.

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

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

Table of Contents

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 will be terminated if its 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.

The Shares Are A Relatively 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 trading of the Shares that could have a material adverse effect on an investment in the Shares. In addition, although the 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 Been Operating Investment Vehicles like the Fund Since January 2006, their Experience May be Inadequate or Unsuitable to Manage the Fund.

The Managing Owner was formed to be the managing owner of investment vehicles such as the Fund and has been managing such investment vehicles since January 2006. The past performances of the Managing Owner's management of other commodity pools are no indication of its ability to manage investment vehicles such as the Fund. If the experience of the Managing Owner and its principals is not adequate or suitable to manage investment vehicles such as the Fund, the operations of the Fund may be adversely affected.

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

Although past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results, the Fund's performance history might (or might not) provide you with more information on which to evaluate an investment in the Fund. Likewise, the Index has a history which might (or might not) be indicative of future Index results, or of the future performance of the Fund. Therefore, you will have to make your decision to invest in the Fund without relying on the Fund's past performance history or the Index's closing level history.

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 eleven (11) 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 which tracks 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.

Table of Contents

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	10.66%
Average rolling 3 month daily volatility	9.98%
Monthly return volatility	12.70%
Average annual volatility	10.20%

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

Year***	Daily Volatility
1989	8.35%
1990	7.92%
1991	7.85%
1992	6.93%
1993	8.24%
1994	12.80%
1995	6.78%
1996	7.80%
1997	11.19%
1998	8.06%
1999	10.74%
2000	8.87%
2001	8.38%
2002	9.51%
2003	8.37%
2004	11.01%
2005	9.40%
2006	9.57%
2007	9.36%
2008	21.09%
2009	15.60%
2010	13.55%
2011	13.30%
2012	13.30%

* As of December 31, 2012. Past Index levels are not necessarily indicative of future changes, positive or negative, in the Index level.

** 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 December 31, except 1989 which is as of January 18.

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 have experienced has been unusually long and have lasted for multi-year drawdown periods.

Because it is expected that the Fund's performance will track the change of its underlying 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.

The Fund is directly subject to the fees and expenses described herein which are payable irrespective of profitability. Such fees and expenses include asset-based fees of 0.85% 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 0.07% per annum,

Table of Contents

based upon the yield on 3-month U.S. Treasury bills as of January 31, 2013. Because the Fund's current interest income does not exceed its fees and expenses (other than selling commissions), the Fund 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 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 for any length of time. If the Managing Owner discontinues its activities on behalf of the Fund, the 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 Fund may acquire 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.

The Fund is not 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 investors in registered and regulated investment companies.

Trading on Commodity Exchanges Outside the United States is Not Subject to U.S. Regulation.

A portion of the Fund's trading is expected to be conducted on commodity exchanges outside the United States. Trading on such exchanges is not regulated by any United States governmental agency and may involve certain risks not applicable to trading on United States exchanges, including different or diminished investor protections. In trading contracts denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, Shares are subject to the risk of adverse exchange-rate movements between the dollar and the functional currencies of such contracts. Investors could incur substantial losses from trading on foreign exchanges which such Investors would not have otherwise been subject had the Fund's trading been limited to U.S. markets.

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

The Fund is 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, which also presents the potential for numerous conflicts of interest with the Fund. As a result of these and other relationships, parties involved with the Fund have a financial incentive to act in a manner other than in the best interests of the 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 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 Allocable Share of the 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 allocable share of the Fund's taxable income, 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 or even the tax liability that results from such income.

Items of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction With Respect to Shares of the Fund Could Be Reallocated if the IRS Does Not Accept the Assumptions or Conventions Used by the Fund in Allocating Such Items.

U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to partnerships are complex and often difficult to apply to publicly traded partnerships. The Fund will apply certain assumptions and conventions in an attempt to comply with applicable rules and to report items of income, gain, loss and deduction to such Fund's Shareholders in a manner that reflects the Shareholders' beneficial interest in such tax items, but these assumptions and conventions may not 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 do not satisfy the technical requirements of the Code and/or Treasury Regulations and could require that items of income, gain, loss and 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 reduced U.S. federal income tax rates. This tax treatment may be adversely affected, changed or repealed by future changes in, or the expiration of, tax laws at any time.

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 WITH RESPECT TO 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 Fund Remains at Risk of Significant Losses Because The 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 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 Fund 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 Fund may not recover any assets at all, even though certain property specifically traceable to the 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 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.

The Effect Of Market Disruptions and Government Intervention Are Unpredictable And May Have An Adverse Effect On The Value Of Your Shares.

The global financial markets have in the past few years gone through pervasive and fundamental disruptions that have led to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. Such intervention has in certain cases been implemented on an emergency basis, suddenly and substantially eliminating market participants' ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions. In addition, as one would expect given the complexities of the financial markets and the limited time frame within which governments have felt compelled to take action, these interventions have typically been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets as well as previously successful investment strategies.

The Fund may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events in which historical pricing relationships become materially distorted. The risk of loss from pricing distortions is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. The financing available to market participants from their banks, dealers and other counterparties is typically reduced in disrupted markets. Such a reduction may result in substantial losses to the affected market participants. Market disruptions may from time to time cause dramatic losses, and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

Regulatory Changes or Actions, Including the Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act, May Alter the Operations and Profitability of the Fund.

The regulation of commodity interest transactions in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to ongoing modification by governmental and judicial action. Considerable regulatory attention has been focused on non-traditional investment pools that are publicly distributed in the United States. The Dodd-Frank Act seeks to regulate markets, market participants and financial instruments that previously have been unregulated and substantially alters the regulation of many other markets, market participants and financial instruments. Because many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act require rulemaking by the applicable regulators before becoming fully effective and the Dodd-Frank Act mandates multiple agency reports and studies (which could result in additional legislative or regulatory action), it is difficult to predict the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on the Fund, the Managing Owner, and the markets in which the Fund may invest, the Net Asset Value of the Fund or the market price of the Shares. The Dodd-Frank Act could result in the Fund's investment strategy becoming non-viable or non-economic to implement. Therefore, the Dodd-Frank Act and regulations adopted pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act could have a material adverse impact on the profit potential of the Fund and in turn the value of your Shares.

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. No counsel has been appointed to represent you in connection with the offering of the Shares. Accordingly, you should consult your own legal, tax and financial advisers regarding the desirability of an investment in the Shares.

Possibility of Termination of the Fund May Adversely Affect Your Portfolio.

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

The Managing Owner may withdraw from the Trust upon 120 days' notice, which would cause the Fund to terminate unless a substitute managing owner was obtained. Owners of 50% of the Shares have the power to terminate the Fund. If it is so exercised,

Table of Contents

investors who may wish to continue to invest in a vehicle that tracks the Fund's Index will have to find another vehicle, and may not be able to find another vehicle that offers the same features as the Fund. Such detrimental developments could cause you to liquidate your investments and upset the overall maturity and timing of your investment portfolio. If the registrations with the CFTC or memberships in the NFA of the Managing Owner or the Commodity Broker were revoked or suspended, such entity would no longer be able to provide services to the Fund.

Shareholders Do Not Have the Rights Enjoyed by Investors in Certain Other Vehicles.

As interests in separate series of a Delaware statutory trust, the Shares have none of the statutory rights normally associated with the ownership of shares of a corporation (including, for example, the right to bring oppression or derivative actions). In addition, the Shares have limited voting and distribution rights (for example, Shareholders do not have the right to elect directors and the Fund is not required to pay regular distributions, although the Fund may pay distributions in the discretion of the Managing Owner).

An Investment in the Shares May Be Adversely Affected by Competition From Other Methods of Investing in Commodities.

The Fund constitutes a relatively new type of investment vehicle. The Fund competes with other financial vehicles, including other commodity pools, hedge funds, traditional debt and equity securities issued by companies in the commodities industry, other securities backed by or linked to such commodities, and direct investments in the underlying commodities or commodity futures contracts. Market and financial conditions, and other conditions beyond the Managing Owner's control, may make it more attractive to invest in other financial vehicles or to invest in such commodities directly, which could limit the market for the Shares and reduce the liquidity of the Shares.

Competing Claims Over Ownership of Intellectual Property Rights Related to the Fund Could Adversely Affect the Fund and an Investment in the Shares.

While the Managing Owner believes that all intellectual property rights needed to operate the Fund are either owned by or licensed to the Managing Owner or have been obtained, third parties may allege or assert ownership of intellectual property rights which may be related to the design, structure and operations of the Fund. To the extent any claims of such ownership are brought or any proceedings are instituted to assert such claims, the negotiation, litigation or settlement of such claims, or the ultimate disposition of such claims in a court of law if a suit is brought, may adversely affect the Fund and an investment in the Shares, for example, resulting in expenses or damages or the termination of the Fund.

The Value of the Shares Will be Adversely Affected if the Fund is Required to Indemnify the Trustee or the Managing Owner.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee and the Managing Owner have the right to be indemnified for any liability or expense either incurs without negligence or misconduct. That means the Managing Owner may require the assets of the Fund to be sold in order to cover losses or liability suffered by it or by the Trustee. Any sale of that kind would reduce the net asset value of the Fund and, consequently, the value of the Shares.

The Net Asset Value Calculation of the Fund May Be Overstated or Understated Due to the Valuation Method Employed When a Settlement Price is not Available on the Date of Net Asset Value Calculation.

Calculating the net asset value of the Fund includes, in part, any unrealized profits or losses on open commodity futures contracts. Under normal circumstances, the net asset value of the Fund reflects the settlement price of open commodity futures contracts on the date when the net asset value is being calculated. However, if a commodity futures contract traded on an exchange (both U.S. and, to the extent it becomes applicable, non U.S. exchanges) could not be liquidated on such day (due to the operation of daily limits or other rules of the exchange upon which that position is traded or otherwise), the Managing Owner may value such futures contract pursuant to policies the Managing Owner has adopted, which are consistent with normal industry standards. In such a situation, there is a risk that the calculation of the net asset value of the Fund on such day will not accurately reflect the realizable market value of such commodity futures contract. For example, daily limits are generally triggered in the event of a significant change in market price of a commodity futures contract. Therefore, as a result of the daily limit, the current settlement price is unavailable. Because the Managing Owner may value such futures contract pursuant to policies the Managing Owner has adopted, which are consistent with normal industry standards, there is a risk that the resulting calculation of the net asset value of the Fund could be under or overstated, perhaps to a significant degree.

Table of Contents

Although the Shares are Limited Liability Investments, Certain Circumstances such as Bankruptcy of the Fund or Indemnification of the Fund by the Shareholders will Increase the Shareholders' Liability.

The Shares are limited liability investments; investors may not lose more than the amount that they invest plus any profits recognized on their investment. However, Shareholders could be required, as a matter of bankruptcy law, to return to the estate of the Fund any distribution they received at a time when the Fund was in fact insolvent or in violation of its Trust Agreement. In addition, although the Managing Owner is not aware of this provision ever having been invoked in the case of any public futures fund, Shareholders agree in the Trust Agreement that they will indemnify the Fund for any harm suffered by it as a result of

Shareholders' actions unrelated to the business of the Fund, or

Taxes imposed on the Shares by the states or municipalities in which such investors reside.

An Insolvency Resulting From Another Series in the Trust or the Trust Itself May Have a Material Adverse Effect On the Fund

This Fund is a series or a part of a Delaware statutory trust. Pursuant to Delaware law, the organization of the Trust provides that the assets and liabilities of this Fund is separate from the assets and liabilities of all other series of the Trust (e.g., the Sectors Funds), as well as the larger Trust itself. Though such organization may, under state law, protect the assets of the Fund in an insolvency action brought by the creditors of one or more of the Sectors Funds, or series of the Trust, this may be insufficient to protect the assets of the Fund from such creditors in an insolvency action in Federal court, or in a court in a foreign jurisdiction. Accordingly, an insolvency resulting from one or more of the Sectors Funds in the Trust or the Trust itself may have a material adverse effect on the Fund. The material risks associated with the Sectors Funds have not been included in this disclosure document.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Fund does not own or use physical properties in the conduct of its business. Its assets consist of futures contracts, cash, United States Treasury Obligations and may consist of other high credit quality short-term fixed income securities. The Managing Owner's headquarters are located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

The Shares traded on the NYSE Alternext from January 5, 2007 to November 25, 2008 and have been trading on the NYSE Arca since November 25, 2008 under the symbol DBA.

The following table sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated, the high and low sales prices per Share, as reported on the applicable exchange.

Quarter ended	Shares	
	High	Low
March 31, 2012	\$ 29.49	\$ 27.59
June 30, 2012	\$ 28.27	\$ 25.80
September 30, 2012	\$ 30.76	\$ 28.47
December 31, 2012	\$ 29.55	\$ 27.95

Quarter ended	High		Low	
March 31, 2011	\$ 35.44	\$ 31.57		
June 30, 2011	\$ 34.54	\$ 31.74		
September 30, 2011	\$ 34.19	\$ 29.67		
December 31, 2011	\$ 31.18	\$ 27.61		

Holdings

As of December 31, 2012, the Fund had 92,210 holders of record of its Shares.

Distributions

The Managing Owner has sole discretion in determining what distributions, if any, the Fund will make to Shareholders.

The Fund paid no distributions for the Year Ended December 31, 2012 or for the Year Ended December 31, 2011.

Sales of Unregistered Securities and Use of Proceeds of Registered Securities

(a) There have been no unregistered sales of the Fund's securities. No Fund securities are authorized for issuance by the Fund under equity compensation plans.

(b) Non-applicable.

(c) The following table summarizes the redemptions by Authorized Participants during the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010:

Period of Redemption	Total Number of Shares Redeemed	Average Price Paid per Share
Year Ended December 31, 2012	20,800,000	\$ 28.35
Year Ended December 31, 2011	69,800,000	\$ 32.09

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

Year Ended December 31, 2010	45,400,000	\$	25.80
------------------------------	------------	----	-------

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes the relevant 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 financial data for the Fund and should be read in conjunction with the Fund's financial statements, and the notes and schedules related thereto, which are included in this report.

	Year Ended				
	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Interest Income	\$ 1,201,070	\$ 2,132,801	\$ 2,415,375	\$ 2,566,291	\$ 36,857,153
Net investment income (loss)	\$ (16,458,950)	\$ (26,045,401)	\$ (18,349,105)	\$ (14,303,425)	\$ 20,148,945
Net realized and net change in unrealized gains/(losses) on United States Treasury Obligations and futures	\$ (44,988,375)	\$ (331,252,321)	\$ 412,761,291	\$ 59,177,905	\$ (492,148,405)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (61,447,325)	\$ (357,297,722)	\$ 394,412,186	\$ 44,874,480	\$ (471,999,460)
Net Income (Loss) per Share	\$ (0.84)	\$ (3.56)	\$ 5.94	\$ 0.48	\$ (6.41)
Distribution per Share	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.45
Net increase (decrease) in cash	\$ 8,854,208	\$ 210,907,413	\$ (241,997,015)	\$ (490,852,472)	\$ 732,849,487

	As of	As of	As of	As of	As of
	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Total Assets	\$ 1,668,149,214	\$ 2,047,361,655	\$ 2,757,107,674	\$ 2,517,607,090	\$ 1,064,540,025
Shares NAV	\$ 27.97	\$ 28.81	\$ 32.37	\$ 26.43	\$ 25.95
General Shares NAV	\$ 27.98	\$ 28.80	\$ 32.38	\$ 26.43	\$ 25.95

Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

	For the	For the	For the	For the
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	Three Months Ended December 31, 2012
Interest Income	\$ 130,631	\$ 308,253	\$ 396,017	\$ 366,169
Net investment income (loss)	\$ (4,544,422)	\$ (3,949,535)	\$ (4,208,559)	\$ (3,756,434)
Net realized and net change in unrealized gains/(losses) on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures	\$ (45,055,549)	\$ (1,494,809)	\$ 92,082,276	\$ (90,520,293)
Net Income/(loss)	\$ (49,599,971)	\$ (5,444,344)	\$ 87,873,717	\$ (94,276,727)
Increase/(decrease) in Net Asset Value	\$ (60,776,964)	\$ (138,493,352)	\$ 81,539,758	\$ (255,294,349)
Net Income (loss) per Share	\$ (0.70)	\$ 0.03	\$ 1.35	\$ (1.52)

	For the	For the	For the	For the
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	Three Months Ended December 31, 2011
Interest Income	\$ 1,070,615	\$ 629,638	\$ 303,911	\$ 128,637
Net investment income (loss)	\$ (7,190,235)	\$ (7,051,179)	\$ (6,527,788)	\$ (5,276,199)
Net realized and net change in unrealized gains/(losses) on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures	\$ 171,344,516	\$ (231,529,151)	\$ (187,715,244)	\$ (83,352,442)
Net Income/(loss)	\$ 164,154,281	\$ (238,580,330)	\$ (194,243,032)	\$ (88,628,641)
Increase/(decrease) in Net Asset Value	\$ 1,236,087,293	\$ (876,564,128)	\$ (515,746,266)	\$ (522,177,559)
Net Income (loss) per Share	\$ 1.85	\$ (2.22)	\$ (2.07)	\$ (1.13)

Table of Contents**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 included in Item 8 of Part II of this Annual Report (the Report). The discussion and analysis which follows may contain trend analysis and other forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial results. Words such as anticipate, expect, intend, plan, believe, seek, outlook and estimate, as well as similar words and phrases, signify forward-looking statements. PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund's (the Fund) forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future results and conditions and important factors, risks and uncertainties may cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Except as expressly required by the Federal securities laws, DB Commodity Services LLC (the Managing Owner) undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements or the risks, uncertainties or other factors described in this Report, as a result of new information, future events or changed circumstances or for any other reason after the date of this Report.

Overview/Introduction

Prior to the close of business on December 31, 2010, the Fund invested substantially all of its assets in the DB Agriculture Master Fund (the Master Fund), a series of the DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust (the Master Trust). After the determination of the net asset value of the Master Fund on December 31, 2010, the Master Fund transferred and distributed all of its assets and liabilities to the Fund and terminated. Effective January 1, 2011, the reorganized Fund has performed all of the necessary functions in order to continue normal Fund operations. The collapse of the master-feeder structure had no effect on the operations or processes of the Fund. All reference to historical results of the Fund include results of the Master Fund where the context requires.

The Fund seeks to track changes, whether positive or negative, in the level of the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture Index Excess Return™ (the Index) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the Fund's interest 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. The Index is intended to reflect the change in market value of the agricultural sector. The commodities comprising the Index are Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat, Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Live Cattle, Feeder Cattle and Lean Hogs (each an Index Commodity, and collectively, the Index Commodities).

From January 3, 2007 (commencement of investment operations) to October 19, 2009, the Fund invested 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 (the DBLCI-OY Agriculture ER) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the Fund's interest 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. The commodities comprising the DBLCI-OY Agriculture ER are Corn, Wheat, Soybeans and Sugar. From October 19, 2009 to December 31, 2010, the Fund invested with a view to tracking the changes, whether positive or negative, in the level of the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index Diversified Agriculture Excess Return (the Interim Index) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the 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. After December 31, 2010, the Fund commenced tracking the Index. The Fund's Interim Index is identical to the Index except with respect to the following non-substantive changes: (i) name of Index, and (ii) inception date of Index for Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) purposes. Except as provided in the immediately preceding sentence, all prior underlying formulae, data (e.g., closing levels, measure of volatility, all other numerical statistics and measures) and all other characteristics (e.g., Base Date, Index Sponsor, rolling, etc.) with respect to the Interim Index are identical to the Index. The Fund pursues its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of exchange traded futures contracts that expire in a specific month and trade on a specific exchange in the commodities comprising the Index. The Fund also holds United States Treasury Obligations and other high credit quality short-term fixed income securities for deposit with the Fund's Commodity Broker as margin.

The CFTC and/or commodity exchanges, as applicable, impose position limits on market participants trading in all eleven commodities included in the Index. 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 Fund to gain full or partial exposure to any Index Commodity by investing in a specific Index Contract, the 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. Because the Fund is approaching or has reached position limits with respect to certain futures contracts comprising the Index, the Fund has commenced investing in other futures contracts based on commodities that

Table of Contents

comprise the Fund's Index and in futures contracts based on commodities other than commodities that comprise the Fund's Index. Please see <http://www.dbxus.com> with respect to the most recently available weighted composition of the Fund and the composition of the Fund's index on the Base Date.

DBLCI, DBIQ 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. The Trust, the Fund and the Managing Owner have been licensed by the Index Sponsor to use the above noted trademarks. The Index Sponsor is an affiliate of the Trust, the Fund and the Managing Owner.

Under the Fourth Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement of the Trust (the Trust Agreement), Wilmington Trust Company, the Trustee of the Trust, has delegated to the Managing Owner the exclusive management and control of all aspects of the business of the Trust and the 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 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 Trust, the 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.

The Shares are intended to provide investment results that generally correspond to the changes, positive or negative, in the levels of the Index over time. The value of the Shares is expected to fluctuate in relation to changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio. The market price of the Shares may not be identical to the net asset value per Share, but these two valuations are expected to be very close.

Margin Calls

Like other futures and derivatives traders, the Fund will be subject to margin calls from time-to-time. The term margin has a different meaning in the context of futures contracts and other derivatives than it does in the context of securities. In particular, margin on a futures position does not constitute a borrowing of money or the collateralization of a loan. The Fund does not borrow money.

To establish a position in an exchange-traded futures contract, the Fund makes a deposit of initial margin. The amount of initial margin required to be deposited in order to establish a position in an exchange-traded futures contract varies from instrument to instrument depending, generally, on the historical volatility of the futures contract in question. Determination of the amount of the required initial margin deposit in respect of a particular contract is made by the exchange on which the contract is listed. To establish a long position in an over-the-counter instrument, the counterparty may require an analogous deposit of collateral, depending upon the anticipated volatility of the instrument and the creditworthiness of the person seeking to establish the position. The deposit of initial margin provides assurance to futures commission merchants and clearing brokers involved in the settlement process that sufficient resources are likely to be on deposit to enable a client's position to be closed by recourse to the initial margin deposit should the client fail to meet a demand for variation margin, even if changes in the value of the contract in question, which are marked to market from day to day, continue to reflect the contract's historical volatility. Collateral deposited in support of an over-the-counter instrument serves a similar purpose.

Once a position has been established on a futures exchange, variation margin generally is credited or assessed at least daily to reflect changes in the value of the position. In contrast to initial margin, variation margin represents a system of marking to market the futures contract's value. Thus, traders in exchange-traded futures contracts are assessed daily in an amount equal to that day's accumulated losses in respect of any open position (or are credited daily with accumulated gains in respect of such position). Collateral may move between the parties to an over-the-counter instrument in a similar manner as gains or losses accumulate in the instrument. As with initial margin, variation margin serves to secure the obligations of the investor under the contract and to protect those involved in the settlement process against the possibility that a client will have insufficient resources to meet its contractual obligations. Collateral deposited in support of an over-the-counter instrument serves a similar purpose. Like initial margin (or an equivalent deposit of collateral), variation margin (or an equivalent deposit of collateral) does not constitute a borrowing of money, is not considered to be part of the contract purchase price and is returned upon the contract's termination unless it is used to cover a loss in the contract position. United States Treasury Obligations are used routinely to collateralize OTC derivative positions, and are deposited routinely as margin to collateralize futures positions. The Fund may liquidate United States Treasury Obligations to meet an initial or variation margin requirement.

Performance Summary

This report covers the three months ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (herein referred to as the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012, the Three Months Ended December 31, 2011 and the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010).

Table of Contents

respectively), the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (herein referred to as the Year Ended December 31, 2012, the Year Ended December 31, 2011 and the Year Ended December 31, 2010, respectively). 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).

Performance of the Fund and the exchange traded Shares are detailed below in Results of Operations. Past performance of the Fund and the exchange traded Shares are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

The Index is intended to reflect the change in market value of the Index Commodities. In turn, the Index is intended to reflect the agriculture sector. The DBIQ Diversified Agriculture Index Total Return (the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture TR) and the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index Diversified Agriculture Total Return (the DBLCI Diversified Agriculture TR) consists of the Index plus 3-month United States Treasury Obligations returns. Past Index results are not necessarily indicative of future changes, positive or negative, in the Index closing levels.

The section Summary of the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture TR and Underlying Index Commodity Returns for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and Summary of the DBLCI Diversified Agriculture TR and Underlying Index Commodity Returns for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010 and the Year Ended December 31, 2010 below provides an overview of the changes in the closing levels of DBIQ Diversified Agriculture TR by disclosing the change in market value of each underlying component Index Commodity through a surrogate (and analogous) index plus 3 month United States Treasury Obligations returns. Please note also that the Fund's objective is to track the Index (not DBIQ Diversified Agriculture TR) and the Fund does not attempt to outperform or underperform the Index. The Index employs the optimum yield roll method (only with respect to the OY Index Commodities) with the objective of mitigating the negative effects of contango, the condition in which distant delivery prices for futures exceed spot prices, and maximizing the positive effects of backwardation, a condition opposite of contango.

Summary of the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture TR and Underlying Index Commodity Returns for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and Summary of the DBLCI Diversified Agriculture TR and Underlying Index Commodity Returns for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010 and the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Underlying Index	AGGREGATE RETURNS		
	Three Months Ended December 31, 2012	Three Months Ended December 31, 2011	Three Months Ended December 31, 2010
DB Corn Indices	(7.74)%	5.82%	20.10%
DB Soybean Indices	(5.50)%	0.57%	19.19%
DB Wheat Indices	(8.43)%	1.41%	16.77%
DB Kansas City Wheat Indices	(5.23)%	0.14%	19.96%
DB Sugar Indices	(3.63)%	(5.25)%	31.44%
DB Cocoa Indices	(11.30)%	(19.87)%	6.41%
DB Coffee Indices	(19.73)%	(2.41)%	29.89%
DB Cotton Indices	4.64%	(8.15)%	46.81%
DB Live Cattle Indices	3.00%	(2.47)%	4.74%
DB Feeder Cattle Indices	3.15%	0.71%	8.90%
DB Lean Hogs Indices	8.09%	(7.02)%	(2.67)%
AGGREGATE RETURNS	(4.77)%	(3.38)%	17.61%

Underlying Index	AGGREGATE RETURNS		
	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
DB Corn Indices	19.08%	11.61%	35.22%
DB Soybean Indices	25.71%	(9.34)%	30.19%
DB Wheat Indices	1.66%	(31.47)%	16.01%

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

DB Kansas City Wheat Indices	4.59%	(19.94)%	34.11%
DB Sugar Indices	(18.06)%	(10.47)%	1.29%
DB Cocoa Indices	3.84%	(32.78)%	4.43%
DB Coffee Indices	(41.86)%	(11.25)%	85.57%
DB Cotton Indices	(18.57)%	(21.61)%	106.01%
DB Live Cattle Indices	(4.34)%	(2.80)%	11.62%
DB Feeder Cattle Indices	(7.92)%	7.98%	18.63%
DB Lean Hogs Indices	(5.64)%	(7.37)%	(41.51)%
AGGREGATE RETURNS	(2.06)%	(10.64)%	21.08%

Table of Contents

If the Fund's interest income from its holdings of fixed income securities were to exceed the Fund's fees and expenses, the aggregate return on an investment in the Fund is expected to outperform the Index and underperform the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture TR . The only difference between the (i) Index (the Excess Return Index) and (ii) the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture TR (the Total Return Index) is that the Excess Return Index does not include interest income from a hypothetical basket of fixed income securities while the Total Return Index does include such a component. The difference between the Excess Return Index and the Total Return Index is attributable entirely to the hypothetical interest income from this hypothetical basket of fixed income securities. If the Fund's interest income from its holdings of fixed-income securities exceeds the Fund's fees and expenses, then the amount of such excess is expected to be distributed periodically. The market price of the Shares is expected to closely track the Index. The aggregate return on an investment in the Fund over any period is the sum of the capital appreciation or depreciation of the Shares over the period plus the amount of any distributions during the period. Consequently, the Fund's aggregate return is expected to outperform the Excess Return Index by the amount of the excess, if any, of its interest income over its fees and expenses but, as a result of the Fund's fees and expenses, the aggregate return on the Fund is expected to underperform the Total Return Index. If the Fund's fees and expenses were to exceed the Fund's interest income from its holdings of fixed income securities, the aggregate return on an investment in the Fund is expected to underperform the Excess Return Index.

Net Asset Value

Net asset value means the total assets of the Fund, including, but not limited to, all futures, cash and investments less total liabilities of the Fund, each determined on the basis of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, consistently applied under the accrual method of accounting. In particular, net asset value includes any unrealized appreciation or depreciation on open commodity futures contracts, and any other credit or debit accruing to the Fund but unpaid or not received by the Fund. All open commodity futures contracts will be calculated at their then current market value, which will be based upon the settlement price for that particular commodity futures contract traded on the applicable exchange on the date with respect to which net asset value is being determined; provided, that if a commodity futures contract could not be liquidated on such day, due to the operation of daily limits or other rules of the exchange upon which that position is traded or otherwise, the Managing Owner may value such futures contract pursuant to policies the Managing Owner has adopted, which are consistent with normal industry standards. The Managing Owner may in its discretion (and under circumstances, including, but not limited to, periods during which a settlement price of a futures contract is not available due to exchange limit orders or force majeure type events such as systems failure, natural or man-made disaster, act of God, armed conflict, act of terrorism, riot or labor disruption or any similar intervening circumstance) value any asset of the Fund pursuant to such other principles as the Managing Owner deems fair and equitable so long as such principles are consistent with normal industry standards. Interest earned on the Fund's brokerage account is accrued monthly. The amount of any distribution is a liability of the Fund from the day when the distribution is declared until it is paid.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Fund's critical accounting policies are as follows:

Preparation of the financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires the application of appropriate accounting rules and guidance, as well as the use of estimates, and requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expense and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities during the reporting period of the financial statements and accompanying notes. The financial statements of the Fund include the consolidated financial statements of the Fund and Master Fund when applicable. As described above, the Fund was originally formed as a master-feeder structure and such structure was collapsed on December 31, 2010. The Fund's application of these policies involves judgments and actual results may differ from the estimates used.

The Fund holds a significant portion of its assets in futures contracts and United States Treasury Obligations, both of which are recorded on a trade date basis and at fair value in the financial statements, with changes in fair value reported in the statement of income and expenses.

Table of Contents

The use of fair value to measure financial instruments, with related unrealized gains or losses recognized in earnings in each period is fundamental to the Fund's financial statements. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price).

In determining fair value of United States Treasury Obligations and commodity futures contracts, the Fund uses unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) fair value measurement and disclosure guidance requires a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The objective of a fair value measurement is to determine the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. See Note 4(c) within the financial statements in Item 8 for further information.

When market closing prices are not available, the Managing Owner may value an asset of the Fund pursuant to policies the Managing Owner has adopted, which are consistent with normal industry standards.

Realized gains (losses) and changes in unrealized gain (loss) on open positions are determined on a specific identification basis and recognized in the statement of income and expenses in the period in which the contract is closed or the changes occur, respectively.

Interest income on United States Treasury Obligations is recognized on an accrual basis when earned. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the life of the United States Treasury Obligations.

Market Risk

Trading in futures contracts involves the Fund entering into contractual commitments to purchase a particular commodity at a specified date and price. The market risk associated with the Fund's commitments to purchase commodities is limited to the gross or face amount of the contracts held.

The Fund's exposure to market risk is also influenced by a number of factors including the volatility of interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, the liquidity of the markets in which the contracts are traded and the relationships among the contracts held. The inherent uncertainty of the Fund's trading as well as the development of drastic market occurrences could ultimately lead to a loss of all or substantially all of the investors' capital.

Credit Risk

When the Fund enters into futures contracts, the Fund is exposed to credit risk that the counterparty to the contract will not meet its obligations. The counterparty for futures contracts traded on United States and on most foreign futures exchanges is the clearing house associated with the particular exchange. In general, clearing houses are backed by their corporate members who may be required to share in the financial burden resulting from the nonperformance by one of their members and, as such, should significantly reduce this credit risk. In cases where the clearing house is not backed by the clearing members (i.e., some foreign exchanges), it may be backed by a consortium of banks or other financial institutions. There can be no assurance that any counterparty, clearing member or clearinghouse will meet its obligations to the Fund.

The Commodity Broker, when acting as the Fund's futures commission merchant in accepting orders for the purchase or sale of domestic futures contracts, is required by CFTC regulations to separately account for and segregate as belonging to the Fund all assets of the Fund relating to domestic futures trading and the Commodity Broker is not allowed to commingle such assets with other assets of the Commodity Broker. In addition, CFTC regulations also require the Commodity Broker to hold in a secure account assets of the Fund related to foreign futures trading. Also, see Item 1A. Risk Factors - Failure of Futures Commission Merchants or Commodity Brokers to Segregate Assets May Increase Losses; Despite Segregation of Assets, The Fund Remains at Risk of Significant Losses Because The Fund May Only Receive a Pro-Rata Share of the Assets, or No Assets at All.

Liquidity

All of the Fund's source of capital is derived from the Fund's offering of Shares to Authorized Participants. The Fund in turn allocates its net assets to commodities trading. A significant portion of the net asset value is held in United States Treasury Obligations and cash, which is used as margin for the Fund's trading in commodities. The percentage that United States Treasury Obligations bear to the total net assets will vary from period to period as the market values of the Fund's commodity interests change. The balance of the net assets is held in the Fund's commodity trading account. Interest earned on the Fund's interest-bearing funds is paid to the Fund.

Table of Contents

The Fund's commodity contracts may be subject to periods of illiquidity because of market conditions, regulatory considerations or for other reasons. For example, commodity exchanges generally have the ability to limit fluctuations in certain commodity futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as daily limits. During a single day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a particular futures contract for a particular commodity has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the commodity futures contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless the traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. Commodity futures prices have occasionally moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Such market conditions could prevent the Fund from promptly liquidating its commodity futures positions.

Because the Fund trades futures contracts, its capital is at risk due to changes in the value of futures contracts (market risk) or the inability of counterparties (including exchange clearinghouses) to perform under the terms of the contracts (credit risk).

Authorized Participants may also redeem Baskets of Shares. On any business day, an Authorized Participant may place an order with the Managing Owner to redeem one or more Baskets. Redemption orders must be placed by 10:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time. The day on which the Managing Owner receives a valid redemption order is the redemption order date. Redemption orders are irrevocable. The redemption procedures allow only Authorized Participants to redeem Baskets. Individual Shareholders may not redeem directly from the Fund. By placing a redemption order, an Authorized Participant agrees to deliver the Baskets to be redeemed through DTC's book-entry system to the Fund no later than noon, Eastern Standard Time, on the business day immediately following the redemption order date. By placing a redemption order, and prior to receipt of the redemption proceeds, an Authorized Participant's DTC account is charged the non-refundable transaction fee due for the redemption order.

Cash Flows

The primary cash flow activity of the Fund is to raise capital from Authorized Participants through the issuance of Shares. This cash is used to invest in United States Treasury Obligations and to meet margin requirements as a result of the positions taken in futures contracts to match the fluctuations of the Index the Fund is tracking.

Operating Activities

Net cash flow provided by and (used for) operating activities was \$326.3 million, \$520.5 million, and \$(44.6) million for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. This amount primarily includes net purchases and sales of United States Treasury Obligations which are held at fair value on the statement of financial condition.

During the Year Ended December 31, 2012, \$6,958.3 million was paid to purchase United States Treasury Obligations and \$7.453.5 million was received from sales and maturing contracts. During the Year Ended December 31, 2011, \$12,137.6 million was paid to purchase United States Treasury Obligations and \$12,566.6 million was received from sales and maturing contracts. During the Year Ended December 31, 2010, \$8,329.0 million was paid to purchase United States Treasury Obligations and \$8,192.0 million was received from sales and maturing contracts. Unrealized appreciation on United States Treasury Obligations and futures increased by \$112.3 million, decreased by \$505.9 million, and increased by \$341.6 million during the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Financing Activities

The Fund's net cash flow provided by and (used for) financing activities was \$(317.5) million, \$(309.6) million, and \$(197.4) during the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. This included \$278.1 million, \$1,919.1 million, and \$973.9 million from the sale of Shares to Authorized Participants during the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Results of Operations

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010 AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010

The Fund was launched on January 3, 2007 at \$25.00 per Share. The Shares traded on the NYSE Alternext from January 5, 2007 to November 25, 2008 and have been trading on the NYSE Arca since November 25, 2008.

The Fund seeks to track changes in the closing levels of the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture Index Excess Return (the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture ER, or the Index) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the Fund's interest 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. The

Table of Contents

following graphs illustrate changes in (i) the price of the Shares (as reflected by the graph DBA), (ii) the Fund's NAV (as reflected by the graph DBANV), and (iii) the closing levels of the Index (as reflected by the graph DBAGIX). Whenever the interest income earned by the Fund exceeds Fund expenses, the price of the Shares generally has exceeded the levels of the Index primarily because the Share price reflects interest income from the Fund's collateral holdings whereas the Index does not consider such interest income. There can be no assurances that the price of the Shares will exceed the Index levels.

The Index is a set of rules applied to a body of data and does not represent the results of actual investment or trading. The Index is frictionless, in that it does not take into account fees or expenses associated with investing in the Fund. Also, because it does not represent actual futures positions, the Index is not subject to, and does not take into account the impact of, speculative position limits or certain other similar limitations on the ability of the Fund to trade the Index Commodities. The TR version of the Index includes an assumed amount of interest income based on prevailing rates that is adjusted from time to time. The Fund, by contrast, invests actual money and trades actual futures contracts. As a result, the performance of the Fund involves friction, in that fees and expenses impose a drag on performance. The Fund may be subject to speculative position limits and certain other limitations on its ability to trade the Index Commodities, which may compel the Fund to trade futures or other instruments that are not Index Commodities as proxies for the Index Commodities. The interest rate actually earned by the Fund over any period may differ from the assumed amount of interest income factored into the TR version of the Index over the same period. All of these factors can contribute to discrepancies between changes in net asset value per Share and changes in the level of the Index over any period of time. Fees and expenses always will tend to cause changes in the net asset value per Share to underperform changes in the value of the Index over any given period, all other things being equal. Actual interest income could be higher or lower than the assumed interest income factored into the TR version of the Index, and therefore could cause changes in the net asset value per Share to outperform or underperform changes in the value of the TR version of the Index over any given period, all other things being equal. Similarly, trading futures or other instruments that are not Index Commodities as proxies for the Index Commodities could cause changes in the net asset value per Share to outperform or underperform changes in the value of the Index over any given period, all other things being equal.

Table of Contents

COMPARISON OF DBA, DBANV AND DBAGIX FOR THE YEARS ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010 AND

THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010

NEITHER THE PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE FUND NOR THE PRIOR INDEX LEVELS AND CHANGES, POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, SHOULD BE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF THE FUND'S FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

NEITHER THE PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE FUND NOR THE PRIOR INDEX LEVELS AND CHANGES, POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, SHOULD BE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF THE FUND'S FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

See Additional Legends below

Table of Contents

*NEITHER THE PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE FUND NOR THE PRIOR INDEX LEVELS AND CHANGES,
POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, SHOULD BE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF THE FUND S FUTURE PERFORMANCE.*

*NEITHER THE PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE FUND NOR THE PRIOR INDEX LEVELS AND CHANGES,
POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, SHOULD BE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF THE FUND S FUTURE PERFORMANCE.*

See Additional Legends below

Table of Contents

*NEITHER THE PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE FUND NOR THE PRIOR INDEX LEVELS AND CHANGES,
POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, SHOULD BE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF THE FUND S FUTURE PERFORMANCE.*

*NEITHER THE PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE FUND NOR THE PRIOR INDEX LEVELS AND CHANGES,
POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, SHOULD BE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF THE FUND S FUTURE PERFORMANCE.*

See Additional Legends below

Table of Contents

Additional Legends

The Fund seeks to track changes, whether positive or negative, in the level of the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture Index Excess Return™ (the Index) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the Fund's interest 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. The Index is intended to reflect the change in market value of the agricultural sector. The commodities comprising the Index are Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat, Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Live Cattle, Feeder Cattle and Lean Hogs (each an Index Commodity , and collectively, the Index Commodities).

From January 3, 2007 (commencement of investment operations) to October 19, 2009, the Fund invested 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 (the DBLCI-OY Agriculture ER) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the 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. The commodities comprising the DBLCI-OY Agriculture ER are Corn, Wheat, Soybeans and Sugar. From October 19, 2009 to December 31, 2010, the Fund invested with a view to tracking the changes, whether positive or negative, in the level of the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index Diversified Agriculture Excess Return (the Interim Index) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the 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. After December 31, 2010, the Fund commenced trading the Index. The Fund's Interim Index is identical to the Index except with respect to the following non-substantive changes: (i) name of Index, and (ii) inception date of Index for Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) purposes. Except as provided in the immediately preceding sentence, all prior underlying formulae, data (e.g., closing levels, measure of volatility, all other numerical statistics and measures) and all other characteristics (e.g., Base Date, Index Sponsor, rolling, etc.) with respect to the Interim Index are identical to the Index.

Therefore, with respect to the above graphs for the Year Ended December 31, 2012, the Year Ended December 31, 2011, the Year Ended December 31, 2010, the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012, the Three Months Ended December 31, 2011 and the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010, DBAGIX reflects DBIQ Diversified Agriculture ER from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012, and DBAGIX reflects DBLCI Diversified Agriculture ER from October 19, 2009 to December 31, 2010.

DBIQ Diversified Agriculture Index Excess Return is an index and does not reflect (i) actual trading and (ii) any fees or expenses.

WHILE THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE IS NOT TO GENERATE PROFIT THROUGH ACTIVE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT, BUT IS TO TRACK THE INDEX, BECAUSE THE INDEX WAS ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 2009 (RENAMED IN OCTOBER 2010), CERTAIN INFORMATION RELATING TO THE INDEX CLOSING LEVELS MAY BE CONSIDERED TO BE HYPOTHETICAL. HYPOTHETICAL INFORMATION MAY HAVE CERTAIN INHERENT LIMITATIONS, SOME OF WHICH ARE DESCRIBED BELOW.

WITH RESPECT TO INDEX DATA, NO REPRESENTATION IS BEING MADE THAT THE INDEX WILL OR IS LIKELY TO ACHIEVE ANNUAL OR CUMULATIVE CLOSING LEVELS CONSISTENT WITH OR SIMILAR TO THOSE SET FORTH HEREIN. SIMILARLY, NO REPRESENTATION IS BEING MADE THAT THE FUND WILL GENERATE PROFITS OR LOSSES SIMILAR TO THE FUND'S PAST PERFORMANCE OR THE HISTORICAL ANNUAL OR CUMULATIVE CHANGES IN THE INDEX CLOSING LEVELS. IN FACT, THERE ARE FREQUENTLY SHARP DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HYPOTHETICAL RESULTS AND THE ACTUAL RESULTS SUBSEQUENTLY ACHIEVED BY INVESTMENT METHODOLOGIES, WHETHER ACTIVE OR PASSIVE.

WITH RESPECT TO INDEX DATA, ONE OF THE LIMITATIONS OF HYPOTHETICAL INFORMATION IS THAT IT IS GENERALLY PREPARED WITH THE BENEFIT OF HINDSIGHT. TO THE EXTENT THAT INFORMATION PRESENTED HEREIN RELATES TO THE PERIOD JANUARY 1989 THROUGH AUGUST 2009, THE INDEX CLOSING LEVELS REFLECT THE APPLICATION OF THE INDEX'S METHODOLOGY, AND SELECTION OF INDEX COMMODITIES, IN HINDSIGHT.

NO HYPOTHETICAL RECORD CAN COMPLETELY ACCOUNT FOR THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL RISK IN ACTUAL TRADING. FOR EXAMPLE, THERE ARE NUMEROUS FACTORS, INCLUDING THOSE DESCRIBED UNDER ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS SET FORTH HEREIN, RELATED TO THE COMMODITIES MARKETS IN GENERAL OR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUND'S EFFORTS TO TRACK THE INDEX OVER TIME WHICH CANNOT BE, AND HAVE NOT BEEN, ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE PREPARATION OF THE INDEX INFORMATION SET FORTH ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES, ALL OF WHICH CAN ADVERSELY AFFECT ACTUAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS FOR THE FUND. FURTHERMORE, THE INDEX INFORMATION DOES NOT INVOLVE FINANCIAL RISK OR ACCOUNT FOR THE IMPACT OF FEES AND COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FUND.

THE MANAGING OWNER, AN INDIRECT WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF DEUTSCHE BANK AG, COMMENCED OPERATIONS IN JANUARY 2006. AS MANAGING OWNER, THE MANAGING OWNER AND ITS TRADING PRINCIPALS HAVE BEEN MANAGING THE DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS FOR THE FUND AND RELATED

Table of Contents

PRODUCTS AND MANAGING FUTURES ACCOUNTS. BECAUSE THERE ARE LIMITED ACTUAL TRADING RESULTS TO COMPARE TO THE INDEX CLOSING LEVELS SET FORTH HEREIN, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD BE PARTICULARLY WARY OF PLACING UNDUE RELIANCE ON THE ANNUAL OR CUMULATIVE INDEX RESULTS.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010

Fund Share Price Performance

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012, the NYSE Arca market value of each Share decreased 3.22% from \$28.88 per Share to \$27.95 per Share. The Share price high and low for the Year Ended December 31, 2012 and related change from the Share price on December 31, 2012 was as follows: Shares traded from a high of \$30.76 per Share (+6.51%) on September 14, 2012 to a low of \$25.80 per Share (-10.66%) on June 1, 2012. The Fund did not make a distribution to Shareholders in 2012. Therefore, the total return for the Fund, on a market value basis was -3.22%.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2011, the NYSE Arca market value of each Share decreased 10.73% from \$32.35 per Share to \$28.88 per Share. The Share price high and low for the Year Ended December 31, 2011 and related change from the Share price on December 31, 2010 was as follows: Shares traded from a high of \$35.44 per Share (+9.55%) on March 3, 2011 to a low of \$27.61 per Share (-14.65%) on December 15, 2011 and December 16, 2011. The Fund did not make a distribution to Shareholders in 2011. Therefore, the total return for the Fund, on a market value basis was -10.73%.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010, the NYSE Arca market value of each Share increased 22.35% from \$26.44 per Share to \$32.35 per Share. The Share price low and high for the Year Ended December 31, 2010 and related change from the Share price on December 31, 2009 was as follows: Shares traded from a low of \$22.87 per Share (-13.50%) on June 7, 2010 to a high of \$32.35 per Share (+22.35%) on December 31, 2010. The Fund did not make a distribution to Shareholders in 2010. Therefore, the total return for the Fund, on a market value basis was 22.35%.

Fund Share Net Asset Performance

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012, the net asset value of each Share decreased 2.92% from \$28.81 per Share to \$27.97 per Share. A decrease in the futures contract prices of Sugar, Feeder Cattle, Cotton, Coffee, Live Cattle and Lean Hogs more than offset increases in the futures contract prices of Wheat, Soybean, Kansas City Wheat, Cocoa and Corn during the Year Ended December 31, 2012, resulting in an overall 2.06% decrease in the level of the DBLCI Diversified Agriculture TR . No distributions were paid to Shareholders during the Year Ended December 31, 2012. Therefore, the total return for the Fund on a net asset value basis was -2.92%.

Net loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2012 was \$61.4 million, resulting from \$1.2 million of interest income, net realized losses of \$157.3 million, net change in unrealized gain of \$112.3 million and operating expenses of \$17.7 million.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2011, the net asset value of each Share decreased 11.00% from \$32.37 per Share to \$28.81 per Share. A decrease in the futures contract prices of Wheat, Soybean, Sugar, Kansas City Wheat, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Live Cattle, and Lean Hogs more than offset increases in the futures contract prices of Corn and Feeder Cattle during the Year Ended December 31, 2011, resulting in an overall 10.64% decrease in the level of the DBLCI Diversified Agriculture TR . No distributions were paid to Shareholders during the Year Ended December 31, 2011. Therefore, the total return for the Fund on a net asset value basis was -11.00%.

Net loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2011 was \$357.3 million, resulting from \$2.1 million of interest income, net realized gains of \$174.6 million, change in net unrealized loss of \$505.8 million and operating expenses of \$28.2 million.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010, the net asset value of each Share increased 22.47% from \$26.43 per Share to \$32.37 per Share. An increase in the futures contract prices of Sugar, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat, Corn, Live Cattle, Feeder Cattle, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton and Soybeans more than offset decreases in the futures contract prices of Lean Hogs during the Year Ended December 31, 2010, resulting in an overall 21.80% increase in the level of the DBLCI Diversified Agriculture TR . No distributions were paid to Shareholders during the Year Ended December 31, 2010. Therefore, the total return for the Fund on a net asset value basis was 22.47%.

Net income for the Year Ended December 31, 2010 was \$394.4 million, resulting from \$2.4 million of interest income, net realized gains of \$71.2 million, change in net unrealized gain of \$341.6 million and operating expenses of \$20.8 million.

Table of Contents

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010

Fund Share Price Performance

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012, the NYSE Arca market value of each Share decreased 4.96% from \$29.41 per Share to \$27.95 per Share. The Share price high and low for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012 and related change from the Share price on September 30, 2012 was as follows: Shares traded from a high of \$29.55 per Share (+0.48%) on October 2, 2012 to a low of \$27.95 per Share (-4.96%) on December 31, 2012. The Fund did not make a distribution to Shareholders in 2012. Therefore, the total return for the Fund, on a market value basis was -4.96%.

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2011, the NYSE Arca market value of each Share decreased 2.66% from \$29.67 per Share to \$28.88 per Share. The Share price high and low for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2011 and related change from the Share price on September 30, 2011 was as follows: Shares traded from a high of \$31.18 per Share (+5.09%) on October 14, 2011 to a low of \$27.61 per Share (-6.94%) on December 15, 2011 and December 16, 2011. The Fund did not make a distribution to Shareholders in 2011. Therefore, the total return for the Fund, on a market value basis was -2.66%.

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010, the NYSE Arca market value of each Share increased 17.72% from \$27.48 per Share to \$32.35 per Share. The Share price low and high for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010 and related change from the Share price on September 30, 2010 was as follows: Shares traded from a low of \$26.39 per Share (-3.97%) on October 4, 2010 to a high of \$32.35 per Share (+17.72%) on December 31, 2010. The Fund did not make a distribution to Shareholders in 2010. Therefore, the total return for the Fund, on a market value basis was 17.72%.

Fund Share Net Asset Performance

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012, the net asset value of each Share decreased 5.15% from \$29.49 per Share to \$27.97 per Share. A decrease in the futures contract prices of Corn, Soybean, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat, Sugar, Coffee and Cocoa more than offset increases in the futures contract prices of Feeder Cattle, Cotton, Live Cattle and Lean Hogs during the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012, resulting in an overall 4.77% decrease in the level of the DBLCI Diversified Agriculture TR . No distributions were paid to Shareholders during the Year Ended December 31, 2012. Therefore, the total return on a net asset value basis for the Fund was -5.15%.

Net loss for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012 was \$94.3 million, resulting from \$0.4 million of interest income, net realized gain of \$108.1 million, change in net unrealized losses of \$198.7 million and operating expenses of \$4.1 million.

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2011, the net asset value of each Share decreased 3.74% from \$29.93 per Share to \$28.81 per Share. A decrease in the futures contract prices of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Live Cattle, and Lean Hogs more than offset increases in the futures contract prices of Corn, Soybean, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat and Feeder Cattle during the Three Months Ended December 31, 2011, resulting in an overall 3.38% decrease in the level of the DBLCI Diversified Agriculture TR . No distributions were paid to Shareholders during the Year Ended December 31, 2011. Therefore, the total return on a net asset value basis for the Fund was -3.74%.

Net loss for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2011 was \$88.6 million, resulting from \$0.1 million of interest income, net realized loss of \$48.0 million, change in net unrealized losses of \$35.3 million and operating expenses of \$5.4 million.

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010, the net asset value of each Share increased 17.88% from \$27.46 per Share to \$32.37 per Share. An increase in the futures contract prices of Sugar, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat, Corn, Live Cattle, Feeder Cattle, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton and Soybeans more than offset decreases in the futures contract prices of Lean Hogs during the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010, resulting in an overall 17.61% increase in the level of the DBLCI Diversified Agriculture TR . No distributions were paid to Shareholders during the Year Ended December 31, 2010. Therefore, the total return on a net asset value basis for the Fund was 17.88%.

Net income for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010 was \$375.8 million, resulting from \$0.7 million of interest income, net realized gains of \$207.1 million, change in net unrealized gains of \$173.4 million and operating expenses of \$5.4 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

In the normal course of its business, the Fund is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. The term off-balance sheet risk refers to an unrecorded potential liability that, even though it does not appear on the balance sheet, may result in a future obligation or loss. The financial instruments used by the Fund are commodity futures, whose values are based upon an underlying asset and generally represent future

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

commitments which have a reasonable possibility to be settled in cash or through physical delivery. The financial instruments are traded on an exchange and are standardized contracts.

Table of Contents

The Fund has not utilized, nor does it expect to utilize in the future, special purpose entities to facilitate off-balance sheet financing arrangements and has no loan guarantee arrangements or off-balance sheet arrangements of any kind, other than agreements entered into in the normal course of business noted above, which may include indemnification provisions related to certain risks service providers undertake in performing services which are in the best interests of the Fund. While the Fund's exposure under such indemnification provisions cannot be estimated, these general business indemnifications are not expected to have a material impact on the Fund's financial position.

The Fund's contractual obligations are with the Managing Owner and the Commodity Broker. Management Fee payments made to the Managing Owner are calculated as a fixed percentage of the Fund's net asset value. Commission payments to the Commodity Broker are on a contract-by-contract, or round-turn, basis. As such, the Managing Owner cannot anticipate the amount of payments that will be required under these arrangements for future periods as net asset values are not known until a future date. These agreements are effective for one year terms, renewable automatically for additional one year terms unless terminated. Additionally, these agreements may be terminated by either party for various reasons.

**ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK
INTRODUCTION**

The Fund is designed to replicate positions in a commodity index. The market sensitive instruments held by it are subject to the risk of trading loss. Unlike an operating company, the risk of market sensitive instruments is integral, not incidental, to the Fund's main line of business.

Market movements can produce frequent changes in the fair market value of the Fund's open positions and, consequently, in its earnings and cash flow. The Fund's market risk is primarily influenced by changes in the price of commodities.

Standard of Materiality

Materiality as used in this section, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, is based on an assessment of reasonably possible market movements and the potential losses caused by such movements, taking into account the effects of margin, and any other multiplier features, as applicable, of the Fund's market sensitive instruments.

QUANTIFYING THE FUND'S TRADING VALUE AT RISK

Quantitative Forward-Looking Statements

The following quantitative disclosures regarding the Fund's market risk exposures contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor from civil liability provided for such statements by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (set forth in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). All quantitative disclosures in this section are deemed to be forward-looking statements for purposes of the safe harbor, except for statements of historical fact (such as the dollar amount of maintenance margin required for market risk sensitive instruments held at the end of the reporting period).

Value at risk, or VaR, is a statistical measure of the value of losses that would not be expected to be exceeded over a given time horizon and at a given probability level arising from movement of underlying risk factors. Loss is measured as a decline in the fair value of the portfolio as a result of changes in any of the material variables by which fair values are determined. VaR is measured over a specified holding period (1 day) and to a specified level of statistical confidence (99th percentile). However, the inherent uncertainty in the markets in which the Fund trades and the recurrence in the markets traded by the Fund of market movements far exceeding expectations could result in actual trading or non-trading losses far beyond the indicated VaR or the Fund's experience to date (i.e., risk of ruin). In light of this, as well as the risks and uncertainties intrinsic to all future projections, the inclusion of the quantification included in this section should not be considered to constitute any assurance or representation that the Fund's losses in any market sector will be limited to VaR or by the Fund's attempts to manage its market risk.

THE FUND'S TRADING VALUE AT RISK

The Fund calculates VaR using the actual historical market movements of the Fund's total assets.

The following table indicates the trading VaR associated with the Fund's total assets as of December 31, 2012.

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

Description	Total Assets	Daily Volatility	VaR* (99 Percentile)	Number of times VaR Exceeded
PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund	\$1,668,149,214	0.79%	\$ 30,665,486	0

Table of Contents

* The VaR represents the one day downside risk, under normal market conditions, with a 99% confidence level. It is calculated using historical market moves of the Fund's total assets and uses a one year look-back.

The following table indicates the trading VaR associated with the Fund's total assets as of December 31, 2011.

Description	Total Assets	Daily Volatility	VaR* (99 Percentile)	Number of times VaR Exceeded
PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund	\$2,047,361,655	1.01%	\$ 48,220,083	2

* The VaR represents the one day downside risk, under normal market conditions, with a 99% confidence level. It is calculated using historical market moves of the Fund's total assets and uses a one year look-back.

NON-TRADING RISK

The Fund has non-trading market risk as a result of investing in short-term United States Treasury Obligations. The market risk represented by these investments is expected to be immaterial.

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES REGARDING PRIMARY TRADING RISK EXPOSURES

The following qualitative disclosures regarding the Fund's market risk exposures except for those disclosures that are statements of historical fact constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act. The Fund's primary market risk exposures are subject to numerous uncertainties, contingencies and risks. Government interventions, defaults and expropriations, illiquid markets, the emergence of dominant fundamental factors, political upheavals, changes in historical price relationships, an influx of new market participants, increased regulation and many other factors could result in material losses as well as in material changes to the risk exposures of the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund's current market exposure will not change materially. Investors may lose all or substantially all of their investment in the Fund.

The following were the primary trading risk exposures of the Fund as of December 31, 2012 by Index Commodity:

Corn

The price of corn is volatile. The price movement of corn may be influenced by three primary supply factors: farmer planting decisions, climate, and government agricultural policies and three major market demand factors: livestock feeding, shortages or surpluses of world grain supplies, and domestic and foreign government policies and trade agreements. Additionally, the price movement of corn may be influenced by a variety of other factors, including weather conditions, disease, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

Wheat and Kansas City Wheat

The price of wheat is volatile. The price movement of wheat may be influenced by three primary supply factors: farmer planting decisions, climate, and government agricultural policies and three major market demand factors: food, shortages or surpluses of world grain supplies, and domestic and foreign government policies and trade agreements. Additionally, the price movement of wheat may be influenced by a variety of other factors, including weather conditions, disease, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

Soybeans

The price of soybeans is volatile. The price movement of soybeans may be influenced by a variety of factors, including demand, weather conditions, disease, crop production, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

Sugar

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

The price of sugar is volatile. The price movement of sugar may be influenced by a variety of factors, including demand, weather conditions, disease, crop production, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

Table of Contents

Cocoa

The price of cocoa is volatile. The price movement of cocoa may be influenced by a variety of factors, including demand, weather conditions, disease, crop production, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

Coffee

The price of coffee is volatile. The price movement of coffee may be influenced by a variety of factors, including demand, weather conditions, disease, crop production, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

Cotton

The price of cotton is volatile. The price movement of cotton may be influenced by a variety of factors, including demand, weather conditions, disease, crop production, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

Live Cattle

The price of live cattle is volatile. The price movement of live cattle may be influenced by a variety of factors, including demand, weather conditions, disease, agricultural feed prices (i.e. corn, milo, wheat, soybeans, hay and alfalfa), live cattle production, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

Feeder Cattle

The price of feeder cattle is volatile. The price movement of feeder cattle may be influenced by a variety of factors, including demand, weather conditions, disease, agricultural feed prices (i.e. corn, milo, wheat, soybeans, hay and alfalfa), feeder cattle production, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

Lean Hogs

The price of lean hogs is volatile. The price movement of lean hogs may be influenced by a variety of factors, including demand, weather conditions, disease, agricultural feed prices (i.e. corn), hog production, crop production, transportation costs, political uncertainties and economic concerns.

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES REGARDING NON-TRADING RISK EXPOSURE

General

The Fund is unaware of any (i) anticipated known demands, commitments or capital expenditures; (ii) material trends, favorable or unfavorable, in its capital resources; or (iii) trends or uncertainties that will have a material effect on operations.

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES REGARDING MEANS OF MANAGING RISK EXPOSURE

Under ordinary circumstances, the Managing Owner's discretionary power is limited to determining whether the Fund will make a distribution. Under emergency or extraordinary circumstances, the Managing Owner's discretionary powers increase, but remain circumscribed. These special circumstances, for example, include the unavailability of the Index or certain natural or man-made disasters. The Managing Owner does not apply risk management techniques. The Fund initiates positions only on the long side of the market and does not employ stop-loss techniques.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
Index to Financial Statements

Documents	Page
<u>Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	37
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	38
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Financial Statements</u>	39
<u>Statements of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	40
<u>Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2012</u>	41
<u>Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2011</u>	42
<u>Statements of Income and Expenses for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010</u>	43
<u>Statement of Changes in Shareholders Equity for the Year Ended December 31, 2012</u>	44
<u>Statement of Changes in Shareholders Equity for the Year Ended December 31, 2011</u>	45
<u>Statement of Changes in Shareholders Equity for the Year Ended December 31, 2010</u>	46
<u>Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010</u>	47
<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>	48

Table of Contents

Report of Management on Internal Control

Over Financial Reporting

Management of DB Commodity Services LLC, as managing owner (the **Managing Owner**) of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund (the **Fund**), is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the **Exchange Act**). 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. 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 assets of the Fund; (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 Fund's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with appropriate authorizations of management; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Fund'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, errors or fraud. 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.

We, Martin Kremenstein, Chief Executive Officer, and Michael Gilligan, Chief Financial Officer, of the Managing Owner, assessed the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. The assessment included an evaluation of the design of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. Based on our assessment and those criteria, we have concluded that the Fund maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012.

The Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, has audited the Fund's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, as stated in their report on page 38 of the Fund's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

By: /s/ MARTIN KREMENSTEIN
Name: **Martin Kremenstein**
Title: **Chief Executive Officer of**

the Managing Owner

By: /s/ MICHAEL GILLIGAN
Name: **Michael Gilligan**
Title: **Chief Financial Officer**

of the Managing Owner

February 22, 2013

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Managers of DB Commodity Services LLC and Shareholders of

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund (the Fund), a series of the PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust, as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Fund's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit 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 audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A fund'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 fund's 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 assets of the fund; (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 receipts and expenditures of the fund are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the fund; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the fund'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.

In our opinion, PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the statements of financial condition, including the schedules of investments, of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related statements of income and expenses, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2012, and our report dated February 22, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP
New York, New York
February 22, 2013

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Managers of DB Commodity Services LLC and Shareholders of

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund:

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition, including the schedules of investments, of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund (the Fund), a series of the PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust, as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related statements of income and expenses, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2012, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 22, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP
New York, New York
February 22, 2013

Table of Contents**PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund****Statements of Financial Condition****December 31, 2012 and 2011**

	2012	2011
Assets		
Equity in broker trading accounts:		
United States Treasury Obligations, at fair value (cost \$1,465,881,153 and \$1,959,877,867 respectively)	\$ 1,465,964,764	\$ 1,959,875,160
Cash held by broker	219,761,621	210,907,413
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on futures contracts	(23,198,185)	(135,420,844)
Deposits with broker	1,662,528,200	2,035,361,729
Receivable for securities sold		11,999,926
Deposits with Transfer Agent for shares redeemed	5,621,014	
Total assets	\$ 1,668,149,214	\$ 2,047,361,655
Liabilities		
Payable for share redeemed	\$ 5,621,014	\$ 11,525,820
Management fee payable	1,244,355	1,523,526
Brokerage fee payable	204	3,761
Total liabilities	6,865,573	13,053,107
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 9)		
Equity		
Shareholders' equity - General Shares	1,119	1,152
Shareholders' equity - Shares	1,661,282,522	2,034,307,396
Total shareholders' equity	1,661,283,641	2,034,308,548
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,668,149,214	\$ 2,047,361,655
General Shares outstanding	40	40
Shares outstanding	59,400,000	70,600,000
Net asset value per share		
General shares	\$ 27.98	\$ 28.80
Shares	\$ 27.97	\$ 28.81

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund****Schedule of Investments****December 31, 2012**

Description	Percentage of Net Assets	Fair Value	Face Value
United States Treasury Obligations			
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.06% due January 3, 2013	26.36%	\$ 438,000,000	\$ 438,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.05% due January 10, 2013	1.14	18,999,886	19,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.045% due January 24, 2013	12.94	214,997,635	215,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.075% due January 31, 2013	14.33	237,995,240	238,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.105% due February 7, 2013	3.19	52,998,516	53,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.105% due February 14, 2013	2.23	36,998,779	37,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.09% due February 21, 2013	6.92	114,995,630	115,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.09% due March 7, 2013	12.76	211,988,764	212,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.09% due March 14, 2013	3.67	60,996,096	61,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.04% due March 21, 2013	1.93	31,997,760	32,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.085% due March 28, 2013	2.77	45,996,458	46,000,000
Total United States Treasury Obligations			
(cost \$1,465,881,153)	88.24%	\$ 1,465,964,764	

A portion of the above United States Treasury Obligations are held as initial margin against open futures contracts, as described in Note 4(e).

Description	Percentage of Net Assets	Fair Value
Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) on Futures Contracts		
Cocoa (8,174 contracts, settlement date March 13, 2013)	(0.88)%	\$ (14,570,550)
Coffee (3,252 contracts, settlement date March 18, 2013)	(0.94)	(15,696,525)
Corn (6,764 contracts, settlement date December 13, 2013)	(0.76)	(12,678,313)
Cotton (1,360 contracts, settlement date March 6, 2013)	0.17	2,864,120
Feeder Cattle (967 contracts, settlement date March 28, 2013)	0.11	1,895,813
Lean Hogs (4,149 contracts, settlement date February 14, 2013)	0.20	3,235,270
Lean Hogs (20 contracts, settlement date April 12, 2013)	(0.00)	(15,800)
Live Cattle (4,159 contracts, settlement date February 28, 2013)	0.31	5,227,750
Soybeans (3,217 contracts, settlement date November 14, 2013)	(0.27)	(4,490,350)
Sugar (10,096 contracts, settlement date June 28, 2013)	(0.53)	(8,732,338)
Wheat (2,403 contracts, settlement date July 12, 2013)	0.47	7,730,988
Wheat KCB (2,293 contracts, settlement date July 12, 2013)	0.72	12,031,750
Net Unrealized Depreciation on Futures Contracts	(1.40)%	\$ (23,198,185)

Net unrealized depreciation is comprised of unrealized losses of \$59,244,096 and unrealized gains of \$36,045,911.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund****Schedule of Investments****December 31, 2011**

Description	Percentage of Net Assets	Fair Value	Face Value
United States Treasury Obligations			
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.015% due January 5, 2012	27.48%	\$ 558,999,441	\$ 559,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.01% due January 12, 2012	2.66	53,999,838	54,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.025% due January 19, 2012	0.19	3,899,981	3,900,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.015% due January 26, 2012	13.91	282,998,019	283,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.01% due February 2, 2012	18.78	381,996,562	382,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.01% due February 16, 2012	2.70	54,999,340	55,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.015% due February 23, 2012	7.47	151,997,264	152,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.03% due March 1, 2012	6.29	127,996,800	128,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.005% due March 8, 2012	7.23	146,995,296	147,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.01% due March 15, 2012	5.41	109,996,150	110,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.005% due March 22, 2012	0.44	8,999,703	9,000,000
U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.025% due March 29, 2012	3.78	76,996,766	77,000,000
Total United States Treasury Obligations			
(cost \$1,959,877,867)	96.34%	\$ 1,959,875,160	

A portion of the above United States Treasury Obligations are held as initial margin against open futures contracts, as described in Note 4(e).

Description	Percentage of Net Assets	Fair Value
Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) on Futures Contracts		
Cocoa (8,925 contracts, settlement date March 15, 2012)	(2.69)%	\$ (54,648,710)
Coffee (2,748 contracts, settlement date March 20, 2012)	(0.30)	(6,185,325)
Corn (2,176 contracts, settlement date March 14, 2012)	0.18	3,723,150
Corn (6,394 contracts, settlement date December 14, 2012)	(0.40)	(8,096,413)
Cotton (1,229 contracts, settlement date March 08, 2012)	(0.18)	(3,609,715)
Feeder Cattle (1,217 contracts, settlement date March 29, 2012)	0.09	1,797,275
Lean Hogs (4,099 contracts, settlement date February 14, 2012)	(0.40)	(8,197,500)
Lean Hogs (1,010 contracts, settlement date April 16, 2012)	(0.08)	(1,585,680)
Live Cattle (5,399 contracts, settlement date February 29, 2012)	(0.34)	(6,946,470)
Live Cattle (10 contracts, settlement date April 30, 2012)	0.00	(11,800)
Red Wheat (1,425 contracts, settlement date July 13, 2012)	(0.04)	(853,225)
Red Wheat (37 contracts, settlement date December 14, 2012)	0.00	5,613
Soybeans (3,079 contracts, settlement date November 14, 2012)	0.16	3,234,838
Soybeans (1,325 contracts, settlement date January 14, 2013)	0.16	3,211,075
Sugar (9,767 contracts, settlement date June 29, 2012)	(0.50)	(10,109,557)
Wheat (1,551 contracts, settlement date July 13, 2012)	(0.83)	(16,807,900)
Wheat (465 contracts, settlement date December 14, 2012)	(0.03)	(698,525)
Wheat KCB (3,524 contracts, settlement date July 13, 2012)	(1.46)	(29,641,975)

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

Net Unrealized Depreciation on Futures Contracts (6.66)% \$ (135,420,844)

Net unrealized depreciation is comprised of unrealized losses of \$148,293,832 and unrealized gains of \$12,872,988.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents*PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund**Statements of Income and Expenses**For the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010*

	2012	2011	2010
Income			
Interest Income	\$ 1,201,070	\$ 2,132,801	\$ 2,415,375
Expenses			
Management Fee	16,202,363	25,996,639	18,940,346
Brokerage Commissions and Fees	1,457,657	2,181,563	1,824,134
Total Expenses	17,660,020	28,178,202	20,764,480
Net investment income (loss)	(16,458,950)	(26,045,401)	(18,349,105)
Net Realized and Net Change in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures			
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on			
United States Treasury Obligations	11,358	69,087	9,065
Futures	(157,308,710)	174,541,993	71,121,658
Foreign Currency Translation			25,116
Net realized gain (loss)	(157,297,352)	174,611,080	71,155,839
Net Change in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on			
United States Treasury Obligations	86,318	(78,661)	40,835
Futures	112,222,659	(505,784,740)	341,564,617
Net change in unrealized gain (loss)	112,308,977	(505,863,401)	341,605,452
Net realized and net change in unrealized gain (loss) on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures	(44,988,375)	(331,252,321)	412,761,291
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (61,447,325)	\$ (357,297,722)	\$ 394,412,186
Less: net income attributed to the non-controlling interest in subsidiary - related party			(238)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund	\$ (61,447,325)	\$ (357,297,722)	\$ 394,411,948

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents*PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund**Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**For the Year Ended December 31, 2012*

	General Shares		Shares		Total Shareholders
	Shares	Total Equity	Shares	Total Equity	Equity
Balance at January 1, 2012	40	\$ 1,152	70,600,000	\$ 2,034,307,396	\$ 2,034,308,548
Sale of Shares			9,600,000	278,127,646	278,127,646
Redemption of Shares			(20,800,000)	(589,705,228)	(589,705,228)
Net Income (Loss)					
Net investment income (loss)		(9)		(16,458,941)	(16,458,950)
Net realized gain (loss) on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures		(84)		(157,297,268)	(157,297,352)
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures		60		112,308,917	112,308,977
Net Income (Loss)		(33)		(61,447,292)	(61,447,325)
Balance at December 31, 2012	40	\$ 1,119	59,400,000	\$ 1,661,282,522	\$ 1,661,283,641

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents*PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund**Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**For the Year Ended December 31, 2011*

	General Shares		Shares		Total Shareholders
	Shares	Total Equity	Shares	Total Equity	Equity
Balance at January 1, 2011	40	\$ 1,295	83,800,000	\$ 2,712,707,913	\$ 2,712,709,208
Sale of Shares			56,600,000	1,919,052,134	1,919,052,134
Redemption of Shares			(69,800,000)	(2,240,155,072)	(2,240,155,072)
Net Income (Loss)					
Net investment income (loss)		(10)		(26,045,391)	(26,045,401)
Net realized gain (loss) on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures		69		174,611,011	174,611,080
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures		(202)		(505,863,199)	(505,863,401)
Net Income (Loss)		(143)		(357,297,579)	(357,297,722)
Balance at December 31, 2011	40	\$ 1,152	70,600,000	\$ 2,034,307,396	\$ 2,034,308,548

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents*PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund**Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**For the Year Ended December 31, 2010*

	General Shares		Shares		Total		Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares	Total Equity	Shares	Total Equity	Shareholders Equity	Equity		
Balance at January 1, 2010	40	\$ 1,057	95,200,000	\$ 2,515,699,725	\$ 2,515,700,782	\$ 1,057	\$ 2,515,701,839	
Sale of Shares			34,000,000	973,860,806	973,860,806		973,860,806	
Redemption of Shares			(45,400,000)	(1,171,264,328)	(1,171,264,328)		(1,171,264,328)	
Net Income (Loss)								
Net investment income (loss)		(11)		(18,349,083)	(18,349,094)	(11)	(18,349,105)	
Net realized loss on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures		43		71,155,753	71,155,796	43	71,155,839	
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on United States Treasury Obligations and Futures		206		341,605,040	341,605,246	206	341,605,452	
Net Income (Loss)		238		394,411,710	394,411,948	238	394,412,186	
Redemption of non-controlling interest						(1,295)	(1,295)	
Balance at December 31, 2010	40	\$ 1,295	83,800,000	\$ 2,712,707,913	\$ 2,712,709,208	\$	\$ 2,712,709,208	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents***PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund******Statements of Cash Flows******For the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010***

	2012	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (61,447,325)	\$ (357,297,722)	\$ 394,412,186
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Cost of securities purchased	(6,958,265,186)	(12,137,574,995)	(8,328,985,500)
Proceeds from securities sold and matured	7,453,475,629	12,566,568,854	8,191,519,123
Net accretion of discount on United States Treasury Obligations	(1,202,371)	(2,134,815)	(2,416,705)
Net realized (gain) loss on United States Treasury Obligations	(11,358)	(69,087)	(9,065)
Net change in unrealized (gain) loss on United States Treasury Obligations and futures	(112,308,977)	505,863,401	(341,605,452)
Change in operating receivables and liabilities:			
Receivable for securities sold	11,999,926	(11,999,926)	
Deposits held by Transfer Agent for shares redeemed	(5,621,014)		
Payable to broker		(42,559,235)	42,233,607
Management fee payable	(279,171)	(309,912)	264,012
Brokerage fee payable	(3,557)	(2,032)	(4,404)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	326,336,596	520,484,531	(44,592,198)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from Sale of Shares	278,127,646	1,919,052,134	973,860,806
Payments for Redemption of Shares	(595,610,034)	(2,228,629,252)	(1,171,264,328)
Redemption of non-controlling interest			(1,295)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(317,482,388)	(309,577,118)	(197,404,817)
Net change in cash held by broker	8,854,208	210,907,413	(241,997,015)
Cash held by broker at beginning of period	210,907,413		241,997,015
Cash held by broker at end of period	\$ 219,761,621	\$ 210,907,413	\$

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

(1) Organization

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund (the Fund), a separate series of PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust (the Trust), a Delaware statutory trust organized in seven separate series, was formed on August 3, 2006. DB Commodity Services LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (DBCS or the Managing Owner), seeded the Fund with a capital contribution of \$1,000 in exchange for 40 General Shares of the 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 Fourth Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement of the Trust (the Trust Agreement).

The Fund was originally formed as a master-feeder structure. Prior to the close of business on December 31, 2010, the master-feeder structure was collapsed. As a result of the collapse of the master-feeder structure, on December 31, 2010, the Managing Owner's and the Fund's interests in the DB Agriculture Master Fund (the Master Fund) were redeemed for all assets and liabilities held by the Master Fund. Hereafter, all references to the Fund either represent the structure in place as of December 31, 2010 or the structure in place prior to such date whereby the financial statements reflect the consolidation of the Fund and the Master Fund. The collapse of the master-feeder structure had no impact on a Shareholder's net asset value or the results of operations for the Fund.

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 Fund commenced investment operations on January 3, 2007. 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).

This Report covers the year ended December 31, 2012 (herein referred to as the Year Ended December 31, 2012), the year ended December 31, 2011 (herein referred to as the Year Ended December 31, 2011) and the year ended December 31, 2010 (herein referred to as the Year Ended December 31, 2010).

(2) Fund Investment Overview

The Fund invests with a view to tracking the changes, whether positive or negative, in the level of the DBIQ Diversified Agriculture Index Excess Return (the Index) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the Fund's interest 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.

The Index is intended to reflect the change in market value of the agricultural sector. The commodities comprising the Index are Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, Kansas City Wheat, Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Live Cattle, Feeder Cattle and Lean Hogs (each an Index Commodity, and collectively, the Index Commodities). From January 3, 2007 (commencement of investment operations) to October 19, 2009, the Fund invested 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) over time plus the excess, if any, of the Fund's interest 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. The commodities comprising the DBLCI-OY Agriculture ER are Corn, Wheat, Soybeans and Sugar. From October 19, 2009 to December 31, 2010, the Fund invested with a view to tracking the changes, whether positive or negative, in the level of the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index Diversified Agriculture Excess Return (the Interim Index) over time, plus the excess, if any, of the 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. After December 31, 2010, the Fund commenced tracking the Index. The Fund's Interim Index is identical to the Index except with respect to the following non-substantive changes: (i) name of Index, and (ii) inception date of Index for Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) purposes. Except as provided in the immediately preceding sentence, all prior underlying formulae, data (e.g., closing levels, measure of volatility, all other numerical statistics and measures) and all other characteristics (e.g., Base Date, Index Sponsor, rolling, etc.) with respect to the Interim Index is identical to the Index.

The CFTC and/or commodity exchanges, as applicable, impose position limits on market participants trading in all eleven commodities included in the Index. The Index is comprised of futures contracts on each of 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 Fund to gain full or partial exposure to any Index

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

Commodity by investing in a specific Index Contract, the 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. Because the Fund is approaching or has reached position limits with respect to certain futures contracts comprising the Index, the Fund has commenced investing in other futures contracts based on commodities that comprise the Fund's Index and in futures contracts based on commodities other than commodities that comprise the Fund's Index.

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2012

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

The Fund does not employ leverage. As of December 31, 2012 and, 2011, the Fund had \$1,662,528,200 (or 99.66%) and \$2,035,361,729 (or 99.41%), 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, \$98,465,174 (or 5.92%) and \$148,081,288 (or 7.28%), 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 Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 for details of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

DBLCI, DBIQ 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. The Trust, the Fund and the Managing Owner have been licensed by the Index Sponsor to use the above noted trademarks. Deutsche Bank AG London is an affiliate of the Trust, the Fund and the Managing Owner.

(3) Service Providers and Related Party Agreements

The Trustee

Under the Trust Agreement, Wilmington Trust Company, the trustee of the Fund (the Trustee) has delegated to the Managing Owner the exclusive management and control of all aspects of the business of the Trust and the 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 Managing Owner

The Managing Owner serves the Fund as commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor and managing owner, and is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG. During the Year Ended December 31, 2012, the Fund incurred Management Fees of \$16,202,363, of which \$1,244,355 was payable at December 31, 2012. During the Year Ended December 31, 2011, the Fund incurred Management Fees of \$25,996,639, of which \$1,523,526 was payable at December 31, 2011. . During the Year Ended December 31, 2010, the Fund incurred Management Fees of \$18,940,346.

The Commodity Broker

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., a Delaware corporation, serves as the Fund's clearing broker (the Commodity Broker). The Commodity Broker is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG and is an affiliate of the Managing Owner. In its capacity as clearing broker, the Commodity Broker executes and clears each of the Fund's futures transactions and performs certain administrative and custodial services for the Fund. As custodian of the Fund's assets, the Commodity Broker is responsible, among other things, for providing periodic accountings of all dealings and actions taken by the Trust on behalf of the Fund during the reporting period, together with an accounting of all securities, cash or other indebtedness or obligations held by it or its nominees for or on behalf of the Fund. For the Year Ended December 31, 2012, the Fund incurred brokerage fees of \$1,457,657, of which \$204 was payable at December 31, 2012. For the Year Ended December 31, 2011, the Fund incurred brokerage fees of \$2,181,563 of which \$3,761 was payable at December 31, 2011. For the Year Ended December 31, 2010, the Fund incurred brokerage fees of \$1,824,134.

The Administrator and Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon (the Administrator) has been appointed by the Managing Owner as the administrator, custodian and transfer agent of the Fund, and has entered into separate administrative, custodian, transfer agency and service agreements (collectively referred to as the Administration Agreement).

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Administrator performs or supervises the performance of services necessary for the operation and administration of the 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.

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2012

The Distributor

ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the Distributor) provides certain distribution services to the Fund. Pursuant to the Distribution Services Agreement among 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.

Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC

Under the License Agreement among Invesco 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 Distributors, Inc.

Through a marketing agreement between the Managing Owner and Invesco Distributors, Inc. (Invesco Distributors), an affiliate of Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (Invesco PowerShares), the Managing Owner, on behalf of the Fund, has appointed Invesco Distributors as a marketing agent. Invesco 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 Distributors will not open or maintain customer accounts or handle orders for the Fund. Invesco Distributors engages in public seminars, road shows, conferences, media interviews, and distributes sales literature and other communications (including electronic media) regarding the Fund.

(4) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared using U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and include the financial statements of the Fund and the Master Fund when applicable. As described in note 1, the Fund was originally formed as a master-feeder structure and such structure was collapsed on December 31, 2010. Upon the initial offering of the Shares on January 3, 2007, the capital raised by the Fund was used to purchase 100% of the common units of beneficial interest of the Master Fund (the Master Fund Limited Units) (excluding common units of beneficial interest of the Master Fund held by the Managing Owner (the Master Fund General Units)). The Master Fund Limited Units owned by the Fund provided the Fund and its investors certain controlling rights and abilities over the Master Fund. Consequently, the financial statement balances of the Master Fund were consolidated with the Fund's financial statement balances for the period previously described, and all significant inter-company balances and transactions were eliminated.

The presentation of Shareholders' Equity in prior years has been updated to conform to the December 31, 2012 presentation. Total Shareholders' Equity was not affected by these changes.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities during the reporting period of the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) Financial Instruments and Fair Value

United States Treasury Obligations and commodity futures contracts are recorded in the statements of financial condition on a trade date basis at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings in each period. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price).

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2012

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) fair value measurement and disclosure guidance requires a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Basis of Fair Value Measurement

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active or financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3: Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

In determining fair value of United States Treasury Obligations and commodity futures contracts, the Fund uses unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets. United States Treasury Obligations and commodity futures contracts are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Fund does not adjust the quoted prices for United States Treasury Obligations and commodity futures contracts.

(d) Deposits with Broker

The Fund deposits cash and United States Treasury Obligations with its Commodity Broker subject to CFTC regulations and various exchange and broker requirements. The combination of the Fund's deposits with its Commodity Broker of cash and United States Treasury Obligations and the unrealized profit or loss on open futures contracts (variation margin) represents the Fund's overall equity in its broker trading account. To meet the Fund's initial margin requirements, the Fund holds United States Treasury Obligations. The Fund uses its cash held by the Commodity Broker to satisfy variation margin requirements. The Fund earns interest on its cash deposited with the Commodity Broker.

(e) United States Treasury Obligations

The Fund records purchases and sales of United States Treasury Obligations on a trade date basis. These holdings are marked to market based on quoted market closing prices. The Fund holds United States Treasury Obligations for deposit with the Fund's Commodity Broker to meet margin requirements and for trading purposes. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis when earned. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the life of the United States Treasury Obligations. Included in the United States Treasury Obligations as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 were holdings of \$98,465,174 and \$148,081,288, respectively, which were restricted and held as initial margin of the open futures contracts. The Fund sold \$12,000,000 notional amount of United States Treasury Obligations which was unpaid as of December 31, 2011. As a result, a receivable for securities sold is reported for \$11,999,926.

(f) Cash Held by Broker

The Fund's arrangement with the Commodity Broker requires the Fund to meet its variation margin requirement related to the price movements, both positive and negative, on futures contracts held by the Fund by keeping cash on deposit with the Commodity Broker. The Fund defines cash

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

and cash equivalents to be highly liquid investments, with original maturities of three months or less when purchased. As of December 31, 2012, the Fund had cash held with the Commodity Broker of \$219,761,621, of which \$23,198,185 was on deposit to satisfy the Fund's negative variation margin on open futures contracts. As of December 31, 2011, the Fund had cash held with the Commodity Broker of \$210,907,413, of which \$135,420,844 was on deposit to satisfy the Fund's negative variation margin on open futures contracts. There were no cash equivalents held by the Fund as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

(g) Income Taxes

The Fund is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Fund will not incur U.S. federal income taxes. No provision for federal, state, and local income taxes has been made in the accompanying financial statements, as investors are individually liable for income taxes, if any, on their allocable share of the Fund's income, gain, loss, deductions and other items.

The major tax jurisdiction for the Fund and the earliest tax year subject to examination: United States 2009.

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2012

(h) Futures Contracts

All commodity futures contracts are held and used for trading purposes. The commodity futures are recorded on a trade date basis and open contracts are recorded in the statement of financial condition at fair value on the last business day of the period, which represents market value for those commodity futures for which market quotes are readily available. However, when market closing prices are not available, the Managing Owner may value an asset of the Fund pursuant to policies the Managing Owner has adopted, which are consistent with normal industry standards. Realized gains (losses) and changes in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on open positions are determined on a specific identification basis and recognized in the statement of income and expenses in the period in which the contract is closed or the changes occur, respectively. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011 the futures contracts held by the Fund were in a net unrealized depreciation position of \$23,198,185 and a net unrealized depreciation position of \$135,420,844, respectively.

(i) Management Fee

The Fund pays the Managing Owner a management fee (the Management Fee), monthly in arrears, in an amount equal to 0.85% per annum of the daily net asset value of the Fund. The Management Fee is paid in consideration of the Managing Owner's commodity futures trading advisory services. Effective January 4, 2010, the Management Fee payable by the Fund was increased from 0.75% to 0.85% per annum of the daily net asset value of the Fund.

(j) Brokerage Commissions and Fees

The Fund incurs all brokerage commissions, including applicable exchange fees, National Futures Association (NFA) fees, give-up fees, pit brokerage fees and other transaction related fees and expenses charged in connection with trading activities by the Commodity Broker. These costs are recorded as brokerage commissions and fees in the statement of income and expenses as incurred. The Commodity Broker's brokerage commissions and trading fees are determined on a contract-by-contract basis. On average, total charges paid to the Commodity Broker were less than \$10.00 per round-turn trade for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

(k) Routine Operational, Administrative and Other Ordinary Expenses

The Managing Owner assumes all routine operational, administrative and other ordinary expenses of the Fund, including, but not limited to, computer services, the fees and expenses of the Trustee, legal and accounting fees and expenses, tax preparation expenses, filing fees and printing, mailing and duplication costs. Accordingly, all such expenses are not reflected in the statement of income and expenses of the Fund.

(l) Organizational and Offering Costs

All organizational and offering expenses of the Fund are incurred and assumed by the Managing Owner. The Fund is not responsible to the Managing Owner for the reimbursement of organizational and offering costs. Expenses incurred in connection with the continuous offering of Shares also will be paid by the Managing Owner.

(m) Non-Recurring and Unusual Fees and Expenses

The Fund pays all fees and expenses which are non-recurring and unusual in nature. Such expenses include legal claims and liabilities, litigation costs or indemnification or other unanticipated expenses. Such fees and expenses, by their nature, are unpredictable in terms of timing and amount. For the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Fund did not incur such expenses.

(5) Fair Value Measurements

The Fund's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon the fair value hierarchy discussed in Note 4(c).

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value were as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
United States Treasury Obligations (Level 1)	\$ 1,465,964,764	\$ 1,959,875,160
Commodity Futures Contracts (Level 1)	\$ (23,198,185)	\$ (135,420,844)

There were no Level 2 or Level 3 holdings during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2012

(6) Financial Instrument Risk

In the normal course of its business, the Fund is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. The term off-balance sheet risk refers to an unrecorded potential liability that, even though it does not appear on the balance sheet, may result in a future obligation or loss. The financial instruments used by the Fund are commodity futures, whose values are based upon an underlying asset and generally represent future commitments that have a reasonable possibility of being settled in cash or through physical delivery. The financial instruments are traded on an exchange and are standardized contracts.

Market risk is the potential for changes in the value of the financial instruments traded by the Fund due to market changes, including fluctuations in commodity prices. In entering into these futures contracts, there exists a market risk that such futures contracts may be significantly influenced by adverse market conditions, resulting in such futures contracts being less valuable. If the markets should move against all of the futures contracts at the same time, the Fund could experience substantial losses.

Credit risk is the possibility that a loss may occur due to the failure of an exchange clearinghouse to perform according to the terms of a futures contract. Credit risk with respect to exchange-traded instruments is reduced to the extent that an exchange or clearing organization acts as a counterparty to the transactions. The Fund's risk of loss in the event of counterparty default is typically limited to the amounts recognized in the statement of financial condition and not represented by the futures contract or notional amounts of the instruments.

The Fund has not utilized, nor does it expect to utilize in the future, special purpose entities to facilitate off-balance sheet financing arrangements and has no loan guarantee arrangements or off-balance sheet arrangements of any kind, other than agreements entered into in the normal course of business noted above.

(7) Share Purchases and Redemptions

(a) Purchases

Shares may be purchased from the Fund only by Authorized Participants in one or more blocks of 200,000 Shares, called a Basket. The Fund issues Shares in Baskets only to Authorized Participants continuously as of noon, Eastern Standard Time, on the business day immediately following the date on which a valid order to create a Basket is accepted by the Fund, at the net asset value of 200,000 Shares as of the closing time of the NYSE Arca or the last to close of the exchanges on which the Fund's assets are traded, whichever is later, on the date that a valid order to create a Basket is accepted by the Fund.

(b) Redemptions

On any business day, an Authorized Participant may place an order with the Managing Owner to redeem one or more Baskets. Redemption orders must be placed by 10:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time. The day on which the Managing Owner receives a valid redemption order is the redemption order date. Redemption orders are irrevocable. The redemption procedures allow Authorized Participants to redeem Baskets. Individual shareholders may not redeem directly from the Fund.

By placing a redemption order, an Authorized Participant agrees to deliver the Baskets to be redeemed through The Depository Trust Company's (the "DTC") book-entry system to the Fund not later than noon, Eastern Standard Time, on the business day immediately following the redemption order date. By placing a redemption order, and prior to receipt of the redemption proceeds, an Authorized Participant's DTC account is charged the non-refundable transaction fee due for the redemption order.

The redemption proceeds from the Fund consist of the cash redemption amount. The cash redemption amount is equal to the net asset value of the number of Basket(s) requested in the Authorized Participant's redemption order as of the closing time of the NYSE Arca or the last to close of the exchanges on which the Fund's assets are traded, whichever is later, on the redemption order date. The Fund will distribute the cash

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

redemption amount at noon, Eastern Standard Time, on the business day immediately following the redemption order date through DTC to the account of the Authorized Participant as recorded on DTC's book-entry system.

The redemption proceeds due from the Fund are delivered to the Authorized Participant at noon, Eastern Standard Time, on the business day immediately following the redemption order date if, by such time on such business day immediately following the redemption order date, the Fund's DTC account has been credited with the Baskets to be redeemed. If the Fund's DTC account has not been credited with all of the Baskets to be redeemed by such time, the redemption proceeds are delivered to the extent of whole Baskets received. Any remainder of the redemption proceeds are delivered on the next business day to the extent of remaining whole Baskets received if the Managing Owner receives the fee applicable to the extension of the redemption distribution date which the Managing Owner may, from time-to-time, determine and the remaining Baskets to be redeemed are credited to the Fund's DTC account by noon, Eastern Standard Time, on such next business day. Any further outstanding amount of the redemption order will be canceled. The Managing Owner is also authorized to deliver the redemption proceeds notwithstanding that the Baskets to be redeemed are not credited to the Fund's DTC account by noon, Eastern Standard Time, on the business day immediately following the redemption order date if the Authorized Participant has collateralized its obligation to deliver the Baskets through DTC's book-entry system on such terms as the Managing Owner may from time-to-time agree upon.

Table of Contents**PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund****Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)****December 31, 2012****(c) Share Transactions****Summary of Share Transactions for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010**

	Shares Year Ended December 31, 2012	Shareholders Equity Year Ended December 31, 2012	Shares Year Ended December 31, 2011	Shareholders Equity Year Ended December 31, 2011	Shares Year Ended December 31, 2010	Shareholders Equity Year Ended December 31, 2010
Shares Sold	9,600,000	\$ 278,127,646	56,600,000	\$ 1,919,052,134	34,000,000	\$ 973,860,806
Shares Redeemed	(20,800,000)	(589,705,228)	(69,800,000)	(2,240,155,072)	(45,400,000)	(1,171,264,328)
Net Increase (Decrease)	(11,200,000)	\$ (311,577,582)	(13,200,000)	\$ (321,102,938)	(11,400,000)	\$ (197,403,522)

(8) Profit and Loss Allocations and Distributions

Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, income and expenses are allocated pro rata to the Managing Owner as holder of the General Shares and to the Shareholders monthly based on their respective percentage interests as of the close of the last trading day of the preceding month. Any losses allocated to the Managing Owner (as the owner of the General Shares) which are in excess of the Managing Owner's capital balance are allocated to the Shareholders in accordance with their respective interest in the Fund as a percentage of total shareholders' equity. Distributions (other than redemption of units) may be made at the sole discretion of the Managing Owner on a pro rata basis in accordance with the respective capital balances of the shareholders.

No distributions were paid for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

(9) Commitments and Contingencies

The Managing Owner, either in its own capacity or in its capacity as the Managing Owner and on behalf of the Fund, has entered into various service agreements that contain a variety of representations, or provide indemnification provisions related to certain risks service providers undertake in performing services which are in the best interests of the Fund. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011 no claims had been received by the Fund and it was therefore not possible to estimate the Fund's potential future exposure under such indemnification provisions.

(10) Net Asset Value and Financial Highlights

The Fund is presenting the following net asset value and financial highlights related to investment performance for a Share outstanding for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010. The net investment income and total expense ratios are calculated using average net asset value. The net asset value presentation is calculated using daily Shares outstanding. The total return is based on the change in net asset value of the Shares during the period. An individual investor's return and ratios may vary based on the timing of capital transactions.

Net asset value per Share is the net asset value of the Fund divided by the number of outstanding Shares.

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Net Asset Value			
Net asset value per Share, beginning of period	\$ 28.81	\$ 32.37	\$ 26.43
Net realized and change in unrealized gain (loss) on United States Treasury Obligations, Futures and Foreign Currency Translation	(0.59)	(3.28)	6.16
Net investment income (loss)	(0.25)	(0.28)	(0.22)
Net increase (decrease)	(0.84)	(3.56)	5.94
Net asset value per Share, end of period	\$ 27.97	\$ 28.81	\$ 32.37
Market value per Share, beginning of period	\$ 28.88	\$ 32.35	\$ 26.44
Market value per Share, end of period	\$ 27.95	\$ 28.88	\$ 32.35
Ratio to average Net Assets			
Net investment income (loss)	(0.86)%	(0.85)%	(0.82)%
Total expenses	0.93%	0.92%	0.93%
Total Return, at net asset value	(2.92)%	(11.00)%	22.47%
Total Return, at market value	(3.22)%	(10.73)%	22.35%

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2012

(11) Subsequent Events

The Fund evaluated the need for disclosures and/or adjustments resulting from subsequent events through the date the financial statements were issued. This evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that necessitated disclosures and/or adjustments.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of the management of the Managing Owner, including Martin Kremenstein, its Chief Executive Officer, and Michael Gilligan, its Chief Financial Officer, the Fund carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, and, based upon that evaluation, Martin Kremenstein, the Chief Executive Officer, and Michael Gilligan, the Chief Financial Officer, of the Managing Owner, concluded that the Fund's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information the Fund is required to disclose in the reports that it files or submits with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Fund in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management of the Managing Owner, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in internal control over financial reporting (as defined in the Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the Fund's last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Fund's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Managing Owner is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act, for the Fund. Martin Kremenstein, the Chief Executive Officer, and Michael Gilligan, the Chief Financial Officer, of the Managing Owner, assessed the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. Their report in connection with their assessment may be found in the Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting on page 37 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, has audited the Fund's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, as stated in their report on page 38 of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

The information below is provided pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.24 which requires the disclosure of material actions that occurred within the last 5 years, including certain resolved matters.

At any given time and in the ordinary course of their business, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (DBSI) is involved in and subject to a number of legal actions, administrative proceedings and regulatory examinations, inquiries and investigations, which, in the aggregate, are not, as of the date of this disclosure document, expected to have a material effect upon their condition, financial or otherwise, or to materially impair their ability to perform their obligation as a clearing member or in rendering services to the Fund. Except as disclosed below, there have been no administrative, civil or criminal proceedings pending, on appeal or concluded against DBSI or its principals within the five years preceding the date of this disclosure document that DBSI would deem material for purposes of Part 4 of CFTC regulations.

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Commodity Index Tracking Fund and Subsidiary

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2008

Tax-Related Litigation

Deutsche Bank AG (the "Bank"), along with certain affiliates, including DBSI, and current and/or former employees (collectively referred to as Deutsche Bank), have collectively been named as defendants in a number of legal proceedings brought by customers in various tax-oriented transactions. Deutsche Bank provided financial products and services to these customers, who were advised by various accounting, legal and financial advisory professionals. The customers claimed tax benefits as a result of these transactions, and the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has rejected those claims. In these legal proceedings, the customers allege that the professional advisors, together with Deutsche Bank, improperly misled the customers into believing that the claimed tax benefits would be upheld by the IRS. The legal proceedings are pending in state and federal courts, and claims against Deutsche Bank are alleged under both U.S. state and federal law. Approximately 106 legal proceedings have been resolved and dismissed with prejudice with respect to Deutsche Bank. A number of other legal proceedings remain pending as against Deutsche Bank and are currently at various pre-trial stages, including discovery. Deutsche Bank has received a number of unfiled claims as well, and has resolved certain of those unfiled claims, though others remain pending against Deutsche Bank. The Bank does not expect these pending legal proceedings and unfiled claims to have a significant effect on its financial position or profitability.

Mortgage-Related and Asset Backed Securities Matters

The Bank and its affiliates, including DBSI (collectively referred to as Deutsche Bank), have received subpoenas and requests for information from certain regulators and government entities concerning its activities regarding the origination, purchase, securitization, sale and/or trading of mortgage loans, residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS), collateralized debt obligations, asset backed commercial paper and credit derivatives. Deutsche Bank is cooperating fully in response to those subpoenas and requests for information.

Deutsche Bank has been named as defendant in numerous civil litigations in various roles as issuer or underwriter in RMBS offerings. These cases include purported class action suits, actions by individual purchasers of securities, and actions by insurance companies that guaranteed payments of principal and interest for particular tranches of securities offerings. Although the allegations vary by lawsuit, these cases generally allege that the RMBS offering documents contained material misrepresentations and omissions, including with regard to the underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying mortgage loans were issued, or assert that various representations or warranties relating to the loans were breached at the time of origination.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in putative class actions relating to its role, along with other financial institutions, as underwriter of RMBS issued by various third-parties and their affiliates including Countrywide Financial Corporation, IndyMac MBS, Inc., Novastar Mortgage Corporation, and Residential Accredited Loans, Inc. These cases are in various stages up through discovery. On March 29, 2012, the court dismissed with prejudice and without leave to replead the putative Novastar Mortgage Corporation class action, which the plaintiffs have appealed.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in various non-class action lawsuits by alleged purchasers of, and counterparties involved in transactions relating to, RMBS, and their affiliates, including Allstate Insurance Company, Asset Management Fund, Assured Guaranty Municipal Corporation, Bayerische Landesbank, Cambridge Place Investments Management Inc., the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (as conservator for Franklin Bank S.S.B., Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank), the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (as conservator for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac), John Hancock Insurance Company, Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company, Phoenix Light SF Limited, Sealink Funding Ltd., Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP, The Charles Schwab Corporation, The Union Central Life Insurance Company, The Western and Southern Life Insurance Co. and the West Virginia Investment Management Board. These civil litigations are in various stages up through discovery.

In the actions against Deutsche Bank solely as an underwriter of other issuers' RMBS offerings, Deutsche Bank has contractual rights to indemnification from the issuers, but those indemnity rights may in whole or in part prove effectively unenforceable where the issuers are now or may in the future be in bankruptcy or otherwise defunct.

Deutsche Bank and several current or former employees were named as defendants in a putative class action commenced on June 27, 2008, relating to two Deutsche Bank-issued RMBS offerings. Following mediation, the parties agreed to settlement matters of \$32.5 million. On

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

July 11, 2012, the settlement received final court approval.

On May 8, 2012, Deutsche Bank reached a settlement with Assured Guaranty Municipal Corporation (Assured) regarding pending and threatened litigation on certain RMBS issued and underwritten by Deutsche Bank that are covered by financial guaranty insurance provided by Assured. Pursuant to this settlement, Deutsche Bank made a payment of \$20 million to settle one litigation.

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Commodity Index Tracking Fund and Subsidiary

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2008

On February 6, 2012, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York issued an order dismissing claims brought by Dexia SA/NV and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, and their affiliates and on January 4, 2013, the court issued an opinion explaining the basis for the order. The court dismissed some of the claims with prejudice and granted the plaintiffs leave to replead other claims. The plaintiffs repleaded the claims dismissed without prejudice by filing a new complaint on February 4, 2013.

On July 16, 2012, the Fourth Judicial District for the State of Minnesota dismissed Deutsche Bank from a litigation brought by Moneygram Payment Systems, Inc. (Moneygram) relating to investments in RMBS, collateralized debt obligations and credit-linked notes. The court further denied Moneygram's motion for reconsideration and Moneygram has filed an appeal. On January 11, 2013, Moneygram filed a summons with notice in New York State Supreme Court seeking to assert similar claims to those dismissed in Minnesota.

On February 4, 2013, pursuant to the terms of a settlement agreement, Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP dismissed two lawsuits that had been filed against Deutsche Bank. The terms of the settlement are confidential.

On May 3, 2011, the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) filed a civil action against Deutsche Bank AG and MortgageIT, Inc. (MIT) in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The USDOJ filed an amended complaint on August 22, 2011. The amended complaint, which asserts claims under the U.S. False Claims Act and common law, alleges that Deutsche Bank AG, DB Structured Products, Inc., MIT, and DBSI submitted false certifications to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Federal Housing Administration (FHA) concerning MIT's compliance with FHA requirements for quality controls and concerning whether individual loans qualified for FHA insurance. As set forth in the amended complaint, the FHA has paid \$368 million in insurance claims on mortgages that are allegedly subject to false certifications. The amended complaint seeks recovery of treble damages and indemnification of future losses on loans insured by FHA, and as set forth in the filings, the USDOJ sought over \$1 billion in damages. On September 23, 2011, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. Following a hearing on December 21, 2011, the court granted the USDOJ leave to file a second amended complaint. On May 10, 2012, Deutsche Bank settled this litigation with the USDOJ for \$202.3 million.

A number of other entities have threatened to assert claims against Deutsche Bank in connection with various RMBS offerings and other related products and Deutsche Bank has entered into agreements with a number of these entities to all the relevant statute of limitations to toll the relevant statute of limitations. It is possible that these potential claims may have a material impact on Deutsche Bank. In addition, Deutsche Bank has entered into settlement agreements with some of these entities, the financial terms of which are confidential.

Auction Rate Securities

The Bank and DBSI, including a division of DBSI, have been named as defendants in 21 individual actions asserting various claims under the federal securities laws and state common law arising out of the sale of auction rate securities (ARS). Of those 21 actions, three are pending and 18 have been resolved and dismissed with prejudice. The Bank and DBSI were the subjects of a putative class action, filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, asserting various claims under the federal securities laws on behalf of all persons or entities who purchased and continue to hold ARS offered for sale by the Bank and DBSI between March 17, 2003 and February 13, 2008. In December 2010, the court dismissed the putative class action with prejudice. After initially filing a notice of appeal, the plaintiff voluntarily withdrew and dismissed the appeal in December 2011. The Bank was also named as a defendant, along with ten other financial institutions, in two putative class actions, filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, asserting violations of the antitrust laws. The putative class actions allege that the defendants conspired to artificially support and then, in February 2008, restrain the ARS market. On or about January 26, 2010, the court dismissed the two putative class actions. The plaintiffs have filed appeals of the dismissals.

Trust Preferred Securities

The Bank and certain of its affiliates and officers, including DBSI, are the subject of a consolidated putative class action, filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, asserting claims under the federal securities laws on behalf of persons who purchased certain trust preferred securities issued by Deutsche Bank and its affiliates between October 2006 and May 2008. Claims are asserted under sections 11, 12(a)(2), and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933. An amended and consolidated class action complaint was filed on January 25,

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

2010. On August 19, 2011, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss following which plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint, which did not include claims based on the October 2006 issuance of securities. On defendant's motion for reconsideration, the court on August 10, 2012 dismissed the second amended complaint with prejudice. Plaintiffs have sought reconsiderations of this dismissal.

Table of Contents

PowerShares DB Commodity Index Tracking Fund and Subsidiary

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2008

Aravali

DBSI has been named as a respondent in 27 arbitrations seeking damages allegedly sustained from investments in the Aravali Fund (Aravali), a third-party hedge fund sold by DBSI to retail clients. Aravali used a high degree of leverage in investing in municipal bonds to generate return and income, leverage that led to the collapse of the fund when the municipal bond market suffered a decline in the fall of 2008. All 27 of the arbitrations have concluded or have been resolved and have been dismissed with prejudice. One additional Aravali claim has been made although no arbitration has been filed to date in connection with this claim.

Themis

DBSI has been named as a respondent in 16 arbitrations seeking damages for losses sustained through a put spread options investment strategy directed by an independent registered investment advisor, Themis Asset Strategies LLC (Themis), whose principal Derek Clark was a client advisor at DBSI from 2002-2005. Claimants include direct clients of Themis, for whom DBSI performed execution and custody services; customers of DBSI, who participated in the trading program through DBSI's referral program; and a non-customer whose trades were executed through DBSI's options desk and delivered to another firm. The put spread options strategy experienced a severe decline during the market turmoil of October 2008, and DBSI discontinued its referral arrangement with Themis in November 2008. Two of the arbitrations are pending and 14 have been resolved and dismissed with prejudice.

Qu v. DBSI

DBSI was named as respondent in an arbitration alleging that DBSI failed to sell an equity position held by the claimant, Dr. Xiaohua Qu (the Chief Executive Officer of Canadian Solar), in accordance with the terms of a Rule 10b5-1 sales plan agreement. Claimant sought compensatory damages in excess of \$10 million plus punitive damages and costs and fees. DBSI and Dr. Qu entered into a settlement agreement resolving the matter, the financial terms of which are confidential.

MF Global Litigations

DBSI, along with numerous other securities firms and individuals, has been named as a defendant in a consolidated class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The lawsuit is purportedly brought on behalf of investors in certain debt securities issued by MF Global Holdings Ltd. DBSI is being sued as an underwriter for two of the three debt offerings that are the subject of the lawsuit. The lawsuit alleges material misstatements and omissions in a registration statement and prospectuses. A consolidated amended complaint has been filed, and a motion to dismiss by the underwriter defendants is pending.

SPhinX

DBSI is the subject of a litigation filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by the Joint Official Liquidators (JOLs) of the SPhinX family of hedge funds (SPhinX) arising from losses allegedly suffered by SPhinX when SPhinX assets were transferred from segregated accounts at Refco LLC to unprotected accounts at Refco Capital Markets, Ltd. According to the complaint, the JOLs filed the action to recover (i) \$263 million plus interest in damages suffered by SPhinX, (ii) the lost business enterprise value and deepening insolvency damages suffered by SPhinX's investment manager, PlusFunds Group, Inc., and (iii) damages suffered by a group of SPhinX investors that assigned claims to the JOLs. The complaint included claims for breach of fiduciary duty, fraud/misrepresentation, aiding and abetting fraud, aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, aiding and abetting conversion, breach of contract/breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and declaratory relief on Deutsche Bank's indemnity claims against SPhinX. On November 1, 2011, the court dismissed all claims, except for the claim for aiding and abetting fraud and further limited that claim to losses suffered by SPhinX with respect to assets placed at Refco LLC. On December 26, 2012, the court issued an order granting Deutsche Bank's motion for summary judgment and dismissed the aiding and abetting fraud claim. As a result, all claims against Deutsche Bank have been dismissed. The dismissal becomes final when the court issues a written opinion explaining the rulings in the December 26, 2012 order.

Insurative v. DBSI

DBSI and one of its former employees are named as defendants in a lawsuit brought by Insurative Premium Finance (Jersey) Limited in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. The lawsuit asserts claims for fraudulent misrepresentation, tortious interference with advantageous business relations, unfair and deceptive acts or practices, promissory estoppel, breach of contract, breach of duty of good faith and negligent supervision, all arising from the former employee's alleged involvement in a fraudulent scheme involving the purchase of premium life insurance policies by clients of DBSI. Insurative alleges that it was contracted to provide the financing for the life insurance policies and that it suffered lost profits when the clients terminated the financing arrangement. Insurative seeks \$38 million in alleged lost profits and treble damages. On December 18, 2012, the Magistrate Judge assigned to the case issued a report recommending that the District Court Judge grant DBSI's motion to dismiss as to all claims except for unfair and deceptive acts or practices and negligent supervision. Insurative has filed objections to the Magistrate Judge's report.

Table of Contents**PART III****ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**
Board of Directors and Executive Officers

The Fund has no directors or executive officers and also does not have any employees. It is managed by the Managing Owner.

The current board of managers and executive officers of the Managing Owner are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Martin Kremenstein	36	Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer, Managing Director and Member of the Board of Managers
Alex Depetris	32	Chief Operating Officer, Director and Member of the Board of Managers
Michael Gilligan	46	Chief Financial Officer, Director and Member of the Board of Managers

Martin Kremenstein joined Deutsche Bank AG, a large international financial institution, in August 2006, and serves as a Managing Director in the DBX Group with responsibility for providing cross-asset investment solutions in the Americas. Mr. Kremenstein also serves as the DBX Americas Head of Passive Investments (also known as DBX Group). The Passive Investments Group is the team that structures and manages exchange-traded products. Mr. Kremenstein serves as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Director of the Managing Owner. Mr. Kremenstein has been a principal and associated person of the Managing Owner since November 1, 2006 and November 3, 2006, respectively, and an associate member of the NFA since November 3, 2006. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank, Mr. Kremenstein worked for JPMorgan Chase, a large international financial institution, from September 1998 to August 2006, initially in London and then, from June 2003, in New York. Mr. Kremenstein received his B.A. from the University of Leeds in 1998.

Alex Depetris joined Deutsche Bank AG, a large international financial institution, in June 2008 and serves as a Director in the DBX Group with responsibility for providing cross-asset investment solutions in the Americas. The DBX Group is the team that structures and manages exchange-traded products. Mr. Depetris serves as Chief Operating Officer and Director of the Managing Owner and is responsible for its general oversight and strategy. From June 9, 2008 to January 31, 2012, Mr. Depetris served as a Vice President of the Managing Owner and was responsible for the daily oversight of the Managing Owner. Mr. Depetris has been a principal and associated person of the Managing Owner since April 13, 2009 and June 17, 2009, respectively, and an associate member of the NFA since June 17, 2009. From December 2006 to May 2008, Mr. Depetris was an associate with the law firm of Arnold & Porter LLP in New York, and prior to that he was an associate with the law firm Sullivan & Worcester LLP in Boston, Massachusetts from September 2005 through November 2006. Mr. Depetris received his J.D. from Boston University School of Law in 2005 and his Bachelors of Science in Finance from University of Maryland, College Park in 2002.

Michael Gilligan joined Deutsche Bank AG, a large international financial institution, in March 2008 and is a Director in the Finance Group. Mr. Gilligan serves as a principal and Chief Financial Officer of the Managing Owner. Mr. Gilligan also serves as a Director of the Managing Owner. Mr. Gilligan has been a principal of the Managing Owner since April 29, 2008. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank, Mr. Gilligan worked for Credit Suisse, a large international financial institution, from September 1998 to March 2008 and held a number of positions in finance, including Controller of their residential and commercial real estate business; immediately prior to joining Deutsche Bank, Mr. Gilligan was the Chief Operating Officer of the Americas Credit Trading Group, a business group within Credit Suisse, from May 2007 to March 2008 with responsibility for the U.S. High Grade bond trading and Emerging Markets credit trading desks, his duties included business planning and management. Mr. Gilligan is a Chartered Accountant and received his Bachelors of Science in Management from Trinity College in 1989 and his Post Graduate Diploma in Professional Accounting from University College Dublin in 1990.

Code of Ethics

The Fund has no officers or employees and is managed by DB Commodity Services LLC. DB Commodity Services LLC has adopted the code of ethics of its parent, Deutsche Bank AG, which applies to all of its employees and is available at <http://www.deutsche-bank.com/corporate-governance>, under the heading Codes of Ethics. Other than several nonsubstantive changes made in May 2006, there have been no amendments or waivers to this code of ethics since its adoption. Information regarding any future amendments or waivers will be published on the aforementioned website.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Fund has no employees, officers or directors and is managed by DB Commodity Services LLC. None of the directors or officers of DB Commodity Services LLC receive compensation from the Fund. DB Commodity Services LLC receives a monthly Management Fee of 1/12th of 0.85% per annum of the daily net asset value of the Fund at the end of each month. In addition, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., an affiliate of DB Commodity Services LLC, serves as the futures commission merchant and receives brokerage commissions paid by the Fund in connection with its futures trading. Prior to January 4, 2010, the Management Fee payable to DB Commodity Services LLC was 0.75% per annum of the daily net asset value of the Fund.

Table of Contents

As of the Year Ended December 31, 2012, the Fund has incurred Management Fees of \$16,202,159 of which \$14,958,008 had been paid at December 31, 2012. Management Fees of \$1,244,355 were unpaid at December 31, 2012 and are reported as a liability on the statement of financial condition.

As of the Year Ended December 31, 2012, the Fund has incurred brokerage commissions of \$1,457,657 of which \$1,457,453 had been paid at December 31, 2012. Brokerage commissions of \$204 were unpaid at December 31, 2012 and are reported as a liability on the statement of financial condition.

As of the Year Ended December 31, 2011, the Fund has incurred Management Fees of \$25,996,639 of which \$24,473,113 had been paid at December 31, 2011. Management Fees of \$1,523,526 were unpaid at December 31, 2011 and are reported as a liability on the statement of financial condition.

As of the Year Ended December 31, 2011, the Fund has incurred brokerage commissions of \$2,181,563 of which \$2,177,802 had been paid at December 31, 2011. Brokerage commissions of \$3,761 were unpaid at December 31, 2011 and are reported as a liability on the statement of financial condition.

As of the Year Ended December 31, 2010, the Fund has incurred Management Fees of \$18,940,346 of which \$17,106,908 had been paid at December 31, 2010. Management Fees of \$1,833,438 were unpaid at December 31, 2010 and are reported as a liability on the statement of financial condition.

As of the Year Ended December 31, 2010, the Fund has incurred brokerage commissions of \$1,824,134 of which \$1,818,341 had been paid at December 31, 2010. Brokerage commissions of \$5,793 were unpaid at December 31, 2010 and are reported as a liability on the statement of financial condition.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The Fund has no officers or directors. The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of our General Shares and Shares as of December 31, 2012, by management. No person is known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding shares of such class.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class
General Shares	DB Commodity Services LLC	40	100%
	60 Wall Street		
	New York, New York 10005		
Shares	Directors and Officers of DB Commodity Services LLC as a group		
The Fund has no securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.			

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

See Item 11.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit and Non-Audit Fees

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

The following table sets forth the fees for professional services rendered by KPMG LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm.

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011
Audit Fees	\$ 100,600	\$ 100,600
Audit-Related Fees	\$ 2,536	\$
Tax Fees	\$	\$
All Other Fees	\$	\$
Total	\$ 103,136	\$ 100,600

Table of Contents

Approval of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Services and Fees

The Managing Owner approved all of the services provided by KPMG LLP to the Fund described above. The Managing Owner pre-approves all audit and allowed non-audit services of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, including all engagement fees and terms.

Table of Contents**PART IV****ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES****(a)(1) Financial Statements**

See financial statements commencing on page 36 hereof.

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

No financial statement schedules are filed herewith because (i) such schedules are not required or (ii) the information required has been presented in the aforementioned financial statements.

(a)(3) Exhibits

The following documents (unless otherwise indicated) are filed herewith and made a part of this Annual Report:

Exhibit No.	Description
4.1	Fourth Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement of the Registrant
4.2	Form of Participant Agreement ¹
10.1	Customer Agreement ²
10.2	Form of Administration Agreement ¹
10.3	Form of Global Custody Agreement ¹
10.4	Form of Transfer Agency and Service Agreement ¹
10.5	Form of Distribution Services Agreement ¹
10.6	Form of Marketing Agreement ¹
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification required under Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 (filed herewith)
31.2	Certification required under Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 (filed herewith)
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith)
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith)
101	Interactive data file pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) the Statements of Financial Condition of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund - December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, (ii) the Schedule of Investments of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund - December 31, 2012, (iii) the Schedule of Investments of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund - December 31, 2011, (iv) the Statements of Income and Expenses of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund - Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, (v) the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund - Year Ended December 31, 2012, (vi) the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund - Year Ended December 31, 2011, (vii) the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund - Year Ended December 31, 2010, (viii) the Statements of Cash Flows of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund - Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, (ix) Notes to Financial Statements of PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund.

Edgar Filing: PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust - Form 10-K

- 1 Previously filed as an exhibit to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 to a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-135422) on December 14, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2 Previously filed as an exhibit to Form 10-K (SEC File No. 001-33238) on February 28, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

**PowerShares DB Multi-Sector Commodity Trust with respect to
PowerShares DB Agriculture Fund**

By: DB Commodity Services LLC,
its Managing Owner

By: /s/ MARTIN KREMENSTEIN
Name: **Martin Kremenstein**
Title: **Chief Executive Officer**

By: /s/ MICHAEL GILLIGAN
Name: **Michael Gilligan**
Title: **Chief Financial Officer**

Dated: February 22, 2013