

POWERSHARES EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND TRUST II
SUPPLEMENT DATED MARCH 8, 2016 TO THE PROSPECTUS
DATED FEBRUARY 29, 2016 OF:

PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Fund	PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio
PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	PowerShares Russell 1000 Equal Weight Portfolio
PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio	PowerShares S&P 500 [®] ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio
PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio	PowerShares S&P 500 [®] High Beta Portfolio
PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio	PowerShares S&P 500 [®] High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio
PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio	PowerShares S&P 500 [®] Low Volatility Portfolio
PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio	PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio	PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio	PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio	PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio
PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio
PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio
PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio
PowerShares Global Water Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Financials Portfolio
PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers [™] Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio
PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio
PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio
PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio
PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio
PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio

Effective immediately, the second paragraph under the section titled “Fund Service Providers” appearing on page 176 is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, 191 North Wacker Drive, Suite 1601, Chicago, Illinois 60606 and 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Please Retain This Supplement For Future Reference.

P-PS-PRO-EQI-SUP-1 030816

Table of Contents

Summary Information

PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio (CNTR)	3	PowerShares S&P 500® High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio (SPHD)	95
PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio (FXEP)	7	PowerShares S&P 500® Low Volatility Portfolio (SPLV)	98
PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio (PIZ)	11	PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio (SPMO)	101
PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio (PIE)	15	PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio (SPVU)	104
PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio (DWAS)	19	PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio (EELV)	107
PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio (PXR)	22	PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio (IDLV)	111
PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio (FXEU)	26	PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio (XMLV)	115
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio (PAF)	30	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio (PSCD)	118
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio (PXF)	34	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio (PSCC)	121
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio (PDN)	38	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio (PSCE)	124
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio (PXH)	42	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Financials Portfolio (PSCF)	127
PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio (PAGG)	46	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio (PSCH)	130
PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio (PBD)	50	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio (PSCI)	133
PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio (PSAU)	54	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio (PSCT)	136
PowerShares Global Water Portfolio (PIO)	58	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio (XSLV)	139
PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers™ Portfolio (IPKW)	62	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio (PSCM)	142
PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio (FXJP)	66	PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio (PSCU)	145
PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio (KBWB)	70	Additional Information About the Funds' Strategies and Risks	149
PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio (KBWD)	73	Tax-Advantaged Structure of ETFs	171
PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio (KBWY)	77	Portfolio Holdings	171
PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio (KBWP)	80	Management of the Funds	171
PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio (KBWR)	83	How to Buy and Sell Shares	173
PowerShares Russell 1000 Equal Weight Portfolio (EQAL)	86	Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares	174
PowerShares S&P 500® ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio (XRLV)	89	Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes	174
PowerShares S&P 500® High Beta Portfolio (SPHB)	92	Distributor	176
		Net Asset Value	176
		Fund Service Providers	176
		Financial Highlights	176
		Index Providers	201
		Disclaimers	202
		Premium/Discount Information	208
		Other Information	208



PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the Dow Jones U.S. Contrarian Opportunities Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.35%

(1) "Management Fees" and "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" have been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 128% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index, which is composed of some of the largest stocks in the U.S. equity market. Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC (the "Index Provider") compiles and maintains the Underlying Index, which employs a contrarian investment methodology to identify stocks whose recent performance lags that of the broader equity market, yet still outrank their peers based on company fundamentals and other qualitative criteria. A contrarian investment process seeks to identify companies that may have experienced adverse developments or negative investor sentiment, causing its securities to be out of favor or potentially

undervalued, but which may offer promising future growth prospects. The Index Provider screens the constituents of the Dow-Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index, which comprises the largest 2,500 U.S. stocks by float-adjusted market capitalization, to identify the 1,250 stocks with the lowest relative three-year trailing total returns. These stocks are scored on 10 qualitative factors of company fundamentals, with the best-ranked stocks receiving the highest scores. The scores for all 10 variables are summed to a composite rank, with the top 125 selected as Underlying Index constituents, subject to a maximum sector weight of 30%.

The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weighting in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified

broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

"Contrarian" Investment Style Risk. A "contrarian" investment style generally invests in companies that appear to have good long-term fundamentals (e.g., financial condition, capabilities of management, earnings, new products and services) yet whose securities are currently out of favor with the majority of investors. Such investment style is subject to the risk that the valuations of such companies never improve (or even decline in price), or that the increase in value is less than anticipated or takes longer than expected. In addition, such securities may not perform as well as other types of securities (e.g., growth securities) or the stock market in general.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in frequent trading of its portfolio securities in connection with the rebalancing or adjustment of the Underlying Index. A portfolio turnover rate of 200%, for example, is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities two times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate (such as 100% or more) could result in high brokerage costs for the Fund. While a high portfolio turnover rate can result in an increase in taxable capital gains distributions to the Fund's shareholders, the Fund will seek to utilize the in-kind creation and redemption mechanism (described below) to minimize realization of capital gains to the extent possible.

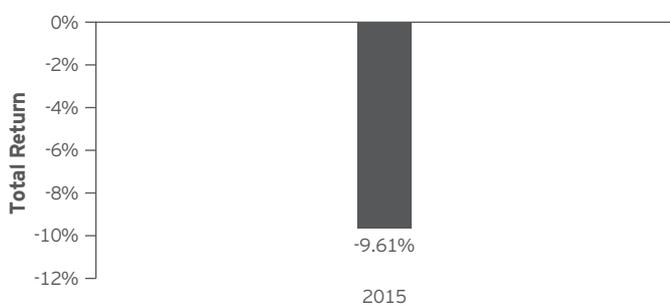
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The table provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual total return compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Year



Best Quarter

1.66% (4th Quarter 2015)

Worst Quarter

(11.55)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (1/15/14)
Return Before Taxes	(9.61)%	(0.96)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(9.80)%	(1.26)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(5.25)%	(0.70)%
Blended - Dow Jones U.S. Contrarian Opportunities Index ⁽¹⁾ (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(9.17)%	(0.46)%
NYSE Century Index (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(4.59)%	2.07%
S&P 500® Index (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	1.38%	7.48%
Dow Jones U.S. Contrarian Opportunities Index (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(6.89)%	(0.43)%

(1) Blended - Dow Jones U.S. Contrarian Opportunities Index performance prior to 5/22/2015 reflects that of the original Underlying Index, NYSE Century Index. From 5/22/2015 forward, performance reflects that of the Underlying Index, Dow Jones U.S. Contrarian Opportunities Index.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P EPAC Ex. Korea Low Volatility USD Hedged Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

(1) “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$26	\$80

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the period from the Fund’s commencement of investment operations (October 6, 2015) through the end of the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index. Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the “Index Provider”) compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is designed to measure the performance of the 200

least volatile stocks in the S&P EPAC Ex-Korea LargeMidCap Index, while also employing a currency-hedged strategy to mitigate exposure to fluctuations between the value of the U.S. dollar and the currencies of the countries in which the component securities of the Underlying Index are domiciled. The S&P EPAC Ex-Korea LargeMidCap Index includes publicly listed large-cap or mid-cap equity stocks of any style (e.g., growth or value stocks) of companies located in developed market countries throughout Europe and the Asia Pacific region (but excluding South Korea). From the constituents of the S&P EPAC Ex-Korea LargeMidCap Index, the Index Provider selects securities with the least volatility over the past 12 months for inclusion in the Underlying Index. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations (increases or decreases in a stock's price) over time. The Underlying Index is weighted such that the least volatile stocks receive the greatest weights. The Fund's investments will be denominated in foreign currencies, thereby potentially subjecting the Fund to fluctuations in exchange rates between such currencies and the U.S. dollar. For example, the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") could decline if the currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar. To hedge against such exchange rate fluctuations, the Fund will invest in foreign currency forward contracts, which are contracts between two parties to buy or sell a specified amount of a specific currency in the future at an agreed upon exchange rate. Through these contracts, the Fund is able to "lock in" the contract's agreed-upon exchange rates. Through this process, the Fund attempts to use the profits (or losses) from the forward contracts to offset the losses (or profits) from changes in currency values. Depending on the currency fluctuations, the Fund may sacrifice potential currency gains by locking in a certain rate; however, it effectively negates the risk of loss that the Fund may incur from the currency exposure. While this approach is designed to minimize the impact of currency fluctuations on Fund returns, it does not necessarily eliminate the Fund's exposure to the currencies all together. The return of the foreign currency forward contracts may not perfectly offset the actual fluctuations between the component currencies and the U.S. dollar. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weighting in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available

information and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar and the Fund's attempt to hedge currency exposure is unsuccessful. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's overall NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and unpredictably in response to both global economic developments and economic conditions, causing an adverse impact on the Fund. As a result, investors have the potential for losses regardless of the length of time they intend to hold Shares.

Currency Hedging Risk. While currency hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will effectively reduce the currency risk included in the Fund's portfolio. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and its reference asset.

Some foreign currency forward contracts are less liquid, which could result in the Fund being unable to structure its hedging transactions as intended. Increased volatility in exchange rates will

generally reduce the effectiveness of the Fund's currency hedging strategy. The effectiveness of the Fund's currency hedging strategy will also in general be affected by interest rates. Significant differences between U.S. dollar interest rates and foreign currency interest rates may impact the effectiveness of the Fund's currency hedging strategy. The Fund's exposure to the value of the currencies may not be fully hedged at all times. Furthermore, while the Fund is designed to hedge against currency fluctuations, it is possible that a degree of currency exposure may remain even at the time a hedging transaction is implemented.

Commodity Pool Risk. Under amended regulations promulgated by the CFTC, the Fund's investments will cause it to be considered a commodity pool, thereby subjecting it to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") and as a commodity trading advisor ("CTA"), and will manage the Fund in accordance with CFTC rules, as well as the rules that apply to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO or CTA imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser, which could increase costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund.

Counterparty Risk. Many currency forward contracts are derivative transactions between two parties, which typically are described as "over the counter." To the extent the Fund enters into over-the-counter derivative transactions to pursue its currency hedging strategy, the Fund will be subject to counterparty risk with respect to these transactions, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations. In the event of default, the Fund could experience lengthy delays in recovering some or all of its assets, or may have no recovery at all.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Geographic Concentration Risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its total assets in securities of issuers from a specific country or geographic region. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when a particular investment is difficult to purchase or sell. If the Fund invests in illiquid securities or current portfolio securities become illiquid, it may reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Valuation Risk. Financial information related to securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less reliable. In certain circumstances, market quotations may not be readily available for some securities, and those securities may be fair valued. The value established for a security through fair valuation may be different from what would be produced if the security had been valued using market quotations. There is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the

Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not yet have a full calendar year of performance history. The Fund's annual return will be provided once the Fund has a full calendar year of performance. The Fund's performance information is accessible on the Fund's website at www.invescopowershares.com and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the Dorsey Wright® Developed Markets Technical Leaders Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.80%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.81%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$83	\$259	\$450	\$1,002

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 120% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the equity securities that comprise the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is comprised of equity securities of large capitalization companies based in countries with developed economies, excluding the United States. Dorsey Wright & Associates, LLC (“Dorsey Wright” or the “Index Provider”) selects such securities pursuant to its proprietary selection methodology, which is designed to identify securities that demonstrate powerful relative strength characteristics.

“Relative strength” is an investing technique that seeks to determine the strongest performing securities by measuring certain factors, such as a security’s relative performance

against the overall market or a security's relative strength value, which is derived by comparing the rate of increase of the security's price over a set period as compared to that of a benchmark index.

Dorsey Wright selects securities for inclusion in the Underlying Index from an eligible universe of the largest 1,000 constituents by market capitalization within the NASDAQ Developed Markets Ex United States Index. The Index Provider assigns a relative strength score to each eligible security and selects approximately 100 securities with the greatest scores for inclusion in the Underlying Index. Component security weights are based on relative scores, with securities with higher scores receiving larger weights.

The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector,

the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Geographic Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in frequent trading of its portfolio securities in connection with the rebalancing or adjustment of the Underlying Index. A portfolio turnover rate of 200%, for example, is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities two times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate (such as 100% or more) could result in high brokerage costs for the Fund. While a high portfolio turnover rate can result in an increase in taxable capital gains distributions to the Fund's shareholders, the Fund will seek to utilize the in-kind creation and redemption mechanism (described below) to minimize realization of capital gains to the extent possible.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

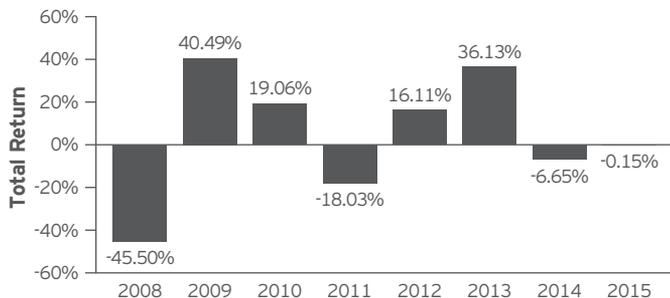
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

23.41% (3rd Quarter 2010)

Worst Quarter

(32.70)% (3rd Quarter 2008)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (12/28/07)
Return Before Taxes	(0.15)%	3.85%	1.18%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(0.29)%	3.41%	0.92%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.24%	3.00%	1.00%
Dorsey Wright® Developed Markets Technical Leaders Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	1.06%	4.95%	2.23%
MSCI EAFE® Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(0.81)%	3.60%	(0.52)%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	October 2013

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market

prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the Dorsey Wright® Emerging Markets Technical Leaders Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.90%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.90%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$92	\$287	\$498	\$1,108

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 176% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the equity securities that comprise the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is comprised of equity securities of large capitalization companies based in emerging market countries. Dorsey Wright & Associates, LLC ("Dorsey Wright" or the "Index Provider") selects such securities pursuant to its proprietary selection methodology, which is designed to identify securities that demonstrate powerful relative strength characteristics.

"Relative strength" is an investing technique that seeks to determine the strongest performing securities by measuring certain factors, such as a security's relative performance

against the overall market or a security's relative strength value, which is derived by comparing the rate of increase of the security's price over a set period as compared to that of a benchmark index.

Dorsey Wright selects securities for inclusion in the Underlying Index from an eligible universe of the largest 1,000 constituents by market capitalization within the NASDAQ Emerging Markets Index (except for U.S.-listed American Depositary Receipts or foreign listings). The Index Provider assigns a relative strength score to each eligible security and selects approximately 100 securities with the greatest scores for inclusion in the Underlying Index. Component security weights are based on relative scores, with securities with higher scores receiving larger weights.

The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same

extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets usually are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation

at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Geographic Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in frequent trading of its portfolio securities in connection with the rebalancing or adjustment of the Underlying Index. A portfolio turnover rate of 200%, for example, is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities two times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate (such as 100% or more) could result in high brokerage costs for the Fund. While a high portfolio turnover rate can result in an increase in taxable capital gains distributions to the Fund's shareholders, the Fund will seek to utilize the in-kind creation and redemption mechanism (described below) to minimize realization of capital gains to the extent possible.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

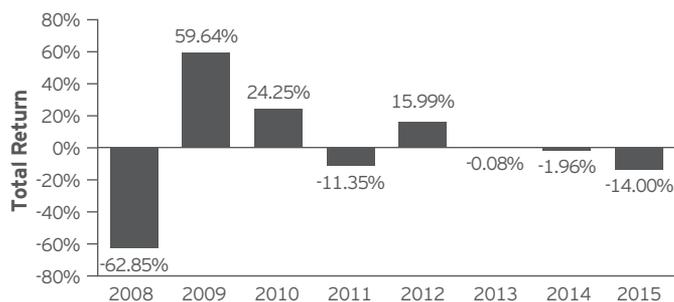
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

27.40% (2nd Quarter 2009)

Worst Quarter

(36.53)% (3rd Quarter 2008)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (12/28/07)
Return Before Taxes	(14.00)%	(2.83)%	(5.45)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(13.89)%	(2.77)%	(5.43)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(7.52)%	(1.87)%	(3.79)%
Dorsey Wright® Emerging Markets Technical Leaders Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(12.41)%	(1.34)%	(2.12)%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index SM (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(14.92)%	(4.81)%	(3.16)%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the “Adviser”).

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	October 2013

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants (“APs”) and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a “Creation Unit”), or multiples thereof (“Creation Unit Aggregations”), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the Dorsey Wright® SmallCap Technical Leaders™ Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.60%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 141% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in equity securities of small capitalization companies that comprise the Underlying Index. Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC ("Dorsey Wright" or the "Index Provider") selects such securities pursuant to its proprietary selection methodology, which is designed to identify securities that demonstrate powerful relative strength characteristics.

"Relative strength" is an investing technique that seeks to determine the strongest performing securities by measuring certain factors, such as a security's relative performance against the overall market or a security's relative strength value, which is derived by comparing the rate of increase of the security's price over a set period as compared to that of a benchmark index.

Dorsey Wright selects securities for inclusion in the Underlying Index from an eligible universe of the smallest 2,000 constituents by market capitalization that trade on a U.S. exchange and that are included within the NASDAQ US Benchmark Index. The Index Provider assigns a relative strength score to each eligible security and selects approximately 200 securities with the greatest scores for inclusion in the Underlying Index. Component security weights are based on relative scores, with securities with higher scores receiving larger weights.

The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving, and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In the following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a

significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in frequent trading of its portfolio securities in connection with the rebalancing or adjustment of the Underlying Index. A portfolio turnover rate of 200%, for example, is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities two times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate (such as 100% or more) could result in high brokerage costs for the Fund. While a high portfolio turnover rate can result in an increase in taxable capital gains distributions to the Fund's shareholders, the Fund will seek to utilize the in-kind creation and redemption mechanism (described below) to minimize realization of capital gains to the extent possible.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

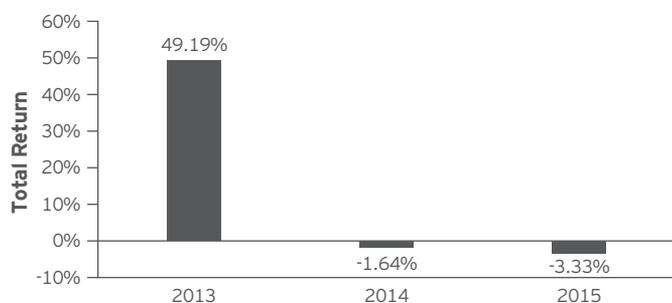
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The table provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

17.60% (1st Quarter 2013)

Worst Quarter

(10.16)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (07/19/12)
Return Before Taxes	(3.33)%	13.02%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(3.38)%	12.95%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(1.85)%	10.26%
Dorsey Wright® SmallCap Technical Leaders Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(2.78)%	13.72%
Russell 2000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(4.41)%	12.14%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.77%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$79	\$246	\$428	\$954

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 34% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the equity securities of companies involved in the following sectors related to infrastructure construction and development in emerging market countries: 1) construction and engineering; 2) construction machinery; 3) construction materials; 4) diversified metals and mining; 5) heavy electrical equipment; 6) industrial machinery; and 7) steel, and that comprise the Underlying Index, as well as American depository receipts (“ADRs”) and global depository receipts (“GDRs”) that are based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that the majority of its investments will be in the securities that comprise the Underlying Index rather than in

ADRs and GDRs. The Underlying Index is calculated and maintained by Standard & Poor's Custom Indices on behalf of S- Network Global Indexes Inc. (the "Index Provider"). Emerging market countries are determined according to the Index Provider's definition, which currently includes those countries identified in the World Bank Country Classification system as "Middle Income" countries. The Underlying Index includes stocks with a minimum market capitalization of \$500 million and stocks are removed if the market capitalization falls below \$300 million.

Historically, the Underlying Index has consisted of securities of companies listed on exchanges in Australia, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan and the United States. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund

will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Risks of Investing in the Infrastructure Industry. Infrastructure companies are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown including surplus capacity, government budgetary constraints and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure companies may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and also may be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, service interruption and/or legal challenges due to environmental, operational or other issues and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards. There is also the risk that publicly-funded infrastructure projects, especially in emerging markets, may be subject to the effects of public corruption resulting in delays and cost overruns. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company's operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and terrorist acts.

Basic Materials Sector Risk. Changes in world events, political and economic conditions, energy conservation, environmental policies, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations may adversely affect the companies engaged in the production and distribution of basic materials.

Industrials Sector Risk. Changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions may adversely affect companies in the industrials sector. In addition, these companies are at risk for environmental and product liability damage claims. Also, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technological developments and labor relations could adversely affect the companies in this sector.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation,

nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets usually are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

China Investment Risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its total assets in securities of issuers from China. Investing in securities of Chinese companies involves additional risks, including, but not limited to: the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others; the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership; and actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China. In addition, previously the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion.

Asia Pacific Economic Risk. The level of development of the economies of countries in the Asia Pacific region varies greatly. Furthermore, since the economies of the countries in the region are largely intertwined, if an economic recession is experienced by any of these countries, it will likely adversely impact the economic performance of other countries in the region. Certain economies in the region may be adversely affected by increased competition, high inflation rates, undeveloped financial services sectors, currency fluctuations or restrictions, political and social instability and increased economic volatility.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Small-and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a

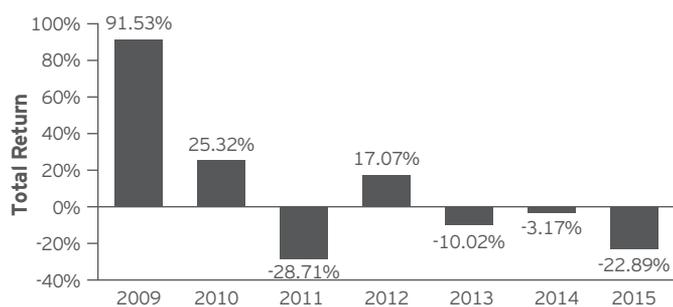
security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

47.04% (2nd Quarter 2009)

Worst Quarter

(33.11)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (10/16/08)
Return Before Taxes	(22.89)%	(10.93)%	4.74%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(23.03)%	(11.03)%	4.61%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(12.50)%	(7.53)%	4.07%
S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(22.27)%	(10.04)%	6.20%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index SM (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(14.92)%	(4.81)%	7.09%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	October 2013

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P Eurozone Low Volatility USD Hedged Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

(1) "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$26	\$80

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the Fund's commencement of investment operations (May 4, 2015) through the end of the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index.

Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is designed to measure the performance of the 80 least volatile stocks in the S&P Eurozone

BMI Index, while also employing a currency-hedged strategy to mitigate exposure to fluctuations between the value of the U.S. dollar and the currencies of the countries in which the component securities of the Underlying Index are domiciled.

The S&P Eurozone BMI Index includes publicly listed equity stocks of any capitalization and/or style (e.g., growth or value stocks) of companies located in developed and emerging markets throughout the European Union. From the constituents of the S&P Eurozone BMI Index, the Index Provider selects securities with the least volatility over the past 12 months for inclusion in the Underlying Index. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations (increases or decreases in a stock's price) over time. The Underlying Index is weighted such that the least volatile stocks receive the greatest weights.

The Fund's investments will be denominated in foreign currencies, thereby potentially subjecting the Fund to fluctuations in exchange rates between such currencies and the U.S. dollar. For example, the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") could decline if the currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar. To hedge against such exchange rate fluctuations, the Fund will invest in foreign currency forward contracts, which are contracts between two parties to buy or sell a specified amount of a specific currency in the future at an agreed upon exchange rate. Through these contracts, the Fund is able to "lock in" the contract's agreed-upon exchange rates. Through this process, the Fund attempts to use the profits (or losses) from the forward contracts to offset the losses (or profits) from changes in currency values. Depending on the currency fluctuations, the Fund may sacrifice potential currency gains by locking in a certain rate; however, it effectively negates the risk of loss that the Fund may incur from the currency exposure. While this approach is designed to minimize the impact of currency fluctuations on Fund returns, it does not necessarily eliminate the Fund's exposure to currencies all together. The return of the foreign currency forward contracts may not perfectly offset the actual fluctuations between the component currencies and the U.S. dollar.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Investing in the European Union Risk. Many countries in the European Union are susceptible to high economic risks associated with high levels of debt, notably due to investments in sovereign debts of European countries such as Greece, Italy and Spain. One or more member states might exit the European Union, placing its currency and banking system in jeopardy. The European Union

faces major issues involving its membership, structure, procedures and policies, including the adoption, abandonment or adjustment of the new constitutional treaty, the European Union's enlargement to the south and east, and resolution of the European Union's problematic fiscal and democratic accountability. Efforts of the member states to further unify their economic and monetary policies may increase the potential for the downward movement of one member state's market to cause a similar effect on other member states' markets. European countries that are part of the European Union may be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the Union seeks to impose on its members.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Foreign Investments Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns. The risks of investing in foreign markets are exacerbated when investing in securities of issuers in emerging market countries.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to

greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar and the Fund's attempt to hedge currency exposure is unsuccessful. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's overall NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and unpredictably in response to both global economic developments and economic conditions, causing an adverse impact on the Fund. As a result, investors have the potential for losses regardless of the length of time they intend to hold Shares.

Currency Hedging Risk. While currency hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will effectively reduce the currency risk included in the Fund's portfolio. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and its reference asset. Some foreign currency forward contracts are less liquid, which could result in the Fund being unable to structure its hedging transactions as intended. Increased volatility in exchange rates will generally reduce the effectiveness of the Fund's currency hedging strategy. The effectiveness of the Fund's currency hedging strategy will also in general be affected by interest rates. Significant differences between U.S. dollar interest rates and foreign currency interest rates may impact the effectiveness of the Fund's currency hedging strategy. The Fund's exposure to the value of the currencies may not be fully hedged at all times. Furthermore, while the Fund is designed to hedge against currency fluctuations, it is possible that a degree of currency exposure may remain even at the time a hedging transaction is implemented.

Counterparty Risk. Many currency forward contracts are derivative transactions between two parties, which typically are described as "over the counter." To the extent the Fund enters into over-the-counter derivative transactions to pursue its currency hedging strategy, the Fund will be subject to counterparty risk with respect to these transactions, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations. In the event of default, the Fund could experience lengthy delays in recovering some or all of its assets, or may have no recovery at all.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Geographic Concentration Risk. The Fund will invest a significant portion of its total assets in securities of issuers from European countries. A natural or other disaster could occur in that geographic region, which could negatively affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the European Union and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the European Union.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when a particular investment is difficult to purchase or sell. If the Fund invests in illiquid securities or current portfolio securities become illiquid, it may reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Commodity Pool Risk. Under amended regulations promulgated by the CFTC, the Fund's investments will cause it to be considered a commodity pool, thereby subjecting it to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") and as a commodity trading advisor ("CTA"), and will manage the Fund in accordance with CFTC rules, as well as the rules that apply to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO or CTA imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser, which could increase costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not yet have a full calendar year of performance history. The Fund's annual return will be provided once the Fund has a full calendar year of performance. The Fund's performance information is accessible on the Fund's website at www.invescopowershares.com and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the FTSE RAFI Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.49%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.49%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$50	\$157	\$274	\$616

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in equity securities that are classified as "Asia Pacific" within the country classification definition of FTSE International Limited ("FTSE" or the "Index Provider"), excluding Japanese companies, and that comprise the Underlying Index, as well as American depositary receipts ("ADRs") and global depositary receipts ("GDRs") that are based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that the majority of its investments will be in the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, rather than in ADRs and GDRs. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of the Asia Pacific companies with the largest cumulative scores ("Fundamental Value"), selected from the constituents of the FTSE All Cap Developed Index, as determined by FTSE. The Index Provider selects and weights the companies

based on their Fundamental Values, which are derived from the following four fundamental measures of firm size: book value, cash flow, sales and dividends.

Historically, the Underlying Index has consisted of securities of companies that were domiciled in Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore and South Korea or primarily listed on an exchange in such countries. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry;

competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the financial services sector. Investing in the financial services sector involves risks, including the following: financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation and, as a result, their profitability may be affected by new regulations or regulatory interpretations; unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financial services sector; financial services companies whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector; and financial services companies have been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets usually are subject to greater market volatility, lower

trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

Asia Pacific Economic Risk. The level of development of the economies of countries in the Asia Pacific region varies greatly. Furthermore, since the economies of the countries in the region are largely intertwined, if an economic recession is experienced by any of these countries, it will likely adversely impact the economic performance of other countries in the region. Certain economies in the region may be adversely affected by increased competition, high inflation rates, undeveloped financial services sectors, currency fluctuations or restrictions, political and social instability and increased economic volatility.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying

Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

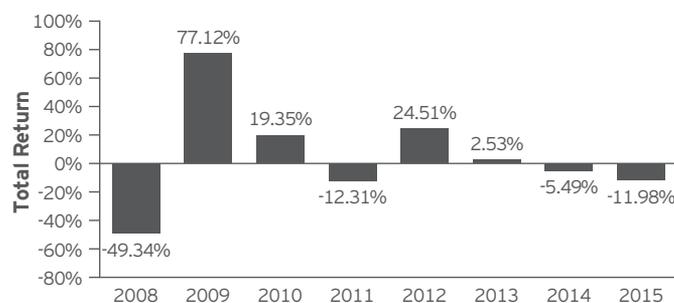
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

30.53% (3rd Quarter 2009)

Worst Quarter

(26.48)% (4th Quarter 2008)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (06/25/07)
Return Before Taxes	(11.98)%	(1.42)%	1.78%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(12.59)%	(2.00)%	1.10%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(6.07)%	(0.83)%	1.51%
FTSE RAFI Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(11.30)%	(0.62)%	2.65%
MSCI Pacific ex Japan Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(8.47)%	0.87%	1.70%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the “Adviser”).

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants (“APs”) and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a “Creation Unit”), or multiples thereof (“Creation Unit Aggregations”), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the FTSE RAFI Developed ex U.S. 1000 Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.45%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.46%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$47	\$148	\$258	\$579

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 12% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of companies originating in countries that are classified as "developed" within the country classification definition of FTSE International Limited ("FTSE" or the "Index Provider"), excluding the United States, and that comprise the Underlying Index, as well as American depositary receipts ("ADRs") and global depositary receipts ("GDRs") that are based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that the majority of its investments will be in the securities that comprise the Underlying Index rather than in ADRs and GDRs. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of the companies domiciled in

developed markets with the largest cumulative scores ("Fundamental Value"), selected from the constituents of the FTSE RAFI Developed ex US Large/Mid-Cap Index as determined by FTSE. The Index Provider selects and weights companies based on their Fundamental Values, which are derived from the following four fundamental measures of firm size: book value, cash flow, sales and dividends.

Historically, the Underlying Index has consisted of securities of companies that were domiciled in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom or primarily listed on an exchange in such countries. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same

extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

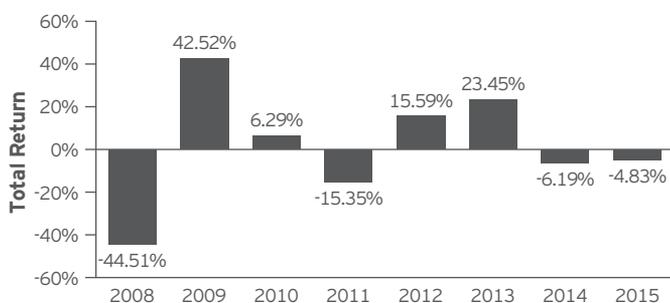
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

35.23% (2nd Quarter 2009)

Worst Quarter

(22.75)% (4th Quarter 2008)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (06/25/07)
Return Before Taxes	(4.83)%	1.52%	(0.98)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(5.32)%	1.091%	(1.30)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(1.99)%	1.41%	(0.51)%
FTSE RAFI Developed ex U.S. 1000 Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(5.28)%	1.89%	(0.46)%
MSCI EAFE® Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(0.81)%	3.60%	(0.36)%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the FTSE RAFI Developed ex U.S. Mid Small 1500 Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.49%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in securities of small-and mid-capitalization companies that are classified as "developed" within the country classification definition of FTSE International Limited ("FTSE" or the "Index Provider"), excluding the United States, and that comprise the Underlying Index, as well as American depositary receipts ("ADRs") and global depositary receipts ("GDRs") that are based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that the majority of its investments will be in the securities that comprise the Underlying Index rather than in ADRs and GDRs. The

Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of the small- and mid-capitalization companies domiciled in developed markets with the highest ranking cumulative score (“Fundamental Value”), selected from the constituents of the FTSE Developed All Cap ex U.S. Index, as determined by FTSE. The Index Provider selects and weights companies based on their Fundamental Values, which are derived from the following four fundamental measures of firm size: book value, cash flow, sales and dividends.

Historically, the Underlying Index has consisted of securities of companies that were domiciled in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company’s common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company’s common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company’s products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same

extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund’s returns.

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund’s investments in the affected region.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”).

Small and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies’ securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

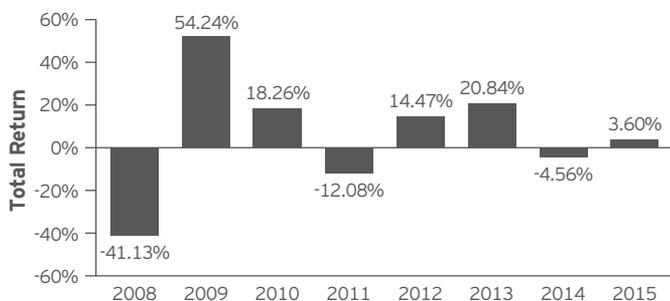
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

39.94% (2nd Quarter 2009)

Worst Quarter

(19.44)% (3rd Quarter 2008)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (09/27/07)
Return Before Taxes	3.60%	3.76%	2.64%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.31%	3.50%	2.34%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.65%	3.14%	2.20%
FTSE RAFI Developed ex US Mid Small 1500 Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	3.42%	4.19%	3.26%
MSCI EAFE® Small Cap Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	9.59%	6.32%	2.50%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.49%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.49%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$50	\$157	\$274	\$616

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 34% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in securities of companies domiciled in countries that are classified as emerging markets within the country classification definition of FTSE International Limited ("FTSE" or the "Index Provider") that comprise the Underlying Index, as well as American depositary receipts ("ADRs") and global depositary receipts ("GDRs") that are based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that a significant portion of its investments will be in ADRs and GDRs that are based on the securities included in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of securities of companies domiciled in emerging market countries with the highest ranking cumulative score ("Fundamental Value"), selected from the

constituents of the FTSE Emerging All Cap Index, as determined by FTSE. The Index Provider selects and weights the securities based on their Fundamental Values, which are derived from the following four fundamental measures of firm size: book value, cash flow, sales and dividends.

Historically, the Underlying Index has consisted of securities of companies that were domiciled in Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. The Fund does not purchase all of the securities in the Underlying Index; instead, the Fund utilizes a “sampling” methodology to seek to achieve its investment objective.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company’s common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company’s common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company’s products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of

which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund’s returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets usually are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

China Investment Risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its total assets in securities of issuers from China. Investing in securities of Chinese companies involves additional risks, including, but not limited to: the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others; the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership; and actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China. In addition, previously the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion.

ADR and GDR Risk. ADRs are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. GDRs are certificates issued by an international bank that generally are traded and denominated in the currencies of countries other than the home country of the issuer of the underlying shares. ADRs and GDRs may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency, political, economic and market risks, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities.

Certain countries may limit the ability to convert ADRs into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related ADR. ADRs may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by a depository and the issuer of the underlying security. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses and may be less liquid. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities.

GDRs can involve currency risk since, unlike ADRs, they may not be U.S. dollar-denominated. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Sampling Risk. The Fund's use of a representative sampling approach will result in its holding a smaller number of securities than are in the Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse development respecting an issuer of securities held by the Fund could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in the Underlying Index. To the extent the assets in the Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. The Fund's use of a representative sampling approach may cause the Fund not to be as well-correlated with the return of the Underlying Index as would be the case if the Fund purchased all of the securities in the Underlying Index in the proportions represented in the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

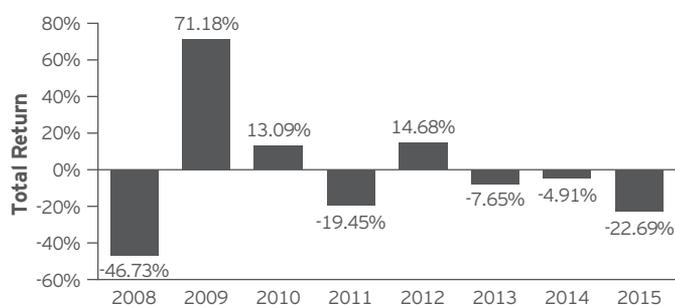
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

31.87% (2nd Quarter 2009)

Worst Quarter

(24.21)% (4th Quarter 2008)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (09/27/07)
Return Before Taxes	(22.69)%	(8.91)%	(4.91)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(23.15)%	(9.19)%	(5.12)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(12.21)%	(6.06)%	(3.20)%
FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(21.65)%	(8.22)%	(3.62)%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index SM (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(14.92)%	(4.81)%	(2.61)%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.76%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$78	\$243	\$422	\$942

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of companies engaged in agriculture and farming-related activities that comprise the Underlying Index, as well as American depositary receipts ("ADRs") and global depositary receipts ("GDRs") that are based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that the majority of its investments will be in the securities that comprise the Underlying Index rather than in ADRs and GDRs. Nasdaq, Inc. ("Nasdaq" or the "Index Provider") calculates and maintains the Underlying Index, which is designed to measure the overall performance of the most liquid, globally traded securities of companies engaged in agriculture and farming-related activities. The Underlying Index may include securities in emerging market countries. In addition, each security, according to a recognized market data vendor, must have a

minimum worldwide market capitalization of \$500 million, a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of \$1 million and a minimum free float of 20% prior to inclusion in the Underlying Index. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index can be comprised of common stocks, ordinary shares, depository receipts, shares of beneficial interest or limited partnership interests and tracking stocks.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events;

obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Risks of Investing in the Agriculture Industry. Companies involved in the agriculture industry and farming-related activities may be affected by certain legislative or regulatory developments related to food safety, the environment, taxes and other governmental policies. Companies involved in the agriculture industry and farming-related activities may face the risk of liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices. An increased competitive landscape, caused by increased availability of food and other agricultural commodities, economic recession or labor difficulties, may lead to a decrease in demand for the products and services provided by companies involved in agriculture and farming-related activities.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets usually are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations

on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

Limited Partnership Risk. Unlike common stock in a corporation, limited partnership interests have limited or no voting rights. However, many of the risks of investing in common stocks are still applicable to investments in limited partnership interests. Since publicly traded limited partnerships are a less common form of organizational structure than corporations, limited partnership units may be less liquid than publicly traded common stock. In addition, interest income generated from limited partnerships deemed not to be “publicly traded” will not be considered “qualifying income” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and may trigger adverse tax consequences. Limited partnership units also have the risk that the limited partnership might, under certain circumstances, be treated as a general partnership giving rise to broader liability exposure to the limited partners for activities of the partnership. Further, the general partners of a limited partnership may be able to significantly change the business or asset structure of a limited partnership without the limited partners having any ability to disapprove any such changes. In certain limited partnerships, limited partners may also be required to return distributions previously made in the event that excess distributions have been made by the partnership, or in the event that the general partners, or their affiliates, are entitled to indemnification.

Tracking Stock Risk. Many of the risks of investing in common stock are applicable to tracking stock. Tracking stock is a separate class of common stock whose value is linked to a specific business unit or operating division within a larger company and which is designed to “track” the performance of such business unit or division. Therefore, tracking stock may decline in value even if the common stock of the larger company increases in value. In addition, holders of tracking stock may not have the same rights as holders of the company’s common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”).

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund’s investments in the affected region.

Small-and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small-and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies’ securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund’s NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund’s NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund’s holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund’s return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund’s portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.

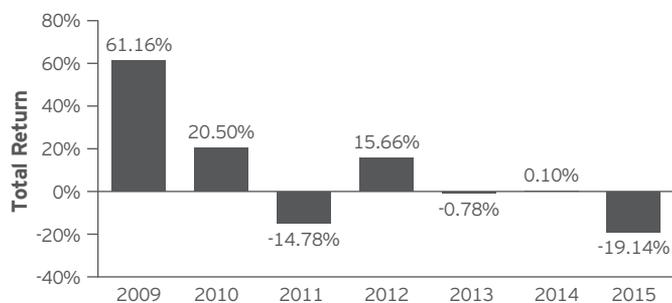
Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund’s average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund’s past performance

(before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

28.69% (3rd Quarter 2010)

Worst Quarter

(21.55)% (2nd Quarter 2010)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (09/18/08)
Return Before Taxes	(19.14)%	(4.57)%	0.52%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(19.55)%	(4.78)%	0.35%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(10.12)%	(3.16)%	0.62%
NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture Index SM (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(19.33)%	(4.39)%	0.95%
MSCI EAFE [®] Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(0.81)%	3.60%	3.98%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	October 2013

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the WilderHill New Energy Global Innovation Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.77%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$79	\$246	\$428	\$954

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 51% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of companies engaged in the business of the advancement of cleaner energy and conservation that comprise the Underlying Index, as well as American depositary receipts ("ADRs") and global depositary receipts ("GDRs") that are based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that the majority of its investments will be in the securities that comprise the Underlying Index rather than in ADRs and GDRs. The Underlying Index is comprised primarily of companies whose technologies focus on the generation and use of cleaner energy, conservation and efficiency, and the advancement of renewable energy in general, as determined by WilderHill New Energy Finance, LLC (the "Index Provider"). The Underlying Index is mainly comprised of companies in wind, solar, biofuels, hydro, wave

and tidal, geothermal and other relevant renewable energy businesses and also includes companies involved in energy conversion, storage, conservation, efficiency, materials, pollution control, emerging hydrogen and fuel cells. The Index Provider selects securities principally on the basis of their capital appreciation potential as identified by the Index Provider pursuant to a proprietary Index methodology, with a bias placed on renewable energy companies. The Underlying Index may include companies in emerging market countries.

Historically, the Underlying Index has consisted of securities of companies domiciled in countries including, but not limited to Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States or primarily listed on an exchange in such countries. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Risks of Investing in the Clean Energy Industry. Obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants and general economic

conditions significantly affect the clean energy industry. In addition, intense competition and legislation resulting in more strict government regulations and enforcement policies and specific expenditures for cleanup efforts can affect the clean energy industry. Risks associated with hazardous materials, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of alternative energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects and tax and other government regulations can significantly affect this industry. Also, supply of, and demand for, specific products or services, the supply of, and demand for, oil and gas, the price of oil and gas, production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions may affect the industry. Shares in the companies involved in this industry have been significantly more volatile than shares of companies operating in other, more established industries. Currently, certain methods used to value companies involved in the alternative power and power technology sectors, particularly those companies that have not yet traded profitably, have not been in widespread use for a significant period of time. As a result, the use of these valuation methods may serve to increase further the volatility of certain alternative power and power technology company share prices.

Energy Sector Risk. Changes in worldwide energy prices, exploration and production spending may adversely affect companies in the energy sector. In addition, changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions can affect these companies. In addition, these companies are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters. Commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, technological developments and labor relations also could affect companies in this sector.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers,

and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets usually are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these

factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Small and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

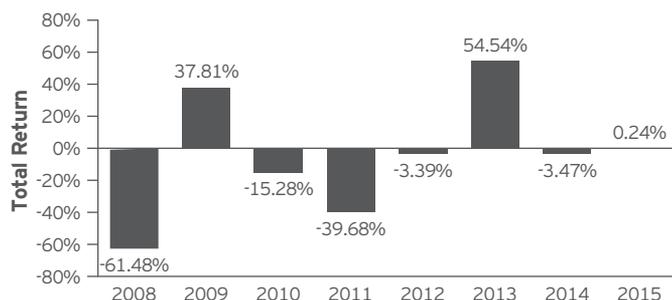
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

36.12% (2nd Quarter 2009)

Worst Quarter

(37.19)% (4th Quarter 2008)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (06/13/07)
Return Before Taxes	0.24%	(2.71)%	(7.99)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(0.04)%	(3.03)%	(8.17)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.38%	(2.08)%	(5.60)%
WilderHill New Energy Global Innovation Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.92%	(2.32)%	(7.04)%
MSCI EAFE® Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(0.81)%	3.60%	(0.15)%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	October 2013

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$77	\$240	\$417	\$930

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of companies involved in the gold, silver and other precious metals mining industries that comprise the Underlying Index, as well as American depositary receipts (“ADRs”) and global depositary receipts (“GDRs”) that are based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that the majority of its investments will be in the securities that comprise the Underlying Index rather than in ADRs and GDRs. Nasdaq, Inc. (“Nasdaq” or the “Index Provider”) calculates and maintains the Underlying Index, which is designed to measure the overall performance of the most liquid, globally traded securities of companies involved in gold, silver and other precious metals mining industry activities. In addition, each security, according to a recognized market data vendor, must have a minimum

worldwide market capitalization of \$500 million, a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of \$1 million and a minimum free float of 20% prior to inclusion in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index may include securities in emerging market countries. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index can be comprised of common stocks, ordinary shares, depository receipts, shares of beneficial interest or limited partnership interests and tracking stocks.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Risks of Investing in the Gold, Silver and Precious Metals Industry. Investments related to gold, silver and other precious metals are considered speculative and are affected by a variety of worldwide economic, financial and political factors. The price of gold, silver and other precious metals may fluctuate sharply over short periods of time, even during periods of rising prices, due to changes in inflation or expectations regarding inflation in various countries, the availability of supplies, changes in industrial and commercial demand, limited markets, fabricator demand, gold sales by governments, trade imbalances and restrictions, currency devaluation or revaluation, central banks or international agencies, investment speculation, inability to raise capital, increases in production costs, political unrest in nations where sources of

precious metals are located, monetary and other economic policies of various governments and government restrictions on private ownership of precious metals and mining land. Markets therefore are volatile at times, and there may be sharp fluctuations in prices even during periods of rising prices. The metals industry can be significantly affected by events relating to international political developments, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices and tax and government regulations.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to

domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets usually are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

Limited Partnership Risk. Unlike common stock in a corporation, limited partnership interests have limited or no voting rights. However, many of the risks of investing in common stocks are still applicable to investments in limited partnership interests. Since publicly traded limited partnerships are a less common form of organizational structure than corporations, limited partnership units may be less liquid than publicly traded common stock. In addition, interest income generated from limited partnerships deemed not to be “publicly traded” will not be considered “qualifying income” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and may trigger adverse tax consequences. Limited partnership units also have the risk that the limited partnership might, under certain circumstances, be treated as a general partnership giving rise to broader liability exposure to the limited partners for activities of the partnership. Further, the general partners of a limited partnership may be able to significantly change the business or asset structure of a limited partnership without the limited partners having any ability to disapprove any such changes. In certain limited partnerships, limited partners may also be required to return distributions previously made in the event that excess distributions have been made by the partnership, or in the event that the general partners, or their affiliates, are entitled to indemnification.

Tracking Stock Risk. Many of the risks of investing in common stock are applicable to tracking stock. Tracking stock is a separate class of common stock whose value is linked to a specific business unit or operating division within a larger company and which is designed to “track” the performance of such business unit or division. Therefore, tracking stock may decline in value even if the common stock of the larger company increases in value. In addition, holders of tracking stock may not have the same rights as holders of the company’s common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption

in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”).

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund’s investments in the affected region.

Canada Risk. Because the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in companies that are domiciled in Canada, the Fund is particularly sensitive to political, economic and social conditions in that country. Canada is a major producer of metals. The Canadian economy is especially dependent on the demand for, and supply of, natural resources, and the Canadian market is relatively concentrated in issuers involved in the production and distribution of natural resources. Any adverse events that affect Canada’s major industries may have a negative impact on the overall Canadian economy and the shares of the Fund.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies’ securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund’s NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund’s NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund’s holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund’s return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund’s portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price

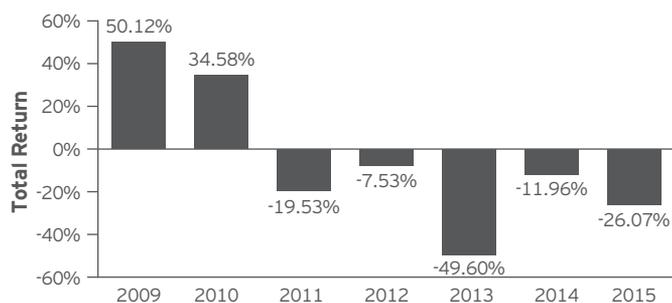
than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

21.90% (3rd Quarter 2012)

Worst Quarter

(36.07)% (2nd Quarter 2013)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (09/18/08)
Return Before Taxes	(26.07)%	(24.58)%	(10.06)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(26.17)%	(24.63)%	(10.19)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(14.64)%	(15.65)%	(6.67)%
NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(25.50)%	(23.87)%	(9.37)%
MSCI EAFE [®] Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(0.81)%	3.60%	3.98%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	October 2013

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PowerShares Global Water Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Global Water Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.76%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$78	\$243	\$422	\$942

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 78% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of companies listed on a global exchange that create products designed to conserve and purify water for homes, businesses and industries that comprise the Underlying Index, as well as American depositary receipts ("ADRs") and global depositary receipts ("GDRs") that are based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that the majority of its investments will be in the securities that comprise the Underlying Index rather than in ADRs and GDRs. The Underlying Index was created by, and is a trademark of, Nasdaq, Inc. ("Nasdaq" or the "Index Provider"). A security must have a worldwide market capitalization of \$50 million to be included in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index may include companies in emerging market countries. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising

its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index can be comprised of common stocks, ordinary shares, depositary receipts, depositary shares, Dutch certificates, shares of beneficial interest, stapled securities and tracking stocks.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Risks of Investing in the Water Industry. The Fund's investments in the water industry may underperform relative to the general market, returns on investments in other sectors or fixed-income securities. The water industry can be significantly affected by the availability of water, the level of rainfall and the occurrence of other climactic and environmental events, changes in water consumption and water conservation. Furthermore, because the Fund will focus its investments in tracking just the water industry, economic downturns and global and domestic events affecting the water industry will have a greater impact on the Fund than would be the case if the Fund's investments were more diversified. These events may include governmental regulation and institutional change, inflation, an increase in the cost of raw materials, an increase in interest rates, technological advances, changes in consumer sentiment and spending and changes in government spending.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in

securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information, and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new

and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

The prices of common stocks change in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity.

Tracking Stock Risk. Many of the risks of investing in common stock are applicable to tracking stock. Tracking stock is a separate class of common stock whose value is linked to a specific business unit or operating division within a larger company and which is designed to “track” the performance of such business unit or division. Therefore, tracking stock may decline in value even if the common stock of the larger company increases in value. In addition, holders of tracking stock may not have the same rights as holders of the company’s common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”).

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund’s investments in the affected region.

Small-and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small-and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies’ securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small-and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because the Fund’s NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund’s NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund’s holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund’s return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying

Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund’s portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

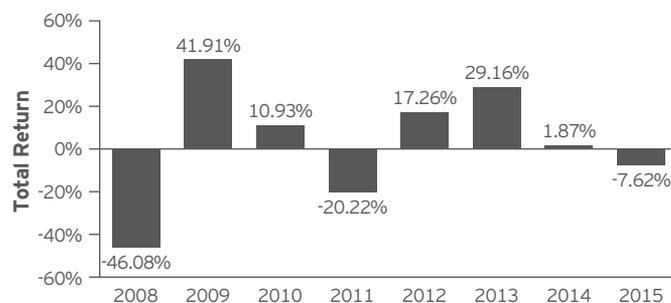
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund’s average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

35.49% (2nd Quarter 2009)

Worst Quarter

(23.96)% (3rd Quarter 2008)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (06/13/07)
Return Before Taxes	(7.62)%	2.60%	(0.53)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(7.96)%	2.38%	(0.66)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(4.01)%	2.14%	(0.27)%
NASDAQ OMX Global Water Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) ⁽¹⁾	(6.95)%	N/A	N/A
Blended-NASDAQ OMX Global Water Index ^{SM(2)} (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(6.95)%	2.76%	0.08%
MSCI EAFE [®] Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(0.81)%	3.60%	(0.15)%

(1) Prior to March 1, 2012, the Fund sought to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Palisades Global Water Index. Effective March 1, 2012, the Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM. "5 Years" and "Since Inception" performance for the NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM is not available because that Index did not commence until July 27, 2011.

(2) The data shown as "Blended" is comprised of the performance of the Palisades Global Water Index from Fund inception to the conversion date, March 1, 2012, followed by the performance of the NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM starting at the conversion date and through December 31, 2015.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	October 2013

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers™ Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers™ Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the NASDAQ International BuyBack Achievers™ Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.55%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.55%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$56	\$176	\$307	\$689

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 162% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index. Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, the NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. ("NASDAQ OMX" or the "Index Provider") includes in the Underlying Index common stocks of foreign companies that are classified as "International BuyBack Achievers™" pursuant to a proprietary selection methodology. To qualify as an "International BuyBack Achiever™" and have its stock be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, an issuer must: (i) have its common stock be included in the

NASDAQ Global Ex-US Index (a broad-based index designed to track the performance of the global equity market and whose component securities are issued by companies located throughout the world, excluding the United States); (ii) have a minimum market capitalization of \$250 million; (iii) have effected a net reduction of 5% or more of its outstanding shares in its latest fiscal year; and (iv) have a minimum three-month average daily cash volume of \$1 million. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to

dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to issues in developed countries. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Currency Risk. The Fund will invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated common stock of foreign issuers. Because the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") is determined in U.S. dollars, it could decline if

the currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not exactly match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, to the same extent as any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of the Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in frequent trading of its portfolio securities in connection with the rebalancing or adjustment of the Underlying Index. A portfolio turnover rate of 200%, for example, is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities two times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate (such as 100% or more) could result in high brokerage costs for the Fund. While a high portfolio turnover rate can result in an increase in taxable capital gains distributions to the Fund's shareholders, the Fund will seek to utilize the in-kind creation and redemption mechanism (described below) to minimize realization of capital gains to the extent possible.

Geographic Concentration Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Valuation Risk. Financial information related to securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less reliable than information related to securities of U.S. issuers, which may make it difficult to obtain a current price for a non-U.S. security held by the Fund. In certain circumstances, market quotations may not be readily available for some Fund securities, and those securities may be fair valued. The value established for a security through fair valuation may be different from what would be produced if the security had been valued using market quotations. Fund securities that are valued

using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a security is sold at a discount to its established value.

Valuation Time Risk. The Fund will invest in common stock of foreign issuers and, because foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the those non-U.S. securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares. As a result, trading spreads and the resulting premium or discount on the Shares may widen, and, therefore, increase the difference between the market price of the Shares and the NAV of such Shares.

Small- and Mid- Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid- capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

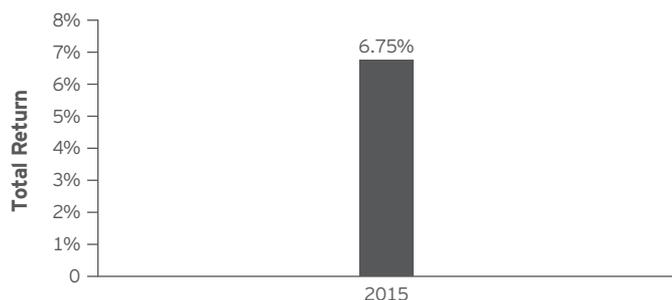
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The table provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual total return compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Year



Best Quarter

6.33% (1st Quarter 2015)

Worst Quarter

(8.75)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (02/27/14)
Return Before Taxes	6.75%	4.01%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.56%	3.73%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.22%	3.14%
NASDAQ International Buyback Achievers™ Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.56%	4.78%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(5.66)%	(5.01)%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are expected to be listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P Japan 500 Low Volatility USD Hedged Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

(1) “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$26	\$80

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the period from the Fund’s commencement of investment operations (October 6, 2015) through the end of the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index.

Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the “Index Provider”) compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is designed to measure the performance of the 100 least volatile stocks in

the S&P Japan 500 Index, while also employing a currency-hedged strategy to mitigate exposure to fluctuations between the value of the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen.

The S&P Japan 500 Index includes the equity stocks of the 500 largest publicly listed companies in Japan. From the constituents of the S&P Japan 500 Index, the Index Provider selects securities with the least volatility over the past 12 months for inclusion in the Underlying Index. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations (increases or decreases in a stock's price) over time. The Underlying Index is weighted such that the least volatile stocks receive the greatest weights.

The Fund's investments will be denominated in yen, thereby potentially subjecting the Fund to fluctuations in exchange rates between that currency and the U.S. dollar. For example, the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") could decline if the yen depreciates against the U.S. dollar. To hedge against such exchange rate fluctuations, the Fund will invest in foreign currency forward contracts, which are contracts between two parties to buy or sell a specified amount of a specific currency in the future at an agreed upon exchange rate. Through these contracts, the Fund is able to "lock in" the contract's agreed-upon exchange rates. Through this process, the Fund attempts to use the profits (or losses) from the forward contracts to offset the losses (or profits) from changes in currency values. Depending on the currency fluctuations, the Fund may sacrifice potential currency gains by locking in a certain rate; however, it effectively negates the risk of loss that the Fund may incur from the currency exposure. While this approach is designed to minimize the impact of currency fluctuations on Fund returns, it does not necessarily eliminate the Fund's exposure to currencies all together. The return of the foreign currency forward contracts may not perfectly offset the actual fluctuations between the yen and the U.S. dollar. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weighting in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Risk of Investing in Japan. The growth of Japan's economy has recently lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade and has been adversely affected by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, competition from emerging economies and the economic conditions of its trading partners. During the recent global recession, the Japanese economy experienced the effects of the economic slowdown in the United

States and Europe. The Japanese economy also faces several other concerns, including a financial system with large levels of nonperforming loans, over-leveraged corporate balance sheets, extensive cross-ownership by major corporations, a changing corporate governance structure, and large government deficits. These issues may cause a continued slowdown of the Japanese economy.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impacts other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Commodity Pool Risk. Under amended regulations promulgated by the CFTC, the Fund's investments will cause it to be considered a commodity pool, thereby subjecting it to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") and as a commodity trading advisor ("CTA"), and will manage the Fund in accordance with CFTC rules, as well as the rules that apply to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO or CTA imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser, which could increase costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the yen depreciates against the U.S. dollar and the Fund's attempt to hedge currency exposure is unsuccessful. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's overall NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and unpredictably in response to both global economic developments and economic conditions, causing an adverse impact on the Fund. As a result, investors have the potential for losses regardless of the length of time they intend to hold Shares. Moreover, the yen has fluctuated widely at times. The Japanese government has, in the past, intervened in the currency markets to attempt to maintain or reduce the value of the yen. Japanese intervention in the currency markets could cause the value of the yen to fluctuate sharply and unpredictably.

Currency Hedging Risk. While currency hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will effectively reduce the currency risk included in the Fund's portfolio. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and its reference asset. Some foreign currency forward contracts are less liquid, which could result in the Fund being unable to structure its hedging transactions as intended. Increased volatility in exchange rates will generally reduce the effectiveness of the Fund's currency hedging strategy. The effectiveness of the Fund's currency hedging strategy will also in general be affected by interest rates. Significant differences between U.S. dollar interest rates and foreign currency interest rates may impact the effectiveness of the Fund's currency hedging strategy. The Fund's exposure to the value of the yen may not be fully hedged at all times. Furthermore, while the Fund is designed to hedge against currency fluctuations, it is possible that a degree of currency exposure may remain even at the time a hedging transaction is implemented.

Counterparty Risk. Many currency forward contracts are derivative transactions between two parties, which typically are described as "over the counter." To the extent the Fund enters into over-the-counter derivative transactions to pursue its currency hedging strategy, the Fund will be subject to counterparty risk with respect to these transactions, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations. In the event of default, the Fund could experience lengthy delays in recovering some or all of its assets, or may have no recovery at all.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but is not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could

negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Geographic Concentration Risk. The Fund will invest a significant portion of its total assets in securities of issuers from a specific country or geographic region. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific geographic region and adversely impact the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

Valuation Risk. Financial information related to securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less reliable. In certain circumstances, market quotations may not be readily available for some securities, and those securities may be fair valued. The value established for a security through fair valuation may be different from what would be produced if the security had been valued using market quotations. There is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the

Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not yet have a full calendar year of performance history. The Fund's annual return will be provided once the Fund has a full calendar year of performance. The Fund's performance information is accessible on the Fund's website at www.invescopowershares.com and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund. Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gains, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the KBW Nasdaq Bank Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.35%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in securities of national money centers (which are banks with more than \$50 billion in assets and that have a branch network across geographic regions) and regional banks and thrifts that are listed on a U.S. national securities exchange and that comprise the Underlying Index. Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. ("KBW Nasdaq" or the "Index Provider") compiles, calculates and maintains the Underlying Index, which is a modified-market capitalization-weighted index that seeks to reflect the performance of national money centers and regional banks and thrifts that are publicly traded in the U.S. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Banking Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the banking industry. Banks are subject to extensive government regulation that may affect the scope of their activities, their profitability, the prices that they can charge and the amount of capital that they must maintain. In addition, unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the banking industry; banks whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios of loans or investments that make them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that industry. Increased competition also may adversely affect the profitability or viability of banks.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

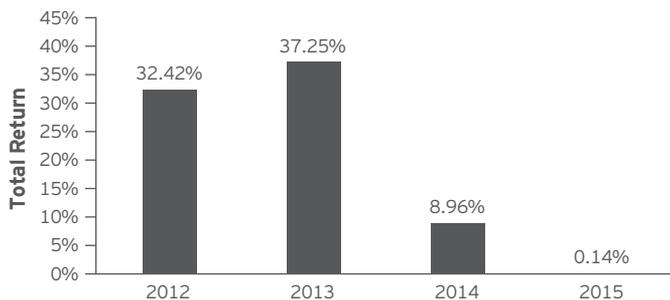
Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index

with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

26.84% (1st Quarter 2012)

Worst Quarter

(9.14)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (11/01/11)
Return Before Taxes	0.14%	18.89%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(0.23)%	18.41%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.37%	15.15%
KBW Nasdaq Bank Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.50%	19.32%
S&P 500® Financials Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.53)%	18.34%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Theodore Samulowitz	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	September 2012
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the KBW Nasdaq Financial Sector Dividend Yield Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	2.73%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	3.08%

(1) "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies. Please note that the amount of Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses shown in the above table may differ from the ratio of expenses to average net assets included in the "Financial Highlights" section of this Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include indirect expenses such as Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$311	\$951	\$1,616	\$3,392

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of publicly listed financial companies that principally are engaged in the business of providing financial

services and products, including banking, insurance and diversified financial services, in the United States and that comprise the Underlying Index. Keefe Bruyette & Woods, Inc. (“KBW Nasdaq” or the “Index Provider”) compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is a modified-dividend yield-weighted index that seeks to reflect the performance of such companies. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the financial services sector. Investing in the financial services sector involves risks, including the following: financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation and, as a result, their profitability may be affected by new regulations or regulatory interpretations; unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financial services sector; financial services companies whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector; and financial services companies have been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies.

High Dividend Paying Securities Risk. Securities that pay high dividends as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing such companies to underperform companies that do not pay high dividends. Also, changes in the dividend policies of the companies in which the Fund invests and the capital resources available for such companies' dividend payments may adversely affect the Fund.

REIT Risk. Although the Fund will not invest in real estate directly, the REITs in which the Fund invests are subject to risks inherent in the direct ownership of real estate. These risks include, but are not limited to, a possible lack of mortgage funds and associated interest rate risks, overbuilding, property vacancies, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to environmental damages and changes in neighborhood values and appeal to purchasers.

Risk of Investing in BDCs. There are certain risks inherent in investing in BDCs, whose principal business is to invest in, and lend capital or provide services to, privately held companies. The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), imposes certain restraints upon the operations of a BDC. For

example, BDCs are required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt instruments that mature in one year or less. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies, and there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. With investments in debt instruments, there is a risk that the issuer may default on its payments or declare bankruptcy. Additionally, a BDC may incur indebtedness only in amounts such that the BDC's asset coverage equals at least 200% after such incurrence. These limitations on asset mix and leverage may prohibit the way that the BDC raises capital. BDCs generally invest in less mature private companies, which involve greater risk than well-established publicly traded companies.

Investments made by BDCs generally are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult to sell such investments if the need arises, and if there is a need for a BDC in which the Fund invests to liquidate its portfolio quickly, it may realize a loss on its investments.

Investment advisers to BDCs may be entitled to compensation based on the BDC's performance, which may result in riskier or more speculative investments in an effort to maximize incentive compensation and higher fees. In addition, to the extent that the Fund invests a portion of its assets in BDCs, a shareholder in the Fund not only will bear his or her proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also will bear indirectly the expenses of the BDCs.

Small-and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small-and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small-and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower

demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

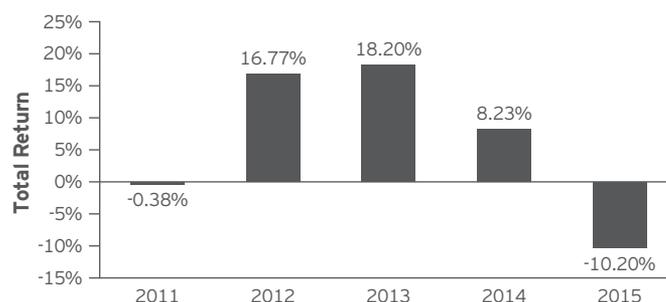
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns-Calendar Years



Best Quarter

14.26% (1st Quarter 2013)

Worst Quarter

(11.43)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (12/02/10)
Return Before Taxes	(10.20)%	5.97%	6.50%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(12.04)%	3.73%	4.29%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(4.54)%	4.55%	4.98%
KBW Nasdaq Financial Sector Dividend Yield Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(9.83)%	6.40%	6.95%
S&P 500® Financials Sector Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.53)%	10.45%	11.49%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the “Adviser”).

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Theodore Samulowitz	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	September 2012
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants (“APs”) and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a “Creation Unit”), or multiples thereof (“Creation Unit Aggregations”), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the KBW Nasdaq Premium Yield Equity REIT Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.35%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 25% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of small- and mid-cap equity REITs in the United States that comprise the Underlying Index. Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. (“KBW Nasdaq” or the “Index Provider”) compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is a modified-dividend yield-weighted index that seeks to reflect the performance of such companies. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to

the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Risks of Investing in the Real Estate Industry. Investments in the real estate industry may be affected by economic, legal, cultural, environment or technological factors that affect the property values, rents or occupancies of real estate related to the Fund's holdings.

REIT Risk. Although the Fund will not invest in real estate directly, the REITs in which the Fund invests are subject to risks inherent in the direct ownership of real estate. These risks include, but are not limited to, a possible lack of mortgage funds and associated interest rate risks, overbuilding, property vacancies, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to environmental damages and changes in neighborhood values and appeal to purchasers.

High Dividend Paying Securities Risk. Securities that pay high dividends as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing such companies to underperform companies that do not pay high dividends. Also, changes in the dividend policies of the companies in which the Fund invests and the capital resources available for such companies' dividend payments may adversely affect the Fund.

Small-and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small-and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small-and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company,

including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

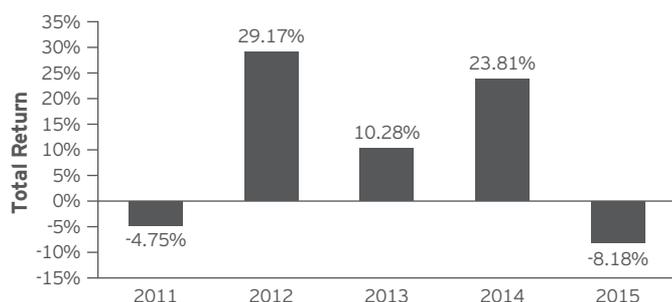
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

17.30% (1st Quarter 2013)

Worst Quarter

(16.87)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (12/02/10)
Return Before Taxes	(8.18)%	9.06%	9.43%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(10.28)%	6.98%	7.38%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(4.58)%	6.17%	6.49%
KBW Nasdaq Premium Yield Equity REIT Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(7.94)%	9.48%	9.86%
Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.14%	10.77%	11.08%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Theodore Samulowitz	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	September 2012
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the KBW Nasdaq Property & Casualty Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.35%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 35% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of property and casualty insurance companies that comprise the Underlying Index. Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. ("KBW Nasdaq" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is a modified-market capitalization-weighted index that seeks to reflect the performance of such companies. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Insurance Industry Concentration Risk. Many factors can significantly affect companies in the insurance industry, including changes in interest rates, general economic conditions, the imposition of premium rate caps, competition and the pressure to compete globally, including price and marketing competition, and other changes in government regulation or tax law. In addition, different segments of the insurance industry may be affected by mortality and morbidity rates, actuarial miscalculations, environmental clean-up costs and catastrophic events such as natural disasters and terrorist acts and availability and cost of reinsurance.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

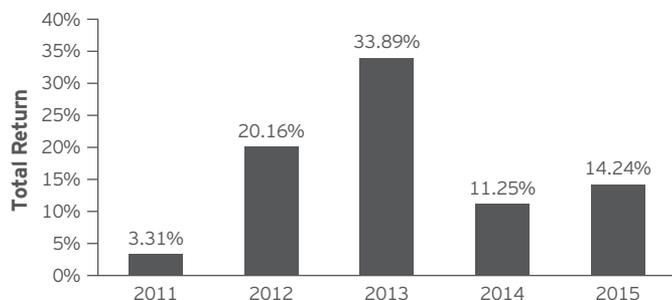
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

17.86% (1st Quarter 2013)

Worst Quarter

(11.47)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (12/02/10)
Return Before Taxes	14.24%	16.13%	16.10%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	13.86%	15.59%	15.56%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.36%	13.00%	12.98%
KBW Nasdaq Property & Casualty Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	14.67%	16.56%	16.53%
S&P 500® Property & Casualty Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	9.53%	16.00%	15.83%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Theodore Samulowitz	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	September 2012
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gains, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the KBW Nasdaq Regional Banking Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.35%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 25% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in securities of publicly traded mid-capitalization companies that do business as regional banks and thrifts listed on U.S. stock markets and that comprise the Underlying Index. Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. ("KBW Nasdaq" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is a modified-market capitalization-weighted index comprised of securities of 50 mid-cap banking companies that are publicly listed in the United States. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Banking Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the banking industry. Banks are subject to extensive government regulation that may affect the scope of their activities, their profitability, the prices that they can charge and the amount of capital that they must maintain. In addition, unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the banking industry; banks whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios of loans or investments that make them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that industry. Increased competition also may adversely affect the profitability or viability of banks.

Regional, Small and Medium Bank Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium banks involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established banks. Small and medium banks' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established banks. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. These banks also may be subject to extensive federal and state regulations and to severe price competition. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact these banks. The regional banking industry in which small and medium banks typically compete is highly competitive and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in the loss of market share. The marketing and expansion strategies of many regional banks may place a significant strain on their management, financial controls, operations systems, personnel and other resources. There can be no assurance that these banks will complete the necessary improvements to their systems, procedures and controls necessary to support their future operations or rapid growth.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other

companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual

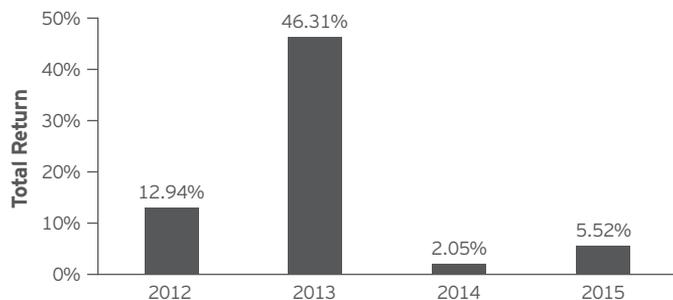
issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

14.75% (1st Quarter 2012)

Worst Quarter

(6.76)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (11/01/11)
Return Before Taxes	5.52%	17.81%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.04%	17.30%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.52%	14.30%
KBW Nasdaq Regional Banking Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.92%	18.21%
S&P Composite 1500® Banks (Industry) Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.44%	20.22%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Theodore Samulowitz	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	September 2012
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares Russell 1000 Equal Weight Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares Russell 1000 Equal Weight Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the Russell 1000® Equal Weight Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.20%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.20%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$20	\$64	\$113	\$255

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the Fund's commencement of investment operations (December 22, 2014) through the end of the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index.

Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, Frank Russell Company (the "Index Provider") compiles and maintains the Underlying Index, which is composed of all of the securities in the Russell 1000® Index (the "Russell 1000") "equally weighted."

The Index Provider equally weights the Underlying Index by applying a two-step weighting process. First, the Index Provider separates the component securities of the Russell 1000 into different economic sector groups based on the Russell Global Sectors (the "RGS") classification system. There are nine economic sectors within the RGS classification system.

Next, the Index Provider equally weights those nine sector groups, and then equally weights the individual securities within each of those sector groups. The Index Provider re-weights the Underlying Index quarterly and reconstitutes it annually in accordance with this equally-weighted methodology.

The Russell 1000 is composed of approximately 1,000 of the largest securities within the Russell 3000® Index. It measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe, representing approximately 92% of the equity U.S. market. Securities within the Russell 1000 are weighted based on total market capitalization. As of the date of this prospectus, the Russell 1000 included securities of companies with a market capitalization of at least \$2.2 billion.

Although the Russell 1000 generally measures the performance of securities of large-cap companies, the Underlying Index also may include securities of small- and mid-cap issuers. Additionally, due to the equal weighting methodology of the Underlying Index, the Fund may have greater exposure to small- or mid-cap issuers than would be the case if a traditional capitalization-weighted methodology were used.

The Underlying Index is re-weighted at the close of the last business day in March and September, and at the close of the third Friday in December. It also is completely reconstituted annually at the close of the last Friday in June to ensure that new and growing equities are reflected.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment

toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

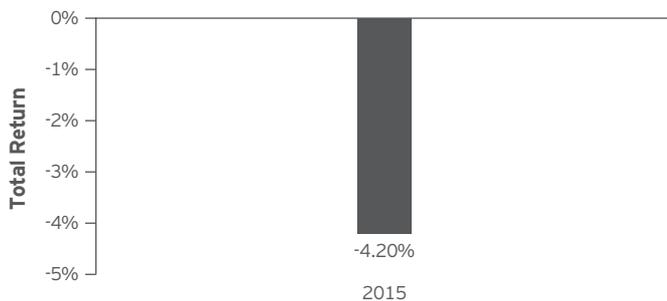
Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The table provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual total return compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Year



Best Quarter

3.59% (1st Quarter 2015)

Worst Quarter

(9.18)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (12/23/14)
Return Before Taxes	(4.20)%	(4.82)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(4.57)%	(5.18)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(2.07)%	(3.66)%
Russell 1000® Equal Weight Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(4.01)%	(4.63)%
Russell 1000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.92%	(0.06)%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since inception

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund. Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will be taxable, generally as either ordinary income or long-term capital gains, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P 500 ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P 500 ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P 500 Low Volatility Rate Response Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

(1) “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$26	\$80	\$141	\$318

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the period from the Fund’s commencement of investment operations (April 6, 2015) through the end of the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index.

Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the “Index Provider”) compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is designed to provide exposure to the 100 constituents of the S&P 500

Index that exhibit both low volatility and low interest rate risk. The Underlying Index is designed to include stocks exhibiting low volatility characteristics, after removing stocks that historically have performed poorly in rising interest rate environments. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations (increases or decreases in a stock's price) over time. The Index Provider determines a stock's "rate sensitivity" by performing a regression of the stock's returns over a five-year period to changes in interest rates over that same period. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impacts other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which

the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not yet have a full calendar year of performance history. The Fund's annual return will be provided once the Fund has a full calendar year of performance. The Fund's performance information is accessible on the Fund's website at www.invescopowershares.com and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the “Adviser”).

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since inception
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since inception

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only with authorized participants (“APs”) and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a “Creation Unit”), or multiples thereof (“Creation Unit Aggregations”), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Beta Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Beta Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P 500[®] High Beta Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$26	\$80	\$141	\$318

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“S&P DJI” or the “Index Provider”) compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index. Strictly in accordance with its existing guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P DJI selects 100 securities from the S&P 500[®] Index for inclusion in the Underlying Index that have the highest sensitivity to market movements, or “beta,” over the past 12 months as determined by the Index Provider. Beta is a measure of relative risk and is the rate of change of a security’s price. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Beta Risk. Beta investing entails investing in securities that are more volatile based on historical market index data. The Fund may be more volatile since it seeks to have exposure to the most volatile securities. Volatile stocks may be subject to sharp swings in value, and may change unpredictably, affecting the value of such equity securities and, consequently, the value of the Shares.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such

industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

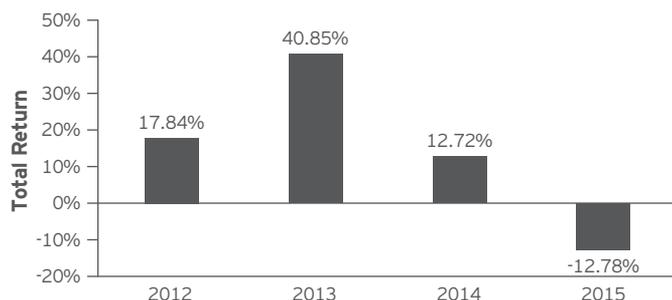
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

17.08% (1st Quarter 2012)

Worst Quarter

(14.78)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (05/05/11)
Return Before Taxes	(12.78)%	5.32%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(13.11)%	5.08%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(6.94)%	4.15%
S&P 500® High Beta Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(12.56)%	5.62%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.38%	11.97%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P 500[®] Low Volatility High Dividend Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.30%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.30%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 48% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Underlying Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is composed of 50 securities in the S&P 500[®] Index that historically have provided high dividend yields with lower volatility. Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P DJI identifies from the S&P 500[®] Index the 75 securities with the highest dividend yields over the past 12 months, with no one sector within the S&P 500[®] Index allowed to contribute

more than 10 securities. From those securities, S&P DJI selects for inclusion in the Underlying Index the 50 securities with the lowest volatility over the past 12 months. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations (increases or decreases in a stock's price) over time. The Index Provider weights each of the constituent securities in the Underlying Index by its dividend yield, with the highest dividend-yielding securities receiving the highest weights. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

High Dividend Paying Securities Risk. Securities that pay high dividends as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing such companies to underperform companies that do not pay high dividends. Also, changes in the dividend policies of the companies in which the Fund invests and the capital resources available for such companies' dividend payments may adversely affect the Fund.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in

the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

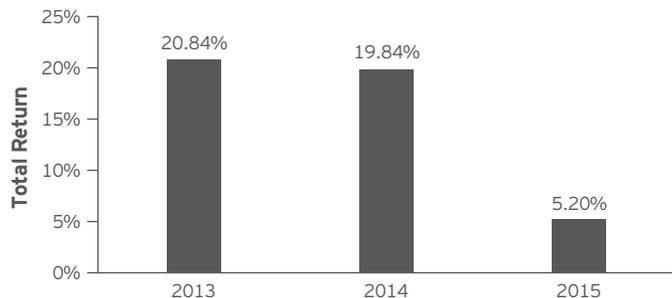
Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The table provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information

shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

13.34% (1st Quarter 2013)

Worst Quarter

(2.79)% (2nd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (10/18/12)
Return Before Taxes	5.20%	12.63%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.25%	11.65%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.57%	9.78%
S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.56%	13.00%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.38%	13.53%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are expected to be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P 500[®] Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P 500[®] Low Volatility Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P 500[®] Low Volatility Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$26	\$80	\$141	\$318

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 65% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index. Strictly in accordance with its existing guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P DJI selects 100 securities from the S&P 500[®] Index for inclusion in the Underlying Index that have the lowest realized volatility over the past 12 months as determined by the Index Provider. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations (increases or decreases in a stock's price) over time. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

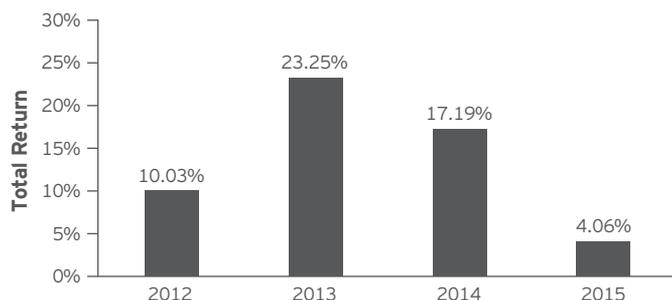
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

13.07% (1st Quarter 2013)

Worst Quarter

(2.89)% (2nd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (05/05/11)
Return Before Taxes	4.06%	13.02%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.49%	12.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.75%	10.36%
S&P 500® Low Volatility Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.34%	13.33%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.38%	11.97%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P 500 Momentum Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

(1) "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$26	\$80

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the Fund's commencement of investment operations (October 6, 2015) through the end of the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 1% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index.

Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is designed to track the performance of approximately 100 stocks in the S&P 500 Index that have the highest "momentum score." In general, momentum is the tendency of an investment to exhibit persistence in its relative performance; a "momentum style" of investing emphasizes investing in securities that have had better recent performance compared to other securities. The momentum score for each security included in the

Underlying Index is based on upward price movements of the security as compared to other eligible securities within the S&P 500 Index.

In selecting constituent securities for the Underlying Index, the Index Provider first calculates the momentum score of each stock in the S&P 500 Index by evaluating the percentage change in the stock's price over the last 12 months, excluding the most recent month, and applying an adjustment based on the security's volatility over that period. The Index Provider then selects the 100 stocks with the highest momentum score for inclusion in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index uses a modified market capitalization-weighted strategy, as the Index Provider weights securities by multiplying their market capitalization and their momentum score.

The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weighting in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Momentum Investing Risk. The momentum style of investing is subject to the risk that the securities may be more volatile than the market as a whole, or that the returns on securities that previously have exhibited price momentum are less than returns on

other styles of investing. Momentum can turn quickly, and stocks that previously have exhibited high momentum may not experience continued positive momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style of investing is out of favor and therefore, the investment performance of the Fund may suffer.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the

Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not yet have a full calendar year of performance history. The Fund's annual return will be provided once the Fund has a full calendar year of performance. The Fund's performance information is accessible on the Fund's website at www.invescopowershares.com and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund. Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P 500 Enhanced Value Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

(1) "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$26	\$80

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the Fund's commencement of investment operations (October 6, 2015) through the end of the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index.

Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is designed to track the performance of approximately 100 stocks in the S&P 500 Index that have the highest "value score," which the Index Provider calculates based on fundamental ratios of a company's stock, as discussed below. A value stock tends to

trade at a lower price relative to such fundamentals and thus may be considered undervalued by investors. In selecting constituent securities for the Underlying Index, the Index Provider first calculates the value score of each stock in the S&P 500 Index by evaluating each stock's: (i) book value-to-price ratio, calculated using the company's latest book value per share divided by its price; (ii) earnings-to-price ratio, calculated using the company's trailing 12-month earnings per share divided by its price; and (iii) sales-to-price ratio, calculated using the company's trailing 12-month sales per share divided by its price. The Index Provider then calculates the value score of each security based on a composite of those three factors and selects the 100 stocks with the highest value score for inclusion in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index uses a modified market capitalization-weighted strategy, as the Index Provider weights securities by multiplying their market capitalization and their value score.

The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weighting in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Value Risk. "Value" securities are subject to the risk that valuations never improve or that the returns on "value" securities are

less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Thus, the value of the Fund's investments will vary and at times may be lower or higher than that of other types of investments.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund also will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the

Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not yet have a full calendar year of performance history. The Fund's annual return will be provided once the Fund has a full calendar year of performance. The Fund's performance information will be accessible on the Fund's website at www.invescopowershares.com and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index™ (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.45%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45%
Fee Waiver ⁽¹⁾	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.29%

(1) Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser") has agreed to waive 0.16% of the Fund's management fee through February 28, 2017, and the Adviser cannot discontinue the agreement prior to its expiration.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses are equal to the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver in the first year, and the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for periods thereafter. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares of the Fund. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$128	\$236	\$551

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 89% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of companies that comprise the Underlying Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is designed to measure the performance of 200 of the least volatile stocks of the S&P Emerging Plus LargeMidCap Index. Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, the Index Provider determines which securities are the least volatile over the past 12 months of companies in the S&P Emerging Plus LargeMidCap Index for inclusion in the Underlying Index. Historically, the S&P Emerging Plus LargeMidCap Index has included all publicly listed equity securities with float-adjusted market values of at least \$100 million and annual dollar value traded of at least \$50 million from the following countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Qatar, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations (increases or decreases in a stock's price) over time. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed

countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often medium capitalization companies are still evolving and, as a result, may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

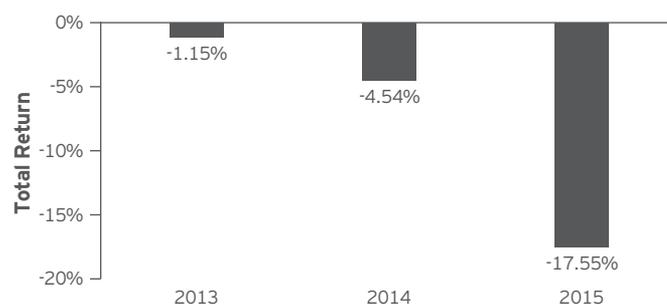
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The table provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. The Fund's performance reflects fee waivers, absent which, performance would have been lower. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

6.09% (2nd Quarter 2014)

Worst Quarter

(15.14)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (01/13/12)
Return Before Taxes	(17.55)%	(2.32)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(17.62)%	(2.54)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(9.12)%	(1.39)%
S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index™ (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(16.82)%	(1.42)%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index SM (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(14.92)%	(2.05)%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the “Adviser”).

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	October 2013

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants (“APs”) and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a “Creation Unit”), or multiples thereof (“Creation Unit Aggregations”), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P BMI International Developed Low Volatility Index™ (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.35%
Fee Waiver ⁽¹⁾	0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.25%

(1) Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the “Adviser”) has agreed to waive 0.10% of the Fund’s management fee through February 28, 2017, and the Adviser cannot discontinue the agreement prior to its expiration.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses are equal to the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver in the first year, and the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for periods thereafter. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$26	\$102	\$186	\$433

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 66% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in the securities of companies that comprise the Underlying Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is designed to measure the performance of 200 of the least volatile stocks of the S&P Developed ex US and South Korea LargeMidCap Index. Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, the Index Provider determines which securities are the least volatile over the past 12 months of companies in the S&P Developed ex US and South Korea LargeMidCap Index for inclusion in the Underlying Index. Historically, the S&P Developed ex US and South Korea LargeMidCap Index has included all publicly listed equity securities with float-adjusted market values of at least \$100 million and annual dollar value traded of at least \$50 million from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations (increases or decreases in a stock's price) over time. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact the Fund's returns.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in

general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often medium capitalization companies are still evolving and, as a result, may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

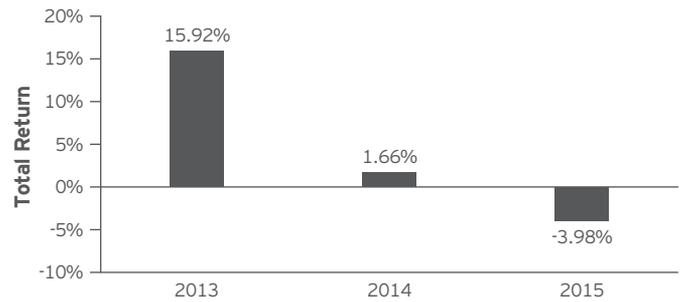
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The table provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. The Fund's performance reflects fee waivers, absent which, performance would have been lower. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

9.76% (1st Quarter 2013)

Worst Quarter

(7.68)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (01/13/12)
Return Before Taxes	(3.98)%	6.95%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(4.90)%	6.23%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(1.59)%	5.45%
S&P BMI International Developed Low Volatility Index™ (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(3.89)%	7.11%
MSCI EAFE® Index (Net) (reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	(0.81)%	7.98%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	October 2013

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants (“APs”) and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a “Creation Unit”), or multiples thereof (“Creation Unit Aggregations”), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P MidCap 400[®] Low Volatility Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$26	\$80	\$141	\$318

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 57% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index. Strictly in accordance with its procedures and mandated guidelines, S&P DJI selects for inclusion in the Underlying Index the 80 securities that it has determined have the lowest volatility over the past 12 months out of the 400 medium capitalization range securities that are contained in the S&P MidCap 400[®] Index. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations over time. S&P DJI weights the 80 securities within the Underlying Index based upon the inverse of each security's volatility, with the least volatile securities receiving the highest weights in the Underlying Index. S&P DJI rebalances the

Underlying Index quarterly and makes additions to the Underlying Index only during that quarterly rebalancing. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly

over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, to the same extent as any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

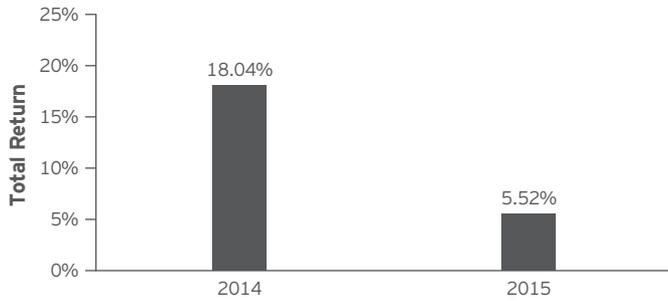
Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The table provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's

total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

11.36% (4th Quarter 2014)

Worst Quarter

(4.55)% (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (02/15/13)
Return Before Taxes	5.52%	13.17%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.94%	12.58%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.38%	10.18%
S&P MidCap 400® Low Volatility Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.77%	13.49%
S&P MidCap 400® Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	(2.18)%	9.84%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600[®] Capped Consumer Discretionary Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. consumer discretionary companies that comprise the Underlying Index. These companies are principally engaged in the businesses of providing consumer goods and services that are cyclical in nature, including, but not limited to, household durables, leisure products and services, apparel and luxury goods, computers and electronics, automobiles and auto components, hotel and restaurant services and television and other entertainment goods and services. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index

Provider”) defines sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (“GICS®”) and compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. Companies engaged in the consumer discretionary sector are affected by fluctuations in supply and demand and changes in consumer preferences. Changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations also may adversely affect these companies.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies’ securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company’s common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company’s common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company’s products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”).

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. As a result, the Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or sectors to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund’s return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund’s portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

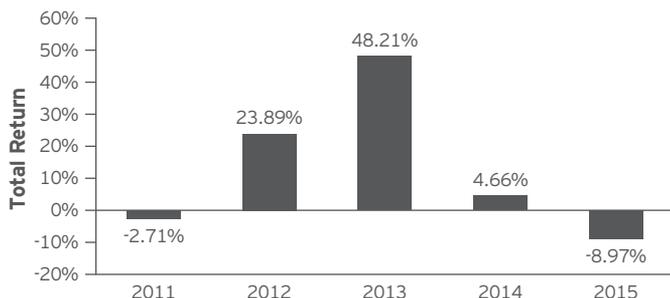
Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund’s average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns compared with a

broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

18.21% (1st Quarter 2012)

Worst Quarter

(19.67)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (04/07/10)
Return Before Taxes	(8.97)%	11.22%	11.31%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(9.18)%	11.05%	11.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(4.87)%	8.96%	9.09%
S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Consumer Discretionary Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(8.74)%	11.51%	11.61%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.48%	12.29%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600[®] Capped Consumer Staples Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 39% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. consumer staples companies that comprise the Underlying Index. These companies are principally engaged in the business of providing consumer goods and services that have non-cyclical characteristics, including tobacco, food and beverage, and non-discretionary retail. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") defines sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS[®]") and compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Consumer Staples Sector Risk. Changes in the worldwide economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, exploration and production spending may adversely affect companies in the consumer staples sector. Companies in this sector also are affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions, as well as natural and man-made disasters and political, social or labor unrest that affect production and distribution of consumer staple products.

Food and Beverage Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in companies in the food and beverage industry. The food and beverage industry is highly competitive and can be significantly affected by demographic and product trends, competitive pricing, food fads, marketing campaigns, environmental factors, government regulation, adverse changes in general economic conditions, evolving consumer preferences, nutritional and health-related concerns, federal, state and local food inspection and processing controls, consumer product liability claims, consumer boycotts, risks of product tampering and the availability and expense of liability insurance.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A

company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. As a result, the Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or sectors to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price

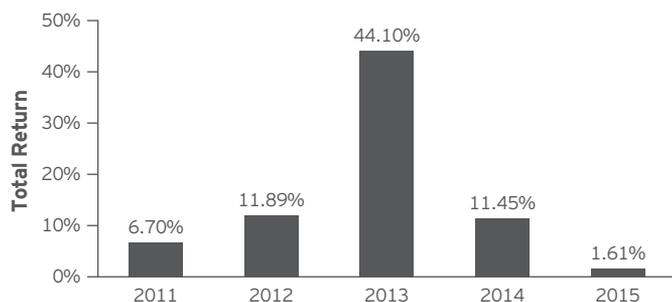
than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

13.44% (1st Quarter 2013)

Worst Quarter

(10.70)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (04/07/10)
Return Before Taxes	1.61%	14.27%	15.47%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.29%	14.01%	15.21%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.18%	11.47%	12.60%
S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Consumer Staples Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.80%	14.48%	15.70%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.48%	12.29%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Energy Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 38% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. energy companies that comprise the Underlying Index. These companies are principally engaged in the business of producing, distributing or servicing energy related products, including oil and gas exploration and production, refining, oil services and pipelines. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") defines sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS®") and compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Energy Sector Risk. Changes in worldwide energy prices, exploration and production spending may adversely affect companies in the energy sector. Changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions also affect these companies. In addition, these companies are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters. Commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, technological developments and labor relations also could affect companies in this sector.

Oil and Gas Services Industry Concentration Risk. The profitability of companies in the oil and gas services industry may be affected adversely by world events in the regions that the companies operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). Companies in the oil and gas services industry may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such

as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. As a result, the Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or sectors to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual

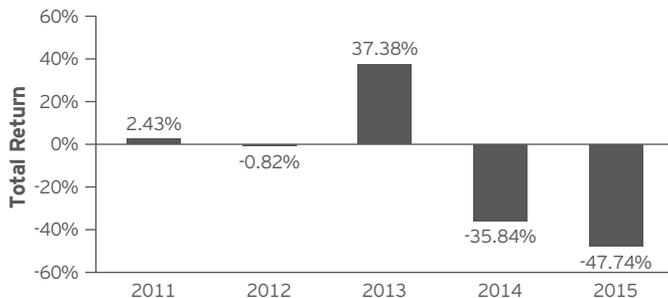
issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

26.85% (4th Quarter 2011)

Worst Quarter

(39.21%) (3rd Quarter 2015)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (04/07/10)
Return Before Taxes	(47.74)%	(14.09)%	(8.01)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(47.83)%	(14.15)%	(8.10)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(26.93)%	(9.83)%	(5.69)%
S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Energy Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(47.63)%	(13.84)%	(7.74)%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.48%	12.29%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P SmallCap Financials Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Financials Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Financials Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 16% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. financial service companies that comprise the Underlying Index. These companies are principally engaged in the business of providing financial services and products, including banking, investment services, insurance and real estate finance services. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") defines sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS®") and compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the financial services sector. Investing in the financial services sector involves risks, including the following: financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation and, as a result, their profitability may be affected by new regulations or regulatory interpretations; unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financial services sector; financial services companies whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector; and financial services companies have been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Banking Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the banking industry. Banks are subject to extensive government regulation that may affect the scope of their activities, their profitability, the prices that they can charge and the amount of capital that they must maintain. In addition, unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the banking industry; banks whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios of loans or investments that make them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that industry. Increased competition also may adversely affect the profitability or viability of banks.

REIT Risk. Although the Fund will not invest in real estate directly, the REITs in which the Fund invests are subject to risks inherent in the direct ownership of real estate. These risks include, but are not limited to, a possible lack of mortgage funds and associated interest rate risks, overbuilding, property vacancies, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to environmental damages and changes in neighborhood values and appeal to purchasers.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. As a result, the Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or sectors to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to

asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

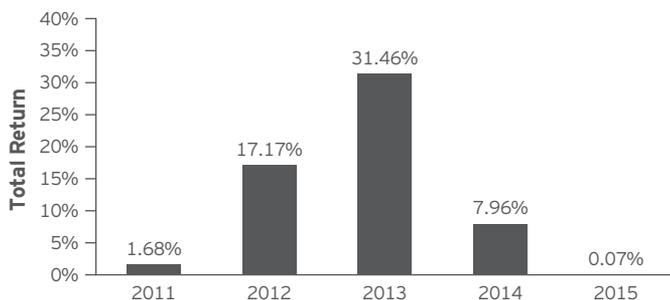
Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

19.23% (4th Quarter 2011)

Worst Quarter

(16.39)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (04/07/10)
Return Before Taxes	0.07%	11.09%	10.89%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(0.58)%	10.50%	10.29%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.40%	8.77%	8.65%
S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Financials Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.36%	11.42%	11.23%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.48%	12.29%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Health Care Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. healthcare companies that comprise the Underlying Index. These companies are principally engaged in the business of providing healthcare-related products, facilities and services, including biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, medical technology and supplies. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") defines sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS®") and compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Healthcare Sector Risk. Factors such as extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products, services and facilities, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, costs associated with obtaining and protecting patents, product liability and other claims, changes in technologies and other market developments can affect companies in the healthcare sector.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. As a result, the Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or sectors to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

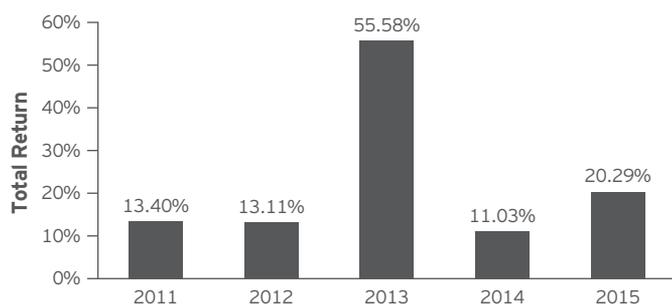
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

15.38% (1st Quarter 2015)

Worst Quarter

(17.36)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (04/07/10)
Return Before Taxes	20.29%	21.66%	21.01%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	20.29%	21.40%	20.77%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	11.48%	17.71%	17.33%
S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Health Care Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	20.73%	22.04%	21.38%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.48%	12.29%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Industrials Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 11% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. industrial companies that comprise the Underlying Index. These companies are principally engaged in the business of providing industrial products and services, including engineering, heavy machinery, construction, electrical equipment, aerospace and defense and general manufacturing. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") defines sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS®") and compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Industrials Sector Risk. Changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions may adversely affect companies in the industrials sector. In addition, these companies are at risk for environmental and product liability damage claims. Also, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technological developments and labor relations could adversely affect the companies in this sector.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. As a result, the Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or sectors to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

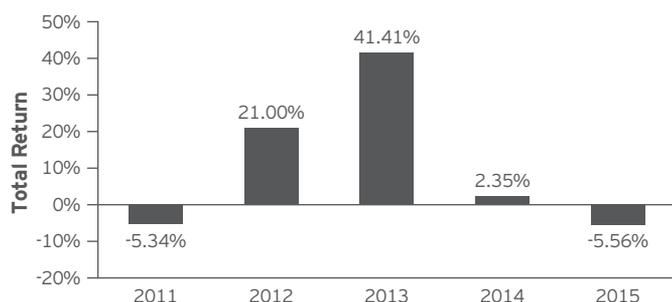
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

18.28% (4th Quarter 2011)

Worst Quarter

(22.11)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (04/07/10)
Return Before Taxes	(5.56)%	9.38%	10.83%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(5.77)%	9.17%	10.63%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(2.95)%	7.45%	8.70%
S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Industrials Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(5.28)%	9.72%	11.19%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.48%	12.29%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600[®] Capped Information Technology Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. information technology companies that comprise the Underlying Index. These companies are principally engaged in the business of providing information technology-related products and services, including computer hardware and software, Internet, electronics and semiconductors, and communication technologies. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") defines sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS[®]") and compiles, maintains and calculates

the Underlying Index strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Factors such as the failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, intense competition, product compatibility, consumer preferences, corporate capital expenditure, rapid obsolescence, competition from alternative technologies, and research and development of new products may significantly affect the market value of securities of issuers in the information technology sector.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. As a result, the Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or sectors to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

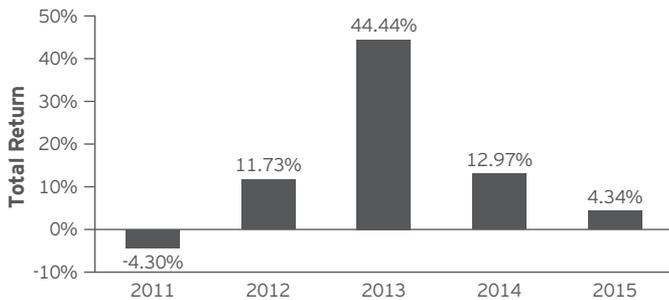
Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing

how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

19.52% (4th Quarter 2011)

Worst Quarter

(24.95%) (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (04/07/10)
Return Before Taxes	4.34%	12.73%	13.65%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.30%	12.67%	13.58%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.48%	10.20%	11.05%
S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Information Technology Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.65%	13.06%	14.00%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.48%	12.29%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600® Low Volatility Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$26	\$80	\$141	\$318

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 57% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Underlying Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index. Strictly in accordance with its procedures and mandated guidelines, S&P DJI selects for inclusion in the Underlying Index the 120 securities that it has determined have the lowest volatility over the past 12 months out of the 600 small capitalization range securities that are contained in the S&P SmallCap 600® Index. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations over time. S&P DJI weights the 120 securities within the Underlying Index based upon the inverse of each security's volatility, with the least volatile securities receiving the highest weights in the Underlying Index. S&P DJI rebalances the Underlying Index quarterly and makes additions to the Underlying Index

only during that quarterly rebalancing. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the financial services sector. Investing in the financial services sector involves risks, including the following: financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation and, as a result, their profitability may be affected by new regulations or regulatory interpretations; unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financial services sector; financial services companies whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector; and financial services companies have been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may

have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, to the same extent as any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption

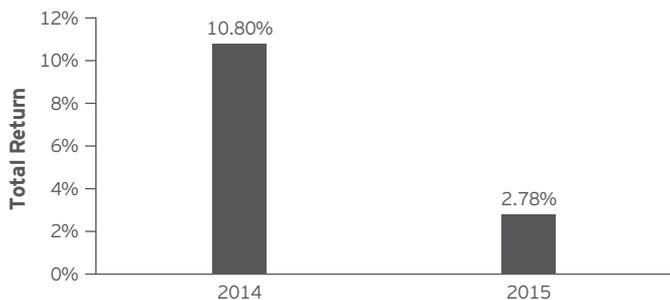
in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

13.28% (4th Quarter 2014)

Worst Quarter

(6.01)% (3rd Quarter 2014)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (02/15/13)
Return Before Taxes	2.78%	13.10%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	2.13%	12.44%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.90%	10.14%
S&P SmallCap 600® Low Volatility Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.00%	13.45%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.03%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Materials Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. basic materials companies that comprise the Underlying Index. These companies are principally engaged in the business of producing raw materials, including paper or wood products, chemicals, construction materials, and mining and metals. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC (“S&P DJI” or the “Index Provider”) defines sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (“GICS®”) and compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Basic Materials Sector Risk. Changes in world events, political, environmental and economic conditions, energy conservation, environmental policies, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations may adversely affect the companies engaged in the production and distribution of basic materials.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the

Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. As a result, the Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or sectors to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

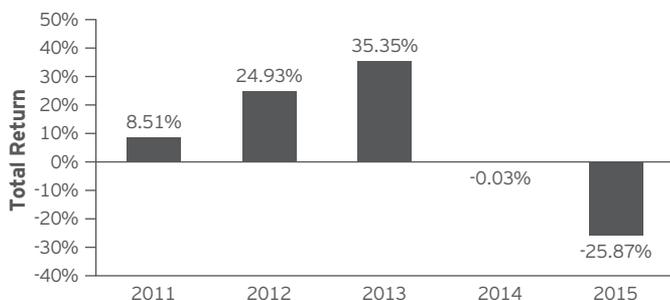
Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide

an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

14.86% (4th Quarter 2011)

Worst Quarter

(24.59)% (3rd Quarter 2011)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (04/07/10)
Return Before Taxes	(25.87)%	2.77%	4.39%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(26.08)%	2.58%	4.21%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(14.44)%	2.19%	3.48%
S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Materials Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(25.64)%	3.09%	4.71%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.48%	12.29%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.



PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield of the S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Utilities & Telecommunication Services Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. utility companies that comprise the Underlying Index. These companies are principally engaged in providing either energy, water, electric or natural gas utilities or providing telecommunications services. These companies may include companies that generate and supply electricity, including electricity wholesalers; distribute natural gas to customers; provide water to customers, as well as deal with associated wastewater; and provide land line or wireless telephone services. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC ("S&P DJI" or the "Index Provider") defines sectors according to the Global Industry Classification

Standard (“GICS®”) and compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or sector. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or sector.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Utilities Sector Risk. Issuers in the utility sector are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs associated with capital construction and improvement programs; difficulty in raising adequate capital on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets; governmental regulation of rates that the issuer can charge to customers; costs associated with compliance with, and adjusting to changes to, environmental and other regulations; effects of economic slowdowns and surplus capacity; increased competition from other providers of utility services; inexperience with, and potential losses resulting from, a developing deregulatory environment; costs associated with the reduced availability of certain types of fuel, occasionally reduced availability and high costs of natural gas for resale, and the effects of energy conservation policies; effects of a national energy policy and lengthy delays, and greatly increased costs and other problems associated with the design, construction, licensing, regulation and operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the disposal of radioactive wastes; technological innovations that may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete; difficulty in obtaining regulatory approval of new technologies; lack of compatibility of telecommunications equipment; and potential impact of terrorist activities on the utility industry and its customers and the impact of natural or man-made disasters. Issuers in the utilities sector also may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and may be affected by the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards.

Energy Sector Risk. Changes in worldwide energy prices, exploration and production spending may adversely affect companies in the energy sector. Changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions also affect these companies. In addition, these companies are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters. Commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources,

technological developments and labor relations also could affect companies in this sector.

Oil and Gas Services Industry Concentration Risk. The profitability of companies in the oil and gas services industry may be affected adversely by world events in the regions that the companies operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). Companies in the oil and gas services industry may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks.

Small Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward particular industries will become negative. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Market Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value (“NAV”).

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. As a

result, the Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or sectors to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

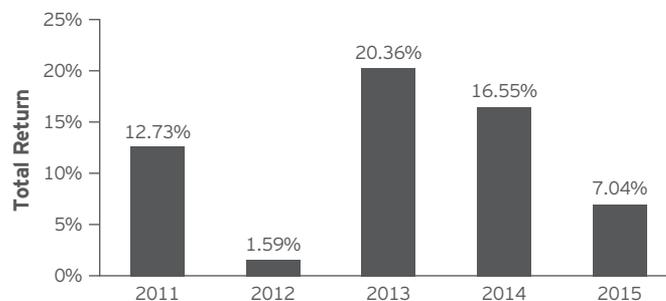
Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how

the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.invescopowershares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter

18.83% (4th Quarter 2014)

Worst Quarter

(8.20%) (3rd Quarter 2014)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2015

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (04/07/10)
Return Before Taxes	7.04%	11.45%	12.26%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.24%	10.74%	11.58%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.55%	9.10%	9.85%
S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Utilities & Telecommunication Services Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.31%	11.79%	12.60%
S&P SmallCap 600® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.97)%	11.48%	12.29%

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust	Since Inception
Michael Jeanette	Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	Since Inception
Tony Seisser	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2014
Jonathan Nixon	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	February 2015

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants ("APs") and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and because the Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable, typically as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account; in such cases, taxation will be deferred until assets are withdrawn from the plan. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Additional Information About the Funds' Strategies and Risks

Principal Investment Strategies

Each Fund generally will invest at least 90% of its total assets in securities that comprise its respective Underlying Index. Each Fund operates as an index fund and is not actively managed. Each Fund uses an "indexing" investment approach to seek investment results that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of its Underlying Index. The Adviser seeks correlation over time of 0.95 or better between a Fund's performance and the performance of its Underlying Index; a figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation. Another means of evaluating the relationship between the returns of a Fund and its Underlying Index is to assess the "tracking error" between the two. Tracking error means the variation between a Fund's annual return and the return of its Underlying Index, expressed in terms of standard deviation. Each Fund seeks to have a tracking error of less than 5%, measured on a monthly basis over a one-year period by taking the standard deviation of the difference in the Fund's returns versus the Underlying Index's returns. Because each Fund uses an indexing approach to try to achieve its investment objective, each Fund does not take temporary defensive positions during periods of adverse market, economic or other conditions.

Each Fund (except for PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio) generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to the weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those same weightings. In those circumstances, a Fund may purchase a sample of securities in its Underlying Index.

Because of the practical difficulties and expense of purchasing all of the securities in the Underlying Index of PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio, that Fund does not purchase all of the securities in its Underlying Index; instead, the Fund utilizes a "sampling" methodology to seek to achieve its investment objective. Sampling means that the Adviser uses quantitative analysis to select securities from the Underlying Index universe to obtain a representative sample of securities that have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics similar to the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. These include industry weightings, market capitalization, return variability, earnings valuation, yield and other financial characteristics of securities. The Adviser bases the quantity of holdings in the Fund on a number of factors, including asset size of the Fund. The Adviser generally expects the Fund that uses the sampling methodology to hold less than the total number of securities in its Underlying Index, but reserves the right to hold as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

There also may be instances in which the Adviser may choose to (i) overweight a security in an Underlying Index, (ii) purchase securities not contained in an Underlying Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in that Underlying Index or (iii) utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track an Underlying Index.

Each Fund may sell securities included in an Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from the Underlying Index, or purchase securities not included in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their addition to the Underlying Index.

Additional information about the construction of each Fund's Underlying Index is set forth below in alphabetical order by index name.

Dorsey Wright® Developed Markets Technical Leaders Index (PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio)

The Underlying Index for the PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio is an index of large capitalization companies based in countries with developed economies, excluding the United States that includes securities that demonstrate powerful relative strength characteristics. Such securities are selected for the Underlying Index pursuant to Dorsey Wright's proprietary methodology, which emphasizes a security's momentum and takes into account, among other factors, the performance of each of the companies in the eligible universe as compared to benchmark indices.

The Index Provider selects components from an eligible universe of approximately 1,000 securities of large capitalization companies from developed market countries other than the United States. Eligible securities must be one of the largest 1,000 constituents by market capitalization within the NASDAQ Developed Markets Ex United States Index and have a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of \$1 million. The Index Provider assigns a relative strength score for each eligible security based on the security's intermediate- and long-term price movements relative to a representative market benchmark index. The Index Provider then ranks the eligible securities by their relative strength score, selects approximately 100 securities with the greatest scores for inclusion in the Underlying Index and weights each component security based on its relative strength score. Securities with higher scores receive larger weights.

The Index Provider reconstitutes and rebalances the Underlying Index quarterly. At each rebalance, the Index Provider ensures that all securities with weights greater than 5% of the Underlying Index, in the aggregate, do not exceed 25% of the weight of the Underlying Index. Component securities that cease to remain eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index are removed and are not replaced until the next quarterly reconstitution.

Dorsey Wright® Emerging Markets Technical Leaders Index (PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio)

The Underlying Index for the PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio is an index of large capitalization companies based in emerging market countries that demonstrate powerful relative strength characteristics. Such securities are selected for the Underlying Index pursuant to Dorsey Wright's proprietary methodology, which emphasizes a security's momentum and takes into account, among other factors, the performance of each of the companies in the eligible universe as compared to benchmark indices.

The Index Provider selects components from an eligible universe of approximately 1,000 securities of large capitalization companies from emerging market countries. Eligible securities must be one of the largest 1,000 constituents by market capitalization within the NASDAQ Emerging Markets Index (except for U.S.-listed ADRs or foreign listings) and have a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of \$1 million. The Index Provider assigns a relative strength score for each eligible security based on the security's intermediate- and long-term price movements relative to a representative market benchmark index. The index Provider then ranks the eligible securities by their relative strength score, selects approximately 100 securities with the greatest scores for inclusion in the Underlying Index and weights each component security based on its relative strength score. Securities with higher scores receive larger weights.

The Index Provider reconstitutes and rebalances the Underlying Index quarterly. At each rebalance, the Index Provider ensures that all securities with weights greater than 5% of the Underlying Index, in the aggregate, do not exceed 25% of the weight of the Underlying Index. Component securities that cease to remain eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index are removed and are not replaced until the next quarterly reconstitution.

**Dorsey Wright® SmallCap Technical Leaders Index
(PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio)**

The Underlying Index for the PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio is an index that includes securities of large capitalization companies based in countries with developed economies, excluding the United States that demonstrate powerful relative strength characteristics. Such securities are selected for the Underlying Index pursuant to Dorsey Wright's proprietary methodology, which emphasizes a security's momentum and takes into account, among other factors, the performance of each of the companies in the eligible universe as compared to benchmark indices.

The Index Provider selects components from an eligible universe of approximately 2,000 securities of domestic companies with smaller capitalizations that trade on a U.S. exchange. Eligible securities must be one of the constituents within the NASDAQ US Small Cap Index and have a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of \$1 million. The Index Provider assigns a relative strength score for each eligible security based on the security's intermediate-and long-term price movements relative to a representative market benchmark index. The Index Provider then ranks the eligible securities by their strength score, selects approximately 200 securities with the greatest scores for inclusion in the Underlying Index and weights each component security based on its relative strength score. Securities with higher scores receive larger weights.

The Index Provider reconstitutes and rebalances the Underlying Index quarterly. At each rebalance, the Index Provider ensures that all securities with weights greater than 5% of the Underlying Index, in the aggregate, do not exceed 25% of the weight of the Underlying Index. Component securities that cease to remain eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index are removed and are not replaced until the next quarterly reconstitution.

Dow Jones U.S. Contrarian Opportunities Index (PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio)

The Dow Jones U.S. Contrarian Opportunities Index is a transparent, rules-based index that measures the performance of contrarian investment strategies. The Underlying Index is composed of 125 constituents of the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index, which comprises the largest 2,500 U.S. stocks by float-adjusted market capitalization. The Index Provider screens those 2,500 stocks to identify the 1,250 stocks with the lowest relative three-year trailing total returns. These stocks are scored on 10 qualitative factors of company fundamentals, with the best-ranked stocks receiving the highest scores. The scores for all 10 variables are summed to a composite rank, with the top 125 selected as Underlying Index constituents, subject to a maximum sector weight of 30%.

The composition of the Underlying Index is reviewed semiannually, using data as of the close of the last trading day of January and July. On the first trading day following the third Friday of February and August, the constituent changes are implemented and the Underlying Index is rebalanced to an equal weighting.

**FTSE RAFI Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan Index
(PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio)**

The Index Provider selects component securities for the Underlying Index for the PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio from among the companies with the highest-ranking cumulative score ("Fundamental Value"), based on the factors set forth below, within the FTSE RAFI Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan Index. The Index Provider reviews the composition of the Underlying Index annually based on the following criteria:

- (1) The Underlying Index is comprised of Asia Pacific companies with the largest Fundamental Value, selected from the constituents of the FTSE All Cap Developed Index.
- (2) Using the securities universe of companies of the FTSE Developed All Cap Asia Pacific ex Japan Index, their Fundamental Values are calculated based on the following factors:
 - (a) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's sales averaged over the prior five years.
 - (b) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's cash flow averaged over the prior five years.
 - (c) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's book value as of the review date.
 - (d) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's total dividend distributions averaged over the prior five years. (A security that has not paid a dividend in the past five years will have a percentage representation of zero.)
- (3) The Index Provider then ranks securities in descending order of their Fundamental Value and divides the Fundamental Value of each company by its free-float adjusted market capitalization. The Index Provider then selects the largest Asia Pacific companies, excluding Japanese companies. These will be the Underlying Index constituents. Their weights in the Underlying Index will be set proportional to their Fundamental Value.

Valuation data regarding the Underlying Index and the FTSE Developed All Cap Asia Pacific ex Japan Index are available via major vendors such as Bloomberg, L.P., Reuters and Thomson Financial. All FTSE RAFI Index values are accessible on the FTSE website at www.ftse.com.

FTSE RAFI Developed ex U.S. Index (PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio)

The Index Provider selects component securities for the Underlying Index for the PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio from among the companies with the highest-ranking Fundamental Value, based on the factors set forth below, within the FTSE RAFI Developed ex US Large/Mid-Cap Index. The Index Provider reviews the composition of the Underlying Index annually based on the following criteria:

- (1) The Underlying Index is comprised of companies with the largest Fundamental Value, selected from the constituents of the FTSE Developed ex US Large/Mid-Cap Index.
- (2) Using the securities universe of companies of the FTSE Developed ex US Large/Mid-Cap Index, the Index Provider calculates their Fundamental Values based on the following factors:
 - (a) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's sales averaged over the prior five years.
 - (b) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's cash flow averaged over the prior five years.
 - (c) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's book value as of the review date.
 - (d) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's total dividend distributions averaged over the prior five years. (A security that has not paid a dividend in the past five years will have a percentage representation of zero.)
- (3) The Index Provider then ranks the securities in descending order of their Fundamental Value and divides the Fundamental Value of each company by its free-float adjusted market capitalization. The Index Provider then selects the largest securities. These will be the Underlying Index constituents. Their weights in the Underlying Index will be set proportional to their Fundamental Value.

Valuation data regarding the Underlying Index and the FTSE Developed Ex US Large/Mid-Cap Index is available via major vendors such as Bloomberg, L.P., Reuters and Thomson Financial. All FTSE RAFI Index values are accessible on the FTSE website at www.ftse.com.

FTSE RAFI Developed ex US Mid Small 1500 Index (PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio)

The Index Provider reviews the composition of the Underlying Index for the PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio annually based on the following criteria:

- (1) The Underlying Index is comprised of small- and medium-capitalization companies with the largest Fundamental Value, selected from the constituents of FTSE Developed All Cap ex U.S. Index.

- (2) Using the securities universe of companies of the FTSE Developed All Cap ex U.S. Index, the Index Provider calculates their Fundamental Values based on the following factors:
 - (a) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's sales averaged over the prior five years.
 - (b) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's cash flow averaged over the prior five years.
 - (c) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's book value as of the review date.
 - (d) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's total dividend distributions averaged over the prior five years. (A security that has not paid a dividend in the past five years will have a percentage representation of zero.)
- (3) The Index Provider then ranks the securities in descending order of their Fundamental Value and divides the Fundamental Value of each company by its free-float adjusted market capitalization. The Index Provider then selects the largest small- and medium-capitalization securities. These will be the Underlying Index constituents. Their weights in the Underlying Index will be set proportional to their Fundamental Value.

Valuation data regarding the Underlying Index and the FTSE Developed All Cap ex U.S. Index is available via major vendors such as Bloomberg, L.P., Reuters and Thomson Financial. All FTSE RAFI Index values are accessible on the FTSE website at www.ftse.com.

FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Index (PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio)

The Index Provider reviews the composition of the Underlying Index for the PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio annually based on the following criteria:

- (1) The Underlying Index is comprised of the companies domiciled in emerging market countries with the largest Fundamental Value, selected from the constituents of the FTSE Emerging All Cap Index, based on the factors set forth below.
- (2) Using the securities universe of companies of the FTSE Emerging All Cap Index, the Index Provider calculates their Fundamental Values based on the following factors:
 - (a) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's sales averaged over the prior five years.
 - (b) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's cash flow averaged over the prior five years.
 - (c) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's book value as of the review date.
 - (d) The percentage representation of each security using the issuer's total dividend distributions averaged over the prior five years. (A security that has not paid a dividend in the past five years will have a percentage representation of zero.)
- (3) The Index Provider then ranks the securities in descending order of their Fundamental Value and divides the Fundamental Value of each company by its free-float adjusted

market capitalization. The Index Provider then selects the largest emerging market securities. These will be the Underlying Index constituents. Their weights in the Underlying Index will be set proportional to their Fundamental Value.

Valuation data regarding the Underlying Index and the FTSE Emerging All Cap Index is available via major vendors such as Bloomberg, L.P., Reuters and Thomson Financial. All FTSE RAFI Index values are accessible on the FTSE website at www.ftse.com.

General Underlying Index Information for the KBW Nasdaq Funds

KBW Nasdaq selects the securities comprising each Underlying Index (each, a "KBW Nasdaq Index") on the basis of relevance to the applicable market sector. The KBW Nasdaq Indexes are maintained by a five-member index committee (the "Index Committee") consisting of four full-time KBW employees and one full-time Nasdaq employee. The Index Committee meets at least quarterly and reviews any pending corporate actions impacting current index components as well as evaluates companies being considered for index inclusion and any relevant market news and events. The Index Committee also reviews the suitability of current index components on a quarterly basis using both quantitative and qualitative measures. The Index Committee reserves the right to alter index methodology and matters pertaining to index maintenance as necessary. All Index Committee discussions and meeting minutes are confidential.

Eligibility Criteria. To be eligible for inclusion in a KBW Nasdaq Index, a security must meet certain criteria, including, but not limited to:

- be engaged or classified in the following industries relevant to the respective KBW Nasdaq Index, as determined by the Index Committee:
 - with respect to KBW Nasdaq Bank Index, be primarily engaged in U.S. banking activities;
 - with respect to KBW Nasdaq Financial Sector Dividend Yield Index, be principally engaged in the business of providing financial services and products;
 - with respect to KBW Nasdaq Premium Yield Equity REIT Index, be classified as an equity REIT;
 - with respect to KBW Nasdaq Property & Casualty Index, be engaged in property and casualty insurance activities; and
 - with respect to KBW Nasdaq Regional Banking Index, be engaged in U.S. regional banking activities;
- with respect to KBW Nasdaq Financial Sector Dividend Yield Index and KBW Nasdaq Premium Yield Equity REIT Index, pay a regular dividend;
- be listed on the NYSE, NYSE MKT or NASDAQ;
- have minimum float criteria of 20%;
- be seasoned for three months on a recognized market;
- have a market capitalization greater than or equal to the smallest index security's market capitalization; and
- have a minimum monthly average daily trading volume of 100,000 shares.

Periodic Component Adjustments. The criteria eligibility is applied quarterly. Security additions and deletions are made effective after the close of trading on the third Friday of March, June, September and December.

In the event of an extraordinary change in the nature of any component stock (e.g., delisting, merger, acquisition, change of principal business, etc.) in the respective KBW Nasdaq Index that will alter the overall market character of the respective KBW Nasdaq Index, the Index Committee will take appropriate actions to remove the stock or replace it at the next evaluation with another stock which would best represent the intended market character of the Underlying Index.

Additionally, if at any time during the year other than the evaluation, an index security no longer meets the eligibility criteria, or is otherwise determined to have become ineligible for inclusion in a given KBW Nasdaq Index, the security is removed from that Underlying Index and is replaced at the next evaluation.

KBW Nasdaq Bank Index, and KBW Nasdaq Property & Casualty Index (PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio, and PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio)

Calculation Methodology. The KBW Nasdaq Bank Index and KBW Nasdaq Property & Casualty Index are each a modified-market capitalization-weighted index.

At each quarter, each KBW Nasdaq Index is rebalanced such that the maximum weight of any index security does not exceed 8% and no more than five securities are at that cap. The excess weight of any capped security is distributed proportionally across the remaining index securities. If after redistribution, any of the five highest ranked index securities are weighted below 8%, these securities are not capped. Next, any remaining index securities in excess of 4% are capped at 4% and the excess weight will be redistributed proportionally across the remaining index securities. The process is repeated, if necessary, to derive the final weights.

The Index Committee, may, from time to time, exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate in order to ensure the Underlying Index integrity.

KBW Nasdaq Financial Sector Dividend Yield Index and KBW Nasdaq Premium Yield Equity REIT Index (PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio and PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio)

Calculation Methodology. The KBW Nasdaq Financial Sector Dividend Yield Index and KBW Nasdaq Premium Yield Equity REIT Index are each a modified dividend yield-weighted index.

At each quarter, each KBW Nasdaq Index is rebalanced based on the indicated dividend yield of each security as compared to the dividend yield of all index securities as of the last trading day in February, May, August and November. At each quarter, the KBW Nasdaq Index is rebalanced such that the maximum weight of any index security does not exceed 8% and no more than five securities are at that cap. The excess weight of any capped security is distributed proportionally across the remaining index securities. If after redistribution, any of the five highest ranked index securities are weighted below 8%, these securities are not capped. Next,

any remaining index securities in excess of 4% are capped at 4% and the excess weight will be redistributed proportionally across the remaining index securities. The process is repeated, if necessary, to derive the final weights. The changes are effective after trading on the third Friday in March, June, September and December.

The Index Committee, may, from time to time, exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate in order to ensure Underlying Index integrity.

KBW Nasdaq Regional Banking Index (PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio)

Calculation Methodology. The KBW Nasdaq Regional Banking Index is a modified-market capitalization-weighted index.

At each quarter, the KBW Nasdaq Index is rebalanced such that the maximum weight of any index security does not exceed 4% and no more than five securities are at that cap. The excess weight of any capped security is distributed proportionally across the remaining index securities. If after redistribution, any of the five highest ranked index securities are weighted below 4%, these securities are not capped. Next, any remaining index securities in excess of 2% are capped at 2% and the excess weight will be redistributed proportionally across the remaining index securities. The process is repeated, if necessary, to derive the final weights.

The Index Committee, may, from time to time, exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate in order to ensure Underlying Index integrity.

NASDAQ International BuyBack Achievers™ Index (PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers™ Portfolio)

The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of common stock of companies that are classified as "International BuyBack Achievers™." For its common stock to become eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, an issuer must: (i) have its common stock be included in the NASDAQ Global Ex-US Index; (ii) have a minimum market capitalization of \$250 million; (iii) have effected a net reduction of 5% or more of its outstanding shares in its latest fiscal year; and (iv) have a minimum three-month average daily cash volume of \$1 million. Local Russian and Indian securities, as well as Chinese "A-Shares" and "B-Shares," are not eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index.

Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, the Index Provider will rebalance the Underlying Index on a quarterly basis using a float modified market capitalization-weighted methodology. Each quarter, the Underlying Index is rebalanced such that the maximum weight of any component stock does not exceed 5% of the Underlying Index. The excess weight of any stock that otherwise exceeds 5% of the Underlying Index is distributed proportionally across the remaining component stocks. No more than eight component securities may represent the maximum 5% weight of the Underlying Index, and the component securities from any given country, in the aggregate, may not exceed 30% of the weight of the Underlying Index.

The Index Provider calculates the modified market capitalizations of a component stock using that company's most recent shares

outstanding, as well as the closing price and currency spot rate of the company's stock on the last trading day in December, March, June and September. These modified weights will become effective after the close of trading on the last day in January, April, July and October, respectively. If, at any time during the year, a component stock becomes ineligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, the stock is removed and is not replaced. The Underlying Index is reconstituted annually, with any additions and deletions becoming effective after the close of trading on the last trade day in July.

NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM (PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio)

Securities included in the Underlying Index for the PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio must be listed on a recognized global stock exchange and classified as engaged in agriculture and farming-related activities by the Index Provider. Only one security per company is permitted. If a company has multiple securities, the Index Provider will select the security with the highest dollar trading volume for possible inclusion in the Underlying Index. In addition, each security, according to a recognized market data vendor, must have a minimum worldwide market capitalization of \$500 million, a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of \$1 million prior and a minimum free float of 20% prior to inclusion in the Underlying Index. The Index Provider evaluates the Underlying Index securities annually each June based on market data and sector classification by the Index Provider. Security additions and deletions are made effective after the close of trading on the third (3rd) Friday in June. Moreover, if at any time during the year a security included in the Underlying Index is no longer traded on a recognized global exchange, or no longer meets the Underlying Index construction criteria, or is otherwise determined by the Index Provider to be ineligible for continued inclusion in the Underlying Index, the Index Provider will remove the security. The Index Provider reconstitutes the Underlying Index annually and rebalances the Underlying Index quarterly. Additions to the Underlying Index are only made at the annual reconstitution.

NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM (PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio)

Securities included in the Underlying Index for the PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio must be listed on a recognized global stock exchange and classified as involved in gold, silver and other precious metals mining industries by the Index Provider. Only one security per company is permitted. If a company has multiple securities, the Index Provider will select the security with the highest dollar trading volume for possible inclusion in the Underlying Index. In addition, each security, according to a recognized market data vendor, must have a minimum worldwide market capitalization of \$500 million, a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of \$1 million and a minimum free float of 20% prior to inclusion in the Underlying Index. The Index Provider evaluates the Underlying Index securities annually each September based on market data and sector classification by the Index Provider. Security additions and deletions are made effective after the close of trading on the third (3rd) Friday in September. Moreover, if at any time during the year a security included in the Underlying Index is no longer

traded on a recognized global exchange, or no longer meets the Underlying Index construction criteria, or is otherwise determined by the Index Provider to be ineligible for continued inclusion in the Underlying Index, the Index Provider will remove the security. The Index Provider reconstitutes the Underlying Index annually and rebalances the Underlying Index quarterly. Additions to the Underlying Index are only made at the annual reconstitution.

NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM (PowerShares Global Water Portfolio)

The Underlying Index for the PowerShares Global Water Portfolio is comprised of securities that are listed on a recognized global stock exchange and that create products that conserve and purify water for homes, businesses and industries. Securities eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index include common stocks, ordinary shares, depositary receipts (both American and global), depositary shares, Dutch certificates, shares of beneficial interest, stapled securities, and tracking stocks. To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a security also must meet the following criteria:

- (i) as determined by SustainableBusiness.com LLC, a company that provides global news and networking services to help green businesses grow, the issuer of the security must be classified as participating in the “Green Economy,” an environmental and clean energy sector portion of the NASDAQ OMX Green Economy Global Benchmark Index, which includes approximately 400 securities from 13 different environmental sectors;
- (ii) the security must be listed on a global stock exchange where securities can be readily obtained;
- (iii) one security per issue is permitted;
- (iv) the security must have a minimum worldwide market capitalization of \$50 million; and
- (v) the security must have a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of \$250,000.

The Underlying Index is a modified liquidity-weighted index. The value of the Underlying Index equals the aggregate value of the share weights of each of the securities in the Underlying Index multiplied by each such security’s last sale price, and divided by the divisor of the Underlying Index.

The Index Provider first limits the number of securities by country to ten based on the largest average daily dollar trading volume. Each quarter the Index Provider rebalances the Underlying Index such that the maximum weight of any country does not exceed 40% of the Underlying Index. The excess percentage above the cap of any such capped country is distributed proportionally across the securities in the remaining countries. If, after redistribution, another country’s weight is greater than 40%, the process is repeated until no country weight is greater than 40%. Simultaneously, the Index Provider reviews the component securities to ensure that no single security is greater than 8% of the Underlying Index. If a security’s weight is greater than 8%, it is capped at 8% and the excess weight is distributed proportionally across the remaining securities. If, after redistribution, the weighting of any of the five highest-weighted securities is above 4% and less than or equal to 8%, these securities are not capped. However, if a country has more than two securities weighted greater

than 4%, the security’s weight will be capped at 4% and the excess weight will be redistributed. Any remaining securities in excess of 4% of the Underlying Index are capped at 4%, and the excess weight is redistributed proportionally across the remaining index securities. The Index Provider repeats the process, if necessary, to derive final weights.

The modified liquidity-weighting methodology is applied to the three-month average daily dollar trading volume of each component security as of the close of trading on the last trading day in February, May, August and November. The Index Provider calculates the component securities, multiplying the weight of the security derived above by the aggregate averaged daily dollar trading volume and dividing that value for each component security by its corresponding last sale price. The changes to the Underlying Index are effective after trading on the third Friday in March, June, September and December.

The Index Provider annually evaluates the component securities in June. Additions and deletions from the Underlying Index become effective after the close of trading on the last Friday in June. If a security no longer meets the above eligibility criteria, the Index Provider will remove the security from the Underlying Index and will not replace it.

Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Index (PowerShares Russell 1000 Equal Weight Portfolio)

The Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Index is designed to provide equal-weighted exposure to the largest securities in the U.S. equity market. The Underlying Index is composed of all of the securities including in the Russell 1000, which is a subset of the Russell 3000[®] Index, an index designed to measure the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies.

Each quarter, the Index Provider groups each component security in the Russell 1000 based on the RGS classification system. The RGS system is composed of nine economic sectors: consumer discretionary, consumer staples, energy, financial services, health care, materials & processing, producer durables, technology and utilities. Once the component securities are grouped, the Index Provider allocates an equal weight to each sector and then assigns an equal weight to each constituent security within each sector.

The Index Provider then applies a “capacity screen” to the Underlying Index to eliminate securities of companies with limited “free float”—that is, with a limited number of outstanding shares readily available in the market. A potential constituent will be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index only if the number of shares of the component security does not exceed 5% of the float-adjusted outstanding shares of that company.

Unlike the Russell 1000, in which securities of companies with larger capitalizations receive proportionally greater weights, the Underlying Index’s equal weighting methodology provides equal exposure to the smallest components and underweighted sectors of the Russell 1000. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Underlying Index included securities of companies with a market capitalization of at least \$2.2 billion. Although the Underlying Index generally measures the performance of securities of large-cap companies, its weighting methodology at times may result in it

including component securities of companies that, based on their market capitalization, typically would be classified as small-or midcap issuers.

The Underlying Index is re-weighted at the close of the last business day in March and September, and at the close of the third Friday in December. It also is completely reconstituted annually at the close of the last Friday in June.

S&P 500 Low Volatility Rate Response Index (PowerShares S&P 500 ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P 500 Low Volatility Rate Response Index is designed to provide exposure to the constituents of the S&P 500 Index that exhibit both low volatility and low interest rate risk.

In order to qualify for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a stock must, as of a quarterly rebalance date: (1) be a member of the S&P 500 Index; and (2) have traded on all trading days in the previous 12 months, as well as traded in the prior 60 months leading up to the date of rebalance.

In selecting component securities of the Underlying Index, the Index Provider first ranks all qualifying stocks within the S&P 500 Index in descending order based on sensitivity to interest rate changes. The Index Provider determines "rate sensitivity" by performing a regression of a stock's returns over the prior 60 months to the changes in the 10-year U.S. Treasury rate over that same period. The top ranked stocks based on rate sensitivity are deemed to be the stocks with the highest positive returns when interest rates rise. Based on this calculation, the top 400 ranked stocks remain for eligibility.

Next, the Index Provider ranks the 400 eligible stocks in descending order based on their realized volatility—that is, the least fluctuation in a stock's price over time. The Index Provider selects the 100 stocks with the lowest realized volatility to comprise the Underlying Index. Those constituents are weighted by the inverse of volatility, with the least volatile stocks receiving the greatest weights.

The Underlying Index is fully rebalanced quarterly. New constituents will only be added to the Underlying Index during a quarterly rebalance. Stocks that are removed from the S&P 500 Index will be removed from the Underlying Index simultaneously.

S&P 500® High Beta Index (PowerShares S&P 500® High Beta Portfolio)

The S&P 500® High Beta Index is a subset of the S&P 500® Index. S&P DJI estimates the market sensitivity, or beta, of every stock in the S&P 500® Index based on its performance over the trailing 12 months. The 100 stocks with the highest sensitivity to market movements (highest beta) included in the S&P 500® Index comprise the S&P 500® High Beta Index. The weight of each stock in the S&P 500® High Beta Index is proportionate to its beta, rather than to its market capitalization and the Underlying Index constituents are rebalanced quarterly. S&P DJI makes additions to the S&P 500® High Beta Index only at the time of the quarterly rebalancing. Constituents removed from the S&P 500® Index are removed from the S&P 500® High Beta Index simultaneously.

S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Index (PowerShares S&P 500® High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Index is designed to track the performance of the 50 securities in the S&P 500® Index with the highest dividend yield and lower volatility. The Index Provider measures the dividend yield of every security in the S&P 500® Index over the past 12 months and selects the 75 securities with highest dividend yield during that time, with no one sector within the S&P 500® Index allowed to contribute more than 10 securities to the Underlying Index. The Index Provider then measures the realized volatility of each of these 75 highest dividend yield securities over the past 12 months and, from this group, selects the 50 securities with the lowest volatility for inclusion in the Underlying Index. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations (increases or decreases in a stock's price) over time. The Index Provider weights each of the 50 securities in the Underlying Index by its dividend yield, with the highest dividend-yielding securities receiving the highest weights. The weight for each constituent will range between 0.05% and 3.0% of the Underlying Index, and the weight of each sector is capped at 25% of the Underlying Index. The Index Provider rebalances the Underlying Index semi-annually at the close of the last business day in January and July. The Index Provider will add or remove securities from the Underlying Index only at the time of the semi-annual rebalancing. However, if a constituent security is removed from the S&P 500® Index, S&P DJI will remove the security simultaneously from the Underlying Index.

S&P 500® Low Volatility Index® (PowerShares S&P 500® Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P 500® Low Volatility Index® is a subset of the S&P 500® Index. S&P DJI measures the realized volatility of every stock in the S&P 500® Index over the trailing 12 months. The 100 stocks with the lowest volatility comprise the S&P 500® Low Volatility Index®. Each stock in the S&P 500® Low Volatility Index is weighted by the inverse of its volatility with the least volatile stocks receiving the highest weights. Underlying Index constituents are rebalanced quarterly. S&P DJI makes additions to the S&P 500® Low Volatility Index only at the time of the quarterly rebalancing. Constituents removed from the S&P 500® Index are removed from the S&P 500® Low Volatility Index simultaneously.

S&P 500 Momentum Index (PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio)

The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of stocks in the S&P 500 Index that have a high "momentum score," which the Index Provider defines as the tendency of investments to exhibit persistence in their relative performance. In selecting constituent securities for the Underlying Index, the Index Provider first calculates the momentum score of each security in the S&P 500 Index by evaluating the change in its price over the last 12 months, excluding the most recent month, and applying an adjustment to that total based on the security's volatility over that period. The Index Provider then ranks the eligible securities and selects the 100 securities with the highest momentum scores for inclusion in the Underlying Index. The component securities are weighted by the product of their market capitalization and their momentum score. The maximum weight of each component is

capped at the lower of 9% or three times its market capitalization weight in the eligible index universe. The Underlying Index is rebalanced semi-annually. If a stock is removed from the S&P 500 Index, it will be removed from the Underlying Index simultaneously.

S&P 500 Enhanced Value Index (PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio)

The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of stocks in the S&P 500 Index that have a high “value score,” which the Index Provider derives from evaluating three fundamental measures of a company: (i) book value-to-price ratio, calculated using the company’s latest book value per share divided by its price; (ii) earnings-to-price ratio, calculated using the company’s trailing 12 month earnings per share divided by its price; and (iii) sales-to-price ratio, calculated using the company’s trailing 12 month sales per share divided by its price. In selecting constituent securities for the Underlying Index, the Index Provider first calculates the value score of each security in the S&P 500 Index based on a composite of those three factors, and then selects the 100 with the highest value scores for inclusion in the Underlying Index. The component securities are weighted by the product of their market capitalization and their value score. The maximum weight of each component is capped at the lower of 5% and 20 times its market capitalization in the eligible index universe while each stock’s weight is floored at 0.05% and the maximum weight of any given Global Industry Classification Standard sector is 40%.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced semi-annually. If a stock is removed from the S&P 500 Index, it will be removed from the Underlying Index simultaneously.

S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index™ (PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index™ is designed to measure the performance of 200 of the least volatile stocks whose minimum three-month average daily value traded is \$3 million as of the rebalancing reference date of the S&P Emerging Plus LargeMidCap Index. The S&P Emerging Plus LargeMidCap Index measures all publicly listed equities with float-adjusted market values of at least \$100 million and annual dollar value traded of at least \$50 million from the following countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Qatar, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. S&P DJI measures the realized volatility of every stock in the S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index™ over the trailing 12 months. Constituents in the S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index™ are weighted inversely to their volatility so that the least volatile stocks receive the highest weights. The Underlying Index constituents are rebalanced quarterly. S&P DJI makes additions to the S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index™ only at the time of the quarterly rebalancing. Constituents removed from the S&P Emerging Plus LargeMidCap Index are removed from the S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index™ simultaneously.

S&P BMI International Developed Low Volatility Index™ (PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P BMI International Developed Low Volatility Index™ is designed to measure the performance of 200 of the least volatile stocks whose minimum average daily value traded is \$3 million as of the rebalancing reference date of the S&P Developed ex US and South Korea LargeMidCap Index. The S&P Developed ex US and South Korea LargeMidCap Index measures all publicly listed equities with float-adjusted market values of at least \$100 million and annual dollar value traded of at least \$50 million from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. S&P DJI measures the realized volatility of every stock in the S&P BMI International Developed Low Volatility Index™ over the trailing 12 months. Constituents in the S&P BMI International Developed Low Volatility Index™ are weighted so that the least volatile stocks receive the highest weights. The Underlying Index constituents are rebalanced quarterly. S&P DJI makes additions to the S&P BMI International Developed Low Volatility Index™ only at the time of the quarterly rebalancing. Constituents removed from the S&P Developed ex US and South Korea LargeMidCap Index are removed from the S&P BMI International Developed Low Volatility Index™ simultaneously.

S&P EPAC Ex. Korea Low Volatility USD Hedged Index (PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P EPAC Ex. Korea Low Volatility USD Hedged Index measures the performance of the 200 least volatile stocks in the S&P EPAC Ex-Korea LargeMidCap Index, an index composed of large-cap or mid-cap equity stocks of companies located in developed market countries throughout Europe and the Asia Pacific region (but excluding South Korea). From the constituents of the S&P EPAC Ex-Korea LargeMidCap Index, the Index Provider selects securities with the least volatility over the past 12 months for inclusion in the Underlying Index, with the least volatile stocks receiving the greatest weights. The Underlying Index also employs a currency hedged strategy by selling foreign exchange forward contracts to lock in current exchange forward rates and manage the currency risk. Profits (losses) from the forward contracts are offset by losses (profits) in the value of the currency, thereby negating exposure to the currency.

S&P Eurozone Low Volatility USD Hedged Index (PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P Eurozone Low Volatility USD Hedged Index measures the performance of the 80 least volatile stocks in the S&P Eurozone BMI Index, an index composed of securities of any capitalization of companies in both developed and emerging markets throughout the European Union. From the constituents of the S&P Eurozone BMI Index, the Index Provider selects securities with the least volatility over the past 12 months for inclusion in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index includes the 80 least volatile stocks from that index, with the least volatile stocks receiving the greatest weights.

The Underlying Index also employs a currency hedged strategy by selling foreign exchange forward contracts to lock in current exchange forward rates and manage the currency risk. Profits (losses) from the forward contracts are offset by losses (profits) in the value of the currency, thereby negating exposure to the currency.

S&P Japan 500 Low Volatility USD Hedged Index (PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P Japan 500 Low Volatility USD Hedged Index measures the performance of the 100 least volatile stocks in the S&P Japan 500 Index, an index that measures the performance of the equity stocks of the 500 largest publicly listed companies in Japan. From the constituents of the S&P Japan 500 Index, the Index Provider selects securities with the least volatility over the past 12 months for inclusion in the Underlying Index, with the least volatile stocks receiving the greatest weights. The Underlying Index also employs a currency hedged strategy by selling foreign exchange forward contracts to lock in current exchange forward rates and manage the currency risk. Profits (losses) from the forward contracts are offset by losses (profits) in the value of the currency, thereby negating exposure to the currency.

S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility Index™ (PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility Index™ is a subset of the S&P MidCap 400® Index, which is comprised of U.S.-listed equity securities of 400 mid-sized companies based on market capitalization (historically, companies with unadjusted market capitalizations between \$1.4 billion and \$5.9 billion). S&P DJI measures the volatility that every security in the S&P MidCap 400® Index has realized over the trailing 12 months and then selects the 80 securities with the lowest volatility to comprise the Underlying Index. S&P DJI weights all 80 securities in the Underlying Index based upon the inverse of each security's volatility, with the least volatile securities receiving the highest weights in the Underlying Index. S&P DJI rebalances the Underlying Index quarterly in February, May, August and November and makes additions to the Underlying Index only during that quarterly rebalancing. Constituents only are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index if they have been listed for trading for an entire year prior to a quarterly rebalancing date. Constituents that are removed from the S&P MidCap 400® Index are removed from the Underlying Index simultaneously, and S&P DJI will adjust the weights of the remaining securities in the Underlying Index accordingly.

General Underlying Index Information for the S&P SmallCap Sector Funds

Each Underlying Index is a subset of the S&P SmallCap 600® Index, which reflects the U.S. small capitalization market. The constituents of the S&P SmallCap 600® Index are each categorized into one of ten economic sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS®"). GICS® assigns a company to a single sector according to its "principal business activity," which GICS® determines by such factors as the source of the company's revenues and the market perception of that company's business. Each Underlying Index is designed to measure the overall performance of stocks in a particular economic sector(s).

The S&P SmallCap 600® Index follows several criteria for index eligibility. Each company must be a U.S. company, as determined by the governing rules detailed in the index methodology. Further, the previous quarter's as-reported earnings, as well as the sum of trailing as-reported earnings over the previous four consecutive quarters, should be positive. Additionally, at least 50% of the company's stock must be publicly held, and the company's stock must demonstrate adequate liquidity, as determined by governing rules detailed in the index methodology. Lastly, eligible securities include common equities listed on major U.S. exchanges, including real estate investment trusts (REITs). Ineligible securities are detailed in the index methodology and include, but are not limited to, operating companies, including business development companies (BDCs), limited partnerships, master limited partnerships (MLPs), OTC bulletin board issues, closed-end funds, ETFs, exchange-traded notes, royalty trusts, convertible bonds, investment trusts, rights and ADRs. The balance of industries represented in the S&P SmallCap 600® Index must accurately represent the balance of industries represented in the universe of companies eligible for inclusion in each Underlying Index.

The Index Provider reconstitutes and rebalances each Underlying Index on a quarterly basis on the third Friday of March, June, September and December. The Underlying Index components, shares outstanding and weighting factors are determined as of the rebalancing date, while the prices for the components' shares are used as of one week prior to the rebalancing date. Each component company's weight in an Underlying Index is capped at 22.5%, and the sum of all stocks constituting more than 4.5% of an Underlying Index cannot exceed 45% of that Underlying Index. If this 45% limit is breached, the Index Provider ranks all the stocks in descending order of their weights and identifies the first stock that causes the 45% limit to be breached. The Index Provider then reduces the weighting of this stock either until the 45% limit is satisfied or its weight in the Underlying Index falls below 4.5%. If any stock exceeds either the 22.5% limit or the 45% limit, the Index Provider proportionally redistributes its excess weight to all uncapped stocks.

S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility Index™ (PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio)

The S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility Index™ is a subset of the S&P SmallCap 600® Index, which is comprised of U.S.-listed equity securities of 600 smaller companies based on market capitalization (historically, companies with unadjusted market capitalizations between \$400 million and \$1.84 billion). S&P DJI measures the volatility that every security in the S&P SmallCap 600® Index has realized over the trailing 12 months and then selects the 120 securities with the lowest volatility to comprise the Underlying Index. S&P DJI weights all 120 securities in the Underlying Index based upon the inverse of each security's volatility, with the least volatile securities receiving the highest weights in the Underlying Index. S&P DJI rebalances the Underlying Index quarterly in February, May, August and November, and makes additions to the Underlying Index only during that quarterly rebalancing. Constituents only are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index if they have been listed for trading for an entire year prior to a quarterly rebalancing date. Constituents that are removed from the S&P SmallCap 600® Index are removed from

the Underlying Index simultaneously, and S&P DJI will adjust the weights of the remaining securities in the Underlying Index accordingly.

S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM ***(PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio)***

The Index Provider selects companies included in the Underlying Index for the PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio from a global universe of approximately 500 companies engaged in “primary” infrastructure development in emerging market countries based on the following criteria: 1) the country of domicile and/or listing imposes no restrictions on investment or currency conversion; 2) the stock is listed on a regulated exchange that provides a “last closing price”; 3) the stock has a minimum market capitalization of \$500 million on the effective date of a rebalancing; 4) the stock has a minimum free float of \$300 million on the effective date of a rebalancing; and 5) the stock has average daily turnover for the previous 90 days of more than \$1 million. The Index Provider defines “emerging market countries” as those countries identified in the World Bank Country Classification system as “Middle Income” countries. The Underlying Index contains stocks selected from a universe of equity securities domiciled in Middle Income countries. Also included are a limited number of companies domiciled in countries classified by the World Bank as High Income countries, which companies provide goods and/or services that are essential to infrastructure development in Middle Income countries and which derive more than 33% of their total revenues from Middle Income countries. Certain companies domiciled in developed markets that derive significant and/or rapidly growing revenues from emerging markets may from time to time be included in the Underlying Index. The Index Provider deletes companies from the Underlying Index if their market capitalization falls below \$300 million and/or their free float falls below \$200 million and/or their average daily turnover for the previous 90 days falls below \$750 million on the effective date of a rebalancing. The Index Provider reconstitutes and rebalances the Underlying Index quarterly. The Underlying Index excludes securities of companies within applicable sectors engaged in construction and development unrelated to infrastructure. Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Underlying Index’s website (www.snetinfrastructureindex.com) prior to the start of trading on the first business day following the third Friday of the calendar quarter.

WilderHill New Energy Global Innovation Index (PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio)

The Index Provider reviews the composition of the Underlying Index for the PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio quarterly based on the following criteria:

- (1) The Underlying Index is mainly comprised of companies in wind, solar, biofuels, hydro, wave and tidal, geothermal and other relevant renewable energy businesses. The Underlying Index also includes companies in the energy conversion, storage, conservation, efficiency, materials, pollution control, emerging hydrogen and fuel cells business.
 - (a) At least half of the companies comprising the Underlying Index are listed on stock exchanges outside the United States.

- (b) There is an Underlying Index bias in favor of the purer-play companies in renewable energy, and those in cleaner energy generally. Accordingly, the small and medium capitalization companies contained in the Underlying Index may have a leading role in Underlying Index composition. Larger companies with diversified businesses may be included in the Underlying Index, but only when they have significant exposure to clean or renewable energy, as determined by a proprietary methodology.
 - (c) Securities placed in the Underlying Index must have (a) a three-month average market capitalization of at least \$100 million; and (b) a three-month average closing price above \$1.00 if not currently in the Underlying Index. Each sector’s components are divided into two categories, large and small. Large components are given three and one-half times the weight of small components within their sector and are defined as having an individual market capitalization over \$750 million.
- (2) No single security may exceed 5% of the total Underlying Index weight at the quarterly rebalancing. As new energy technologies are developed, companies involved in such technologies may be added to the Underlying Index when significant to this sector. The Underlying Index uses modified equal dollar weighting.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

The following provides additional information about certain of the principal risks identified under “Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund” in each Fund’s “Summary Information” section.

ADR and GDR Risk

ADRs are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. GDRs are certificates issued by an international bank that generally are traded and denominated in the currencies of countries other than the home country of the issuer of the underlying shares. ADRs and GDRs may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency, political, economic and market risks, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities.

Certain countries may limit the ability to convert ADRs into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related ADR. ADRs may be purchased through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by a depository and the issuer of the underlying security. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses and may be less liquid. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities.

GDRs can involve currency risk since, unlike ADRs, they may not be U.S. dollar-denominated. Because a Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Asia Pacific Economic Risk

The level of development of the economies of countries in the Asia Pacific region varies greatly. Furthermore, since the economies of the countries in the region are largely intertwined, if an economic recession is experienced by any of these countries, it will likely adversely impact the economic performance of other countries in the region. Certain economies in the region may be adversely affected by increased competition, high inflation rates, undeveloped financial services sectors, currency fluctuations or restrictions, political and social instability and increased economic volatility. In addition, certain countries in the Asia Pacific region in which the Fund may invest are large debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. The recent economic crisis has reduced the willingness of certain lenders to extend credit to these Asia Pacific countries and have made it more difficult for such borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms or at all. These developments may also have a negative effect on the broader economy of such Asia Pacific countries, including issuers in which the Fund may invest. Due to heavy reliance on international trade, a decrease in demand (due to recession or otherwise in the United States, Europe or Asia) would adversely affect economic performance in the region.

Banking Industry Concentration Risk

Certain Funds invest in banks, which are subject to extensive government regulation that may affect the scope of their activities, their profitability, the prices that they can charge and the amount of capital that they must maintain. In addition, unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the banking industry; banks whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios of loans or investments that make them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that industry. Increased competition also may affect adversely the profitability or viability of banks. In addition, the banking industry is undergoing numerous changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework. Increased government involvement in the banking industry, including measures such as taking ownership positions in such institutions, could result in a dilution in the value of the shares that shareholders hold in such institutions. The recent deterioration of the credit markets has caused an adverse impact on a broad range of financial markets, thereby causing certain banking institutions to incur large losses. Certain banking institutions have experienced declines in the valuation of their assets and even ceased operations.

Beta Risk

For certain Funds, beta investing entails investing in securities that are more volatile based on historical market index data. The Funds may be more volatile since they seek to have exposure to the most volatile securities. Volatile stocks may be subject to sharp

swings in value, and may change unpredictably, affecting the value of such equity securities and, consequently, the value of the Shares.

Basic Materials Sector Risk

Companies engaged in the production and distribution of basic materials may be adversely affected by changes in world events, political and economic conditions, energy conservation, environmental policies, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, increased competition and the imposition of import controls. Production of industrial materials often exceeds demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns. In addition, issuers in the basic materials sector are at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims and may be adversely affected by depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations and government regulations.

Canada Risk

Because PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio invests a significant portion of its assets in companies that are domiciled in Canada, the Fund is particularly sensitive to political, economic and social conditions in that country. Canada is a major producer of metals. The Canadian economy is especially dependent on the demand for, and supply of, natural resources, and the Canadian market is relatively concentrated in issuers involved in the production and distribution of natural resources. Any adverse events that affect Canada's major industries may have a negative impact on the overall Canadian economy and the shares of the Fund.

China Investment Risk

Certain Funds may invest a significant portion of its total assets in securities of issuers from China. Investing in securities of Chinese companies involves additional risks, including, but not limited to: the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others; the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership; and actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China. In addition, previously the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion.

Commodity Pool Risk

For certain Funds, the use of currency forward contracts will cause it to be considered a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the Fund to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a CPO and a CTA, and it will manage the Fund in accordance with CFTC rules, as well as the rules that apply to registered investment companies.

Registration as a CPO or a CTA subjects the Adviser to additional compliance obligations, all of which may increase costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund.

The status of a commodity pool may have a negative impact on the ability of the Fund to engage in its planned investment program. However, the CFTC has adopted rules regarding the disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping requirements that allow for substituted compliance with CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements, based on the Adviser's and Fund's compliance with comparable SEC requirements. This means that for most of the CFTC's disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements, the Fund's compliance with analogous SEC requirements will fulfill its CFTC compliance obligations. As a result, the Fund's status as a commodity pool and the Adviser's registration as a CPO and CTA are not expected to materially adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk

For PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio, companies engaged in the consumer discretionary sector are affected by fluctuations in supply and demand and changes in consumer preferences. Changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations also may adversely affect these companies.

Consumer Staples Sector Risk

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio faces the risk that changes in the worldwide economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, exploration and production spending may adversely affect companies in the consumer staples sector. Changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions, as well as natural and man-made disasters and political, social or labor unrest, also affect companies in this sector.

Counterparty Risk

Many currency forward contracts are derivative transactions between two parties, which typically are described as "over the counter." To the extent that certain Funds enter into over-the-counter derivative transactions to pursue its currency hedging strategy, the Funds will be subject to counterparty risk with respect to these transactions, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations. In the event of default, the Funds could experience lengthy delays in recovering some or all of its assets, or may have no recovery at all.

"Contrarian" Investment Style Risk

A "contrarian" investment style generally invests in companies that appear to be selling at a discount relative to the market's assessment of their potential value, or that otherwise have good long-term fundamentals (e.g., financial condition, capabilities of management, earnings, new products and services) yet whose securities are currently out of favor with the majority of investors or are in an industry or sector that has negative investor sentiment. Such investment style is subject to the risk that the valu-

ations of such companies never improve (or even decline in price) or that the returns on such securities do not meet the perceived value of that security based on the Underlying Index's methodology, are less than anticipated or less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. In addition, such securities may not perform as well as other types of securities (e.g., growth securities) or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time. Thus, the value of the Fund's investments will vary and at times may be lower or higher than that of other types of investments. There is also a risk that it may take longer than expected for the value of these investments to increase.

Currency Risk

Certain Funds will invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of foreign issuers. Because each Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, a Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's overall NAV. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange values of currencies could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, causing an adverse impact on the Fund. As a result, investors have the potential for losses regardless of the length of time they intend to hold Shares.

Much of the income that Funds receive will be in foreign currencies. However, those Funds will compute and distribute their income in U.S. dollars, and the computation of income will be made on the date that the Funds earn the income at the foreign exchange rates in effect on that date. Therefore, if the values of the relevant foreign currencies fall relative to the U.S. dollar between the earning of the income and the time at which those Funds convert the foreign currencies to U.S. dollars, the Funds may be required to liquidate securities in order to make distributions if the Funds have insufficient cash in U.S. dollars to meet distribution requirements.

Furthermore, a Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. Foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire immediately to resell that currency to the dealer. Such Funds will conduct their foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forwards, futures or options contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies.

Currency Hedging Risk

While currency hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Moreover, hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and its reference asset, and there can be no assurance that a Fund's hedging

strategy will be effective. Some foreign currency forward contracts are less liquid, which could result in a Fund being unable to structure its hedging transactions as intended. A Fund may be unable to obtain sufficient liquidity in the underlying currency. In addition, foreign currency forward contracts do not eliminate movements in the value of non-U.S. currencies and securities; instead, they allow a Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and unpredictably in response to both global economic developments and economic conditions in the geographic region where a Fund invests.

A Fund's exposure to the value of the currencies may not be fully hedged at all times. Furthermore, while a Fund is designed to hedge against currency fluctuations, it is possible that a degree of currency exposure may remain even at the time a hedging transaction is implemented. As a result, a Fund's transactions may not successfully reduce the currency risk included in a Fund's portfolio. The effectiveness of a Fund's currency hedging strategy will in general be affected by the volatility of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies to be hedged. Increased volatility will generally reduce the effectiveness of a Fund's currency hedging strategy. The effectiveness of a Fund's currency hedging strategy will also in general be affected by interest rates. Significant differences between U.S. dollar interest rates and foreign currency interest rates may impact the effectiveness of a Fund's currency hedging strategy.

Energy Sector Risk

Certain Funds invest a significant portion of their assets in securities issued by companies in the energy sector. Companies in the energy sector are subject to extensive government regulation, including contractual fixed pricing, which may increase the cost of business and limit these companies' earnings. A significant portion of their revenues may depend on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. As a result, governmental budget constraints may have a material adverse effect on the stock prices of companies in this industry.

Companies in which certain Funds may invest may do business with companies in countries other than the United States. Such companies often operate in countries with less stringent regulatory regimes and countries that have a history of expropriation and/or nationalization, among other adverse policies. In addition, these companies are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters. The energy sector is cyclical, and commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, technological developments and labor relations also could affect companies in this sector. Recent global economic events have created greater volatility in the energy sector, including substantial declines in the price of oil. Such events may create wide fluctuations in the value of companies in this sector, which may affect the Shares.

Equity Risk

Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, will fall. The value of an equity security may fall

due to changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole and that are relatively unrelated to an issuer or its industry. These conditions include changes in interest rates, specific periods of overall market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. An issuer's common stock in particular may be especially sensitive to, and more adversely affected by, these general movements in the stock market; it is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds.

In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward, and perceptions regarding, particular industries or economic sectors will become negative. Price changes of equity securities may occur in a particular region, industry, or sector of the market, and as a result, the value of an issuer's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as increases in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same industry or in a number of different industries.

Equity risk also includes the financial risks of a specific company, including that the value of the company's securities may fall as a result of factors directly relating to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. In particular, the common stock of a company may decline significantly in price over short periods of time. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of common stock; similarly, the common stock of an issuer may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because, among other reasons, the issuer experiences a decline in its financial condition.

Financial Services Sector Risk

Certain Funds face the risks of investing in the financial services sector, which include the following: financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation and, as a result, their profitability may be affected by new regulations or regulatory interpretations, unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financial services sector; financial services companies whose securities a Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector; and financial services companies have been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies. In addition, the financial services sector is undergoing numerous changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework. Increased government involvement in financial institutions, including measures such as taking ownership positions in such institutions, could result in a dilution in the value of the shares held by shareholders in such institutions.

Moreover, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region may adversely affect issuers in another country or region, which may adversely affect securities held by a Fund. These circumstances have also decreased liquidity in some markets and may continue to do so. Liquidity in some markets has decreased and credit has become scarcer worldwide.

The recent deterioration of the credit markets has caused an adverse impact on a broad range of financial markets, thereby causing certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Certain financial services companies have experienced decline in the valuation of their assets and even ceased operations.

Financial services companies also are subject to extensive government regulation and, as a result, their profitability may be affected by new regulations or regulatory interpretations. Recent regulatory changes, including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and the introduction of new international capital and liquidity requirements under the Basel III Accords ("Basel III"), may cause lending activity within the financial services sector to be constrained for several years as Basel III rules phase in and rules and regulations are promulgated and interpreted under the Dodd-Frank Act. These market conditions may continue or deteriorate further and may add significantly to the risk of short-term volatility in a Fund.

Food and Beverage Industry Concentration Risk

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio invests a significant portion of its assets in companies in the food and beverage industry. The food and beverage industry is highly competitive and can be significantly affected by demographic and product trends, competitive pricing, food fads, marketing campaigns, environmental factors, government regulation, adverse changes in general economic conditions, evolving consumer preferences, nutritional and health-related concerns, federal, state and local food inspection and processing controls, consumer product liability claims, consumer boycotts, risks of product tampering and the availability and expense of liability insurance.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Investment Risk

Investments in foreign securities involve risks that are beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, and investments in securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks not often associated with investments in securities of issuers in developed countries. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign and emerging market securities, and foreign and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to issuers in developed countries.

Foreign and emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign and emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging

market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change. Each country has different laws specific to that country that impact investment, which may increase the risks to which investors are subject. Country-specific rules or legislation addressing investment-related transactions may inhibit or prevent certain transactions from transpiring in a particular country.

Furthermore, foreign exchanges and broker-dealers generally are subject to less government and exchange scrutiny and regulation than their U.S. counterparts. Differences in clearance and settlement procedures in foreign markets may cause delays in settlement of a Fund's trades effected in those markets and could result in losses to a Fund due to subsequent declines in the value of the securities subject to the trades. Depositary receipts also involve substantially identical risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Additionally, the issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, have no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Certain Funds may invest in securities of companies domiciled in Russia. The United States and the European Union have imposed economic sanctions on certain Russian individuals and entities, and either the United States or the European Union also could institute broader sanctions. The current sanctions, or the threat of further sanctions, may result in the decline of the value or liquidity of Russian securities, a weakening of the ruble or other adverse consequences to the Russian economy, any of which could negatively impact these Funds' investments in Russian securities. These economic sanctions also could result in the immediate freeze of Russian securities, which could impair the ability of the Funds to buy, sell, receive or deliver those securities. Both the existing and potential future sanctions also could result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions, which further may impair the value or liquidity of Russian securities, and therefore may negatively impact the Funds.

Geographic Concentration Risk

Funds that are less diversified across geographic regions or countries are generally riskier than more diversified funds. The economies and financial markets of certain regions, including the Middle East and Africa, can be interdependent and may all decline at the same time. A natural or other disaster could occur in the geographic region in which a Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that geographic region and adversely impact a Fund's investments in the affected region.

Healthcare Sector Risk

For PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio, factors that may affect the profitability of companies in the healthcare sector include extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products, services and facilities, pricing pressure, an increased

emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products and product obsolescence due to industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. A major source of revenue for the healthcare industry is payments from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. As a result, the industry is sensitive to legislative changes and reductions in governmental spending for such programs. Companies in the healthcare sector depend heavily on patent protection. The process of obtaining patent approval can be long and costly, and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of the companies. Healthcare companies also are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Additional factors also may adversely affect healthcare companies, and state or local healthcare reform measures. Many new products are subject to regulatory approval and the process of obtaining such approval can be long and costly. Healthcare companies also are subject to competitive forces that may make raising prices difficult and, at times, may result in price discounting. In addition, companies in the healthcare sector may be thinly capitalized and therefore may be susceptible to product obsolescence.

High Dividend Paying Securities Risk

Certain Funds invest in securities that pay high dividends. As a group, these securities can fall out of favor with the market, causing such companies to underperform companies that do not pay high dividends. Also, changes in the dividend policies of the companies in the Underlying Index and the capital resources available for such companies' dividend payments may affect adversely a Fund.

Index Risk

Unlike many investment companies, the Funds do not utilize investing strategies that seek returns in excess of their respective Underlying Index. Therefore, a Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from its respective Underlying Index, even if that stock generally is underperforming.

Industrials Sector Risk

Changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions may adversely affect companies in the industrials sector. In addition, these companies are at risk for environmental damage claims. Also, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technological developments and labor relations could adversely affect the companies in this sector.

Industry Concentration Risk

In following its methodology, a Fund's Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector. To the extent that an Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, a Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or group of industries, a Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which a Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic

conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole. Information about the Funds' exposure to a particular industry is available in the Funds' Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, as well as on their Forms N-Q as filed with the SEC.

Information Technology Sector Risk

For PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio, the failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, intense competition, product compatibility, consumer preferences, corporate capital expenditure, rapid obsolescence and research and development of new products can significantly affect the companies in the technology sector. Companies in the technology sector also face competition or potential competition with numerous alternative technologies. In addition, the highly competitive technology sector may cause the prices for these products and services to decline in the future. Patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this sector, and profitability may be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products.

The technology sector is subject to rapid and significant changes in technology that are evidenced by the increasing pace of technological upgrades, evolving industry standards, ongoing improvements in the capacity and quality of digital technology, shorter development cycles for new products and enhancements, developments in emerging wireless transmission technologies and changes in customer requirements and preferences. The success of the sector participants depends substantially on the timely and successful introduction of new products.

Insurance Industry Concentration Risk

For certain Funds, many factors, including changes in interest rates, general economic conditions, the imposition of premium rate caps, competition and the pressure to compete globally, including price and marketing competition, and other changes in government regulation or tax law, can significantly affect companies in the insurance industry. In addition, different segments of the insurance industry may be affected by mortality and morbidity rates, actuarial miscalculations, environmental clean-up costs and catastrophic events such as natural disasters and terrorist acts, and availability and cost of reinsurance.

Investing in the European Union Risk

Many countries in the European Union are susceptible to high economic risks associated with high levels of debt, notably due to investments in sovereign debts of European countries such as Greece, Italy and Spain. One or more member states might exit the European Union, placing its currency and banking system in jeopardy. The European Union faces major issues involving its membership, structure, procedures and policies, including the

adoption, abandonment or adjustment of the new constitutional treaty, the European Union's enlargement to the south and east, and resolution of the European Union's problematic fiscal and democratic accountability. Efforts of the member states to further unify their economic and monetary policies may increase the potential for the downward movement of one member state's market to cause a similar effect on other member states' markets. European countries that are part of the European Economic and Monetary Union may be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the union seeks to impose on its members.

Issuer-Specific Changes

The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Limited Partnership Risk

Unlike common stock in a corporation, limited partnership interests have limited or no voting rights. However, many of the risks of investing in common stocks are still applicable to investments in limited partnership interests. Since publicly traded limited partnerships are a less common form of organizational structure than corporations, limited partnership units may be less liquid than publicly traded common stock. In addition, interest income generated from limited partnerships deemed not to be "publicly traded" will not be considered "qualifying income" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and may trigger adverse tax consequences. Limited partnership units also have the risk that the limited partnership might, under certain circumstances, be treated as a general partnership giving rise to broader liability exposure to the limited partners for activities of the partnership. Further, the general partners of a limited partnership may be able to significantly change the business or asset structure of a limited partnership without the limited partners having any ability to disapprove any such changes. In certain limited partnerships, limited partners may also be required to return distributions previously made in the event that excess distributions have been made by the partnership, or in the event that the general partners, or their affiliates, are entitled to indemnification.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk exists when a particular investment is difficult to purchase or sell. If a Fund invests in illiquid securities or current portfolio securities become illiquid, it may reduce the returns of a Fund because a Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Market Risk

The securities in each Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the respective Underlying Index.

Market Trading Risk

The Funds face numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of a Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to a Fund's NAV.

Momentum Investing Risk

The momentum style of investing is subject to the risk that the securities may be more volatile than the market as a whole, or that the returns on securities that previously have exhibited price momentum are less than returns on other styles of investing. Momentum can turn quickly, and stocks that previously have exhibited high momentum may not experience continued positive momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style of investing is out of favor and therefore, the investment performance of a Fund using this investment style may suffer.

Non-Correlation Risk

A Fund's return may not match the return of its Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, a Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to its Underlying Index and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of its Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of each Fund and its Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints. Additionally, a Fund's use of a representative sampling approach may result in returns that are not as well-correlated with the return of its respective Underlying Index as would be the case if such Fund purchased all of the securities in its Underlying Index in the proportions represented in the Underlying Index. Additionally, a Fund that issues or redeems Creation Units principally for cash will incur higher costs in buying and selling securities than if it issued and redeemed Creation Units principally in-kind. A Fund may fair value certain of the securities it holds. To the extent a Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices, the Fund's ability to track its Underlying Index may be adversely affected. Since an Underlying Index is not subject to the tax diversification requirements to which the Funds must adhere, a Fund may be required to deviate its investments from the securities contained in, and relative weightings of, its Underlying Index. A Fund may not invest in certain securities included in its Underlying Index due to liquidity constraints. Liquidity constraints also may delay a Fund's purchase or sale of securities included in its Underlying Index. For tax efficiency purposes, a Fund may sell certain securities to realize losses, causing it to deviate from its respective Underlying Index.

The investment activities of one or more of the Adviser's affiliates, including other subsidiaries of the Adviser's parent company, Invesco Ltd., for their proprietary accounts and for client accounts also may adversely impact a Fund's ability to track its Underlying Index. For example, in regulated industries, certain emerging or international markets and corporate and regulatory ownership definitions, there may be limits on the aggregate amount of investment by affiliated investors that may not be exceeded, or that may not be exceeded without the grant of a license or other regulatory or corporate consent, or, if exceeded, may cause the Adviser, the Fund or other client accounts to suffer disadvantages or business restrictions. As a result, a Fund may be restricted in its ability to acquire particular securities due to positions held by the Adviser's affiliates.

The Adviser may not fully invest a Fund at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or the need to reserve cash the Fund holds to meet redemptions and expenses, or low assets (particularly when a Fund is new and has operated for only a short period).

Non-Diversified Fund Risk

Certain Funds are considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than can a diversified fund. For such funds, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Funds' volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on a Fund's performance.

Oil and Gas Services Industry Concentration Risk

For certain Funds, the profitability of companies in the oil and gas services industry may be adversely affected by world events in the regions that the companies operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). Prices and supplies of oil and gas may fluctuate significantly over short and long periods of time due to national and international political changes, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") policies, changes in relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil-importing nations, the regulatory environment, taxation policies, and the economy of the key energy-consuming countries. In addition, companies in the oil and gas services industry are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters. Disruptions in oil and gas services or shifts in fuel consumption may significantly impact companies in this industry. Companies in the oil and gas services industry also may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks. Recent global economic events have created greater volatility in the oil and gas services industry, including substantial declines in the price of oil. Such events may create wide fluctuations in the value of companies in this industry, which may affect the Shares.

Portfolio Turnover Risk

To the extent that a Fund's Underlying Index rebalances frequently, a Fund may engage in frequent trading of its portfolio securities in connection with the rebalancing or adjustment of its Underlying Index. This may result in a high portfolio turnover rate. A portfolio turnover rate of 200%, for example, is equivalent to a Fund buying and selling all of its securities two times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate (such as 100% or more) could result in high brokerage costs for a Fund. While a high portfolio turnover rate can result in an increase in taxable capital gains distribution to a Fund's shareholders, each Fund will seek to utilize the in-kind creation and redemption mechanism to minimize realization of capital gains to the extent possible.

Regional, Small and Medium Bank Risk

For PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio, investing in securities of small and medium banks involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established banks. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. These banks also may be subject to extensive federal and state regulations and to severe price competition. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact these banks. The regional banking industry in which small and medium banks typically compete is highly competitive and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in the loss of market share. The marketing and expansion strategies of many regional banks may place a significant strain on their management, financial controls, operations systems, personnel and other resources. There can be no assurance that these companies will complete the necessary improvements to their systems, procedures and controls necessary to support their future operations or rapid growth.

REIT Risk

Although certain Funds will not invest in real estate directly, the REITs in which the Funds will invest will be subject to risks inherent in the direct ownership of real estate. These risks include, among others: fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds; increased competition, property taxes, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other occurrences, including the impact of changes in environmental laws, that may affect the real estate industry. A REIT that fails to comply with federal tax requirements affecting REITs may be subject to federal income taxation, or the federal tax requirement that a REIT distribute substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in a REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures. The value of a REIT can depend on the structure of and cash flow generated by the REIT. In addition, like mutual funds, REITs have expenses, including advisory and administration fees, that their shareholders pay. As a result, an investor will absorb duplicate levels of fees when the Fund invests in REITs. In addition, REITs are subject to certain provisions under federal tax law. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT could have adverse consequences for the Fund, including significantly reducing return to the Fund on its investment in such company.

Mortgage REITs lend money to developers and owners of properties and invest primarily in mortgages and similar real estate interests. Mortgage REITs receive interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties. Accordingly, mortgage REITs are subject to the credit risk of the borrowers to whom they extend funds. Credit risk is the risk that the borrower will not be able to make interest and principal payments on the loan to the REIT when they are due. Mortgage REITs also are subject to the risk that the value of mortgaged properties may be less than the amounts owed on the properties. If a mortgage REIT is required to foreclose on a borrower, the amount recovered in connection with the foreclosure may be less than the amount owed to the

mortgage REIT. Mortgage REITs are subject to significant interest rate risk. During periods when interest rates are declining, mortgages are often refinanced or prepaid. Refinancing or prepayment of mortgages may reduce the yield of mortgage REITs. When interest rates decline, however, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. In addition, rising interest rates generally increase the costs of obtaining financing, which could cause the value of a mortgage REIT's investments to decline. A REIT's investment in adjustable rate obligations may react differently to interest rate changes than an investment in fixed rate obligations. As interest rates on adjustable rate mortgage loans are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investment in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates, causing the value of such investments to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed rate obligations. Mortgage REITs typically use leverage (and in many cases, may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and could adversely affect a REIT's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates, increased interest rate volatility, downturns in the economy and reductions in the availability of financing or deterioration in the conditions of the REIT's mortgage-related assets.

Risk of Investing in BDCs

For PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio, there are certain risks inherent in investing in BDCs, whose principal business is to invest in and lend capital to privately held companies. The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") imposes certain restraints upon the operations of a BDC. For example, BDCs are required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt instruments that mature in one year or less. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies, and there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. With investments in debt instruments, there is a risk that the issuer may default on its payments or declare bankruptcy. Additionally, a BDC may incur indebtedness only in amounts such that the BDC's asset coverage equals at least 200% after such incurrence. These limitations on asset mix and leverage may prohibit the way that the BDC raises capital. BDCs generally invest in less mature private companies, which involve greater risk than well-established publicly traded companies.

Investments made by BDCs generally are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult to sell such investments if the need arises, and if there is a need for a BDC in which a Fund invests to liquidate its portfolio quickly, it may realize a loss on its investments.

BDCs may have relatively concentrated investment portfolios, consisting of a relatively small number of holdings. A consequence of this limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns realized may be disproportionately impacted by the poor performance of a small number of investments, or even a single investment, particularly if a company experiences the need to

write down the value of an investment, which tends to increase volatility and result in higher risk. Since BDCs rely on access to short-term money markets, longer-term capital markets and the bank markets as a significant source of liquidity, to the extent that BDCs are not able to access capital at competitive rates, their ability to implement certain financial strategies will be negatively impacted. Market disruptions, including a downturn in capital markets in general, or a downgrade of the credit rating of a BDC held by a Fund may increase the cost of borrowing to that company, thereby adversely impacting a Fund's returns. Credit downgrades also may result in requirements on a company to provide additional support in the form of letters of credit or cash or other collateral to various counterparties.

Since many of the assets of BDCs do not have readily ascertainable market values, such assets are most often recorded at fair value, in good faith, in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by such companies. Such determination requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances. Due to the absence of a readily ascertainable market value, and because of the inherent uncertainty of fair valuation, fair value of a BDC's investments may differ significantly from the values that would be reflected if the securities were traded in an established market, potentially resulting in material differences between a BDC's NAV per share and its market value.

Investment advisers to BDCs may be entitled to compensation based on the BDC's performance, which may result in riskier or more speculative investments in an effort to maximize incentive compensation and higher fees. In addition, to the extent that the Fund invests a portion of its assets in BDCs, a shareholder in the Fund not only will bear his or her proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also will bear indirectly the expenses of the BDCs.

Risks of Investing in the Agriculture Industry

PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio invests its assets in securities issued by companies in the agriculture industry. Companies involved in the agriculture industry and farming-related activities may be affected by certain legislative or regulatory developments related to food safety, the environment, taxes and other governmental policies. Companies involved in the agriculture industry and farming-related activities may be subject to the risk of liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices. An increased competitive landscape, caused by increased availability of food and other agricultural commodities, economic recession or labor difficulties, may lead to a decrease in demand for the products and services provided by companies involved in agriculture and farming-related activities. Furthermore, agriculture and farming-related activities are particularly affected by changing weather conditions and other natural disasters. In addition, companies involved in the agriculture industry and farming-related activities are subject to risks associated with cyclicalities of revenues and earnings, economic recession, currency fluctuations, changing consumer tastes, extensive competition, consolidation, and excess capacity. Generally, companies involved in the agriculture industry and farming-related activities are affected by the economic health of consumers. As a result, a weak economy and its effect on consumer spending could adversely affect such companies.

Risk of Investing in the Clean Energy Industry

PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio invests its assets in securities issued by companies in the clean energy industry. The clean energy industry can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants and general economic conditions. Further, the clean energy industry can be significantly affected by intense competition and legislation resulting in more strict government regulations and enforcement policies and specific expenditures for cleanup efforts, and can be subject to risks associated with hazardous materials. The clean energy industry can be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of alternative energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects and tax and other government regulations. The industry also can be significantly affected by the supply of and demand for specific products or services, the supply of and demand for oil and gas, the price of oil and gas, production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions.

Securities of the companies involved in this industry have been significantly more volatile than securities of companies operating in other, more established industries. Certain valuation methods currently used to value companies involved in the alternative power and power technology sectors, particularly those companies that have not yet traded profitably, have not been in widespread use for a significant period of time. As a result, the use of these valuation methods may serve to increase further the volatility of certain alternative power and power technology company share prices.

This industry sector is relatively nascent and under-researched in comparison to more established and mature sectors, and should therefore be regarded as having greater investment risk. Changes in U.S., European and other governments' policies towards alternative power and power technology also may have an adverse effect on the Fund's performance.

The Fund may invest in the shares of companies with a limited operating history, some of which may have never traded profitably. Investing in young companies with a short operating history generally is riskier than investing in companies with a longer operating history.

The Fund, being composed of securities issued by companies operating in a limited number of industries, will carry greater risk and may be more volatile than a portfolio composed of securities issued by companies operating in a wide variety of different industries.

The price of crude oil, natural gas, electricity produced from traditional hydro power and that generated from nuclear power and possibly other as yet undiscovered energy sources could potentially have a negative impact on the competitiveness of renewable energies.

Risks of Investing in the Gold, Silver and Precious Metals Industry

PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio invests its assets in securities issued by companies in the gold, silver and

precious metals industry. Investments related to gold, silver and other precious metals are considered speculative and are affected by a variety of worldwide economic, financial and political factors. The price of gold, silver and other precious metals may fluctuate sharply over short periods of time, even during periods of rising prices, due to changes in inflation or expectations regarding inflation in various countries, the availability of supplies, changes in industrial and commercial demand, limited markets, fabricator demand, gold sales by governments, trade imbalances and restrictions, currency devaluation or revaluation, central banks or international agencies, investment speculation, inability to raise capital, increases in production costs, political unrest in nations where sources of precious metals are located, monetary and other economic policies of various governments and government restrictions on private ownership of precious metals and mining land. Markets therefore are volatile at times, and there may be sharp fluctuations in prices even during periods of rising prices. The metals industry can be significantly affected by events relating to international political developments, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices and tax and government regulations.

Risks of Investing in the Infrastructure Industry

PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio invests its assets in securities issued by companies in the infrastructure industry. Infrastructure companies are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown including surplus capacity, government budgetary constraints and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure companies may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and also may be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, service interruption and/or legal challenges due to environmental, operational or other issues and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards. There is also the risk that publicly-funded infrastructure projects, especially in emerging markets, may be subject to the effects of public corruption resulting in delays and cost overruns. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company's operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and terrorist acts.

Risk of Investing in Japan

Japan may be subject to political, economic, nuclear, and labor risks, among others. Any of these risks, individually or in the aggregate, can impact an investment made in Japan. The growth of Japan's economy has recently lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade and has been adversely affected by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, competition from emerging economies and the economic conditions of its trading partners. During the recent global recession, the Japanese economy experienced the effects of the economic slowdown in the United States and Europe. Japan is also heavily dependent on oil imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the Japanese economy.

The Japanese economy faces additional concerns, including a financial system with large levels of nonperforming loans, over-leveraged corporate balance sheets, extensive cross-ownership by major corporations, a changing corporate governance structure, and large government deficits. These issues may cause a continued slowdown of the Japanese economy. The nuclear power plant catastrophe in Japan in March 2011 may have long-term effects on the Japanese economy and its nuclear energy industry.

Moreover, Japan has an aging workforce and has experienced a significant population decline in recent years. Japan's labor market appears to be undergoing fundamental structural changes as a result, which may adversely affect its economic competitiveness in the world marketplace.

Risks of Investing in the Real Estate Industry

The risks associated with the real estate industry in general include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; increases in competition, property taxes, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting the real estate industry.

Risks of Investing in the Water Industry

PowerShares Global Water Portfolio invests its assets in securities issued by companies in the water industry. The Fund's investments in the water industry may under-perform relative to the general market, returns on investments in other sectors or fixed-income securities. The water industry can be significantly affected by the availability of water, the level of rainfall and the occurrence of other climactic and environmental events, changes in water consumption and water conservation. Furthermore, because the Fund will focus its investments in tracking just the water industry, economic downturns and global and domestic events affecting the water industry will have a greater impact on the Fund than would be the case if the Fund's investments were more diversified. These events may include additional governmental regulation, including the increased cost of compliance, inflation, an increase in the cost of raw materials, an increase in interest rates and technological advances and changes in consumer sentiment and spending. Companies engaged in the water industry can be subject to liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, conflicts with local communities over water rights and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control.

Competition between water companies and government regulation of water companies, including regulation of the rates that the companies may charge, both domestically and internationally, may adversely affect the earnings of the companies in which the Fund will invest.

Sampling Risk

PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio's use of a representative sampling approach will result in the Fund holding a smaller number of securities than are in the Fund's Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse development to an issuer of securities that PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio holds could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in its Underlying Index. To

the extent the assets in the Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk

Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Tracking Stock Risk

Many of the risks of investing in common stock are applicable to tracking stock. Tracking stock is a separate class of common stock whose value is linked to a specific business unit or operating division within a larger company and which is designed to "track" the performance of such business unit or division. Therefore, tracking stocks may decline in value even if the common stock of the larger company increases in value. In addition, holders of tracking stock may not have the same rights as holders of the company's common stock.

Utilities Sector Risk

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio faces the risks inherent in the utilities sector, which include a variety of factors that may adversely affect the business or operations of utilities companies, including high interest costs associated with capital construction and improvement programs; difficulty in raising adequate capital on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets; governmental regulation of rates that the issuer can charge to customers; costs associated with compliance with, and adjusting to changes to, environmental and other regulations; effects of economic slowdowns and surplus capacity; increased competition from other providers of utility services; inexperience with, and potential losses resulting from, a developing deregulatory environment; costs associated with the reduced availability of certain types of fuel, occasionally reduced availability and high costs of natural gas for resale, and the effects of energy conservation policies; effects of a national energy policy and lengthy delays, and greatly increased costs and other problems associated with the design, construction, licensing, regulation and operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the disposal of radioactive wastes; technological innovations that may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete; difficulty in obtaining regulatory approval of new technologies; lack of compatibility of telecommunications equipment; potential impact of terrorist activities on the utility industry and its customers; and the impact of natural or man-made disasters. Any such event could have serious consequences for the general population of the affected area and result in a material adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio securities and the performance of the Fund. Issuers in the utilities sector also may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and may be affected by the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards.

Valuation Risk

Financial information related to securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less reliable than information related to securities of U.S. issuers, which may make it difficult to obtain a current price for a non-U.S. security held by a Fund. In certain circumstances, market quotations may not be readily available for some securities, and those securities may be fair valued. The value established for a security through fair valuation may be different from what would be produced if the security had been valued using market quotations. Fund securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that a Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that a Fund would incur a loss because a security is sold at a discount to its established value.

Valuation Time Risk

For Funds that invest in common stock of foreign issuers and, because foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the those non-U.S. securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares. As a result, trading spreads and the resulting premium or discount on the Shares may widen, and, therefore, increase the difference between the market price of the Shares and the NAV of such Shares.

Value Risk

A value style of investing focuses on undervalued companies with characteristics for improved valuations. "Value" securities are subject to the risk that valuations never improve or that the returns on "value" securities are less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Thus, the value of the Fund's investments will vary and at times may be lower or higher than that of other types of investments. Historically, value investments have performed best during periods of economic recovery. Therefore, the value investing style may over time go in and out of favor. Value stocks also may decline in price, even though in theory they are already underpriced.

Non-Principal Investment Strategies

Each Fund, after investing at least 90% of its total assets in securities that comprise its respective Underlying Index, may invest its remaining assets in securities not included in its Underlying Index and in money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or other funds that invest exclusively in money market instruments (subject to applicable limitations under the 1940 Act or exemptions therefrom), convertible securities and structured notes (notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments is based on the movement of one or more specified factors, such as the movement of a particular security or securities index). Convertible securities and structured notes may be used by a Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to its respective Underlying Index and in managing cash flows. The Adviser anticipates that it may take approximately three business days (a business day is any day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open) for the Adviser to fully reflect the additions to, and deletions from, each Fund's Underlying Index in the portfolio composition of that Fund.

In accordance with 1940 Act rules, each Fund (except for PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers Portfolio, PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500 High Beta Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500 Low Volatility Portfolio S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio, S&P 500 Value Portfolio and PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio) has adopted a policy to invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in certain types of securities (e.g., small cap equity securities) or in securities of companies in an industry, country or geographical region, as applicable, that is suggested by its name (each, an "80% investment policy"). Each Fund considers the securities suggested by the name to be those securities that comprise its respective Underlying Index. Therefore, each Fund, with the exception of those noted above, anticipates meeting its 80% investment policy because it already is required to invest at least 90% of its total assets in the applicable type of equity securities within an industry, country or geographical region that comprise its respective Underlying Index, in accordance with these Funds' principal investment strategies and the terms of the Trust's exemptive relief.

Each of the investment policies described herein, including each Fund's investment objective and each 80% investment policy, constitutes a non-fundamental policy that the Board of Trustees ("Board") of PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust II (the "Trust") may change without shareholder approval, upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The fundamental and non-fundamental policies of the Funds are set forth in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") under the section "Investment Restrictions."

Borrowing Money

Each Fund may borrow money up to the limits set forth in the Trust's SAI under the section "Investment Restrictions," for temporary or emergency purposes, and with regard to each of PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio, PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio, PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio, PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio, PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio, PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Beta Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500[®] Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio and PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio, to meet shareholder redemptions.

Securities Lending

Each of PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio, PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio, PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio, PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio, PowerShares Global Water Portfolio, PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio,

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Financials Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio and PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, each such Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% (105% for international securities) of the value of the loaned portfolio securities. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis.

Additional Risks of Investing in the Funds

The following provides additional risk information regarding investing in the Funds.

Australasian Economic Risk

The economies of Australasia, which include Australia and New Zealand, are dependent on the economies of Asia, Europe and the United States as key trading partners and investors. A reduction in spending by any of these trading partners on Australasian products and services, or negative changes in any of these economies, may cause an adverse impact on some or all of the Australasian economies.

European Economic Risk

The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (the "EU") requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and recessions in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries. In recent years, the European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about rising government debt levels of several European countries, including Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy and Portugal. A default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country's debt and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country's creditworthiness. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including EU member countries that do not use the euro and non-EU member countries.

Index Rebalancing Risk

Pursuant to the methodology that each Index Provider uses to calculate and maintain its Underlying Index, a security may be removed from a Fund's Underlying Index in the event that it does not comply with the eligibility requirements of the Underlying Index. As a result, a Fund may be forced to sell securities at inopportune times or for prices other than at current market values or may elect not to sell such securities on the day that they are removed from the Underlying Index, due to market conditions or otherwise. Due to these factors, the variation between the

Fund's annual return and the return of its Underlying Index may increase significantly.

Apart from scheduled rebalances, an Index Provider may carry out additional ad hoc rebalances to its Underlying Index, for example, to correct an error in the selection of constituents. When a Fund in turn rebalances its portfolio, any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio rebalancing will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders. Unscheduled rebalances also expose a Fund to additional tracking error risk. Therefore, errors and additional ad hoc rebalances carried out by an Index Provider may increase a Fund's costs and market exposure.

Index Provider Risk

The Funds seek to achieve returns that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of their Underlying Index, as published by their Index Provider. There is no assurance that an Index Provider will compile the Underlying Index accurately, or that the Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While an Index Provider gives descriptions of what the Underlying Index is designed to achieve, an Index Provider generally does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in such indices, and it generally does not guarantee that its Underlying Index will be in line with its methodology. Errors made by the Index Provider with respect to the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data within its Underlying Index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time, if at all. Therefore, gains, losses or costs associated with Index Provider errors will generally be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

Licensing, Custody and Settlement Risk

Approval of governmental authorities may be required prior to investing in the securities of companies based in certain foreign countries. Delays in obtaining such an approval would delay investments in the particular country, and, as a consequence, the Funds may not be able to invest in all of the securities included in their Underlying Indexes while an approval is pending. Rules adopted under the 1940 Act permit a Fund to maintain its foreign securities and cash in the custody of certain eligible non-U.S. banks and securities depositories. Certain banks in foreign countries that are eligible foreign sub-custodians may be recently organized or otherwise lack extensive operating experience. In addition, in certain countries there may be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of a Fund to recover assets held in custody by a foreign sub-custodian in the event of the bankruptcy of the sub-custodian. Settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organized than in developed markets. Thus, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems. Under the laws of certain countries in which the Funds invest, the Funds may be required to release local shares before receiving cash payment or may be required to make cash payment prior to receiving local shares.

Securities Lending Risk

Securities lending involves a risk of loss because the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. If a

Fund that lent its securities were unable to recover the securities loaned, it may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement security in the market. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to a Fund if and to the extent that the market value of the loaned securities increases and the collateral is not increased accordingly.

Any cash received as collateral for loaned securities will be invested in an affiliated money market fund. This investment is subject to market appreciation or depreciation and a Fund will bear any loss on the investment of its cash collateral.

Shares May Trade at Prices Different than NAV

The NAV of the Funds' Shares generally will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of Shares generally will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV, as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the exchange on which a Fund trades. The Adviser cannot predict whether a Fund's Shares will trade below, at, or above their NAV. Price differences may be due largely to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the Shares will be related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of each Fund's Underlying Index trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme market volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Trading Issues

Trading in Shares on either NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "NYSE Arca"), or The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ") (together, the "Exchanges") may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchanges, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchanges is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchanges' "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchanges necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Foreign exchanges may be open on days when Shares are not priced, and therefore, the value of the securities in a Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares.

Tax-Advantaged Structure of ETFs

Unlike interests in conventional mutual funds, which typically are bought and sold only at closing NAVs, the Shares are traded throughout the day in the secondary market on a national securities exchange on an intra-day basis, and are created and redeemed principally in-kind in Creation Units at each day's next calculated NAVs. These in-kind arrangements are designed to protect shareholders from the adverse effects on a Fund's portfolio that could arise from frequent cash creation and redemption transactions. In a conventional mutual fund, redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders because the mutual funds may need to sell portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet redemptions. These sales may generate taxable gains that

must be distributed to the shareholders of the mutual fund, whereas the Shares' in-kind redemption mechanism generally will not lead to such taxable events for a Fund or its shareholders.

Certain Funds may recognize gains as a result of rebalancing their securities holdings to reflect changes in the securities included in such Fund's Underlying Index. Certain Funds may be required to distribute any such gains to their shareholders to avoid adverse federal income tax consequences. For information concerning the tax consequences of distributions, see the section entitled "Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes" in this Prospectus.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Trust's SAI, which is available at www.invescopowershares.com.

Management of the Funds

Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser") is a registered investment adviser with its offices at 3500 Lacey Road, Suite 700, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515. The Adviser serves as the investment adviser to the Trust, the PowerShares India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, PowerShares Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, the PowerShares Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Commodity Fund Trust and PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, a family of ETFs, with combined assets under management of approximately \$48.0 billion as of January 31, 2016.

As the Funds' investment adviser, the Adviser has overall responsibility for selecting and continuously monitoring the Funds' investments, managing the Funds' business affairs, providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services for the Trust.

Portfolio Managers

The Adviser uses a team of portfolio managers, investment strategists and other investment specialists. This team approach brings together many disciplines and leverages the Adviser's extensive resources.

Peter Hubbard, Vice President of the Trust, oversees all research, portfolio management and trading operations of each Fund. In this capacity, Mr. Hubbard oversees a team of portfolio managers (with Mr. Hubbard, the "Portfolio Managers") who are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. In managing the Funds, Mr. Hubbard receives management assistance from Michael Jeanette, Jonathan Nixon, Theodore Samulowitz and Tony Seisser. Each Portfolio Manager is responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including investing cash flows, coordinating with other team members to focus on certain asset classes, implementing investment strategy and researching and reviewing investment strategy. Each Portfolio Manager has limitations on his authority for risk management and compliance purposes that the Adviser believes to be appropriate.

Peter Hubbard, Vice President, Director and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for the Funds in the Trust since June 2007 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2005.

Michael Jeanette, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for certain Funds in the Trust since August 2008 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2008.

Jonathan Nixon, Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for certain Funds in the Trust since August 2013 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2011. From 2008 to 2010, he was a Tax Manager for General Electric.

Theodore Samulowitz, Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for certain Funds in the Trust since August 2013 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2012. From 2010 to 2012, he was the Managing Partner of Endurance Capital Markets LLC.

Tony Seisser, Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for certain Funds in the Trust since August 2014 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2013. From 2010 to 2013, he was employed by Guggenheim Funds Distributors, Inc.

The Trust's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts that the Portfolio Managers manage and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares.

Advisory Fees

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Trust (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"), each Fund pays the Adviser an annual unitary management fee equal to a percentage of its average daily net assets set forth in the chart below.

Fund	Management Fee
PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio	0.35%*
PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio	0.80%
PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio	0.90%
PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio	0.60%
PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio	0.75%
PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio	0.49%
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio	0.45%
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio	0.49%
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio	0.49%
PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio	0.75%
PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio	0.75%
PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio	0.75%
PowerShares Global Water Portfolio	0.75%

Fund	Management Fee
PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers™ Portfolio	0.55%
PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio	0.35%
PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio	0.35%
PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio	0.35%
PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio	0.35%
PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio	0.35%
PowerShares Russell 1000 Equal Weight Portfolio	0.20%
PowerShares S&P 500® ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares S&P 500® High Beta Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares S&P 500® High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio	0.30%
PowerShares S&P 500® Low Volatility Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio	0.45%**
PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio	0.35%***
PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio	0.29%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio	0.29%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio	0.29%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Financials Portfolio	0.29%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Healthcare Portfolio	0.29%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio	0.29%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio	0.29%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio	0.25%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio	0.29%
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio	0.29%

* Prior to May 22, 2015, the Fund's unitary management fee was 0.50%. Effective May 22, 2015, the unitary management fee of the Fund was reduced to 0.35%.

** The Adviser has agreed to waive 0.16% of the Fund's management fee through February 28, 2017, and the Adviser cannot discontinue the agreement prior to its expiration.

*** The Adviser has agreed to waive 0.10% of the Fund's management fee through February 28, 2017, and the Adviser cannot discontinue the agreement prior to its expiration.

Out of the unitary management fee, the Adviser pays substantially all expenses of each Fund, including the costs of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services, except for advisory fees, distribution fees, if any, brokerage expenses, taxes, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, if any, interest, litigation expenses and other extraordinary expenses.

The Funds may invest in money market funds that are managed by affiliates of the Adviser. The indirect portion of the management fee that a Fund incurs through such investments is in addition to the Adviser's unitary management fee. Therefore, the Adviser has agreed to waive the management fees that it receives under the unitary management fee in an amount equal to the indirect management fees that a Fund incurs through its investments in

affiliated money market funds through August 31, 2017. There is no guarantee that the Adviser will extend the waiver of the fees past that date.

A discussion regarding the Board's basis for approving the Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to each Fund is available in the semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended April 30, 2015 (except for PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio and PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio, where approvals are in the annual report for the year ended October 31, 2015).

How to Buy and Sell Shares

Each Fund issues or redeems its Shares at net asset value ("NAV") per Share only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"), or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations").

Most investors will buy and sell Shares of each Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of each Fund are listed for trading on the secondary market on an Exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. There is no minimum investment. Although Shares generally are purchased and sold in "round lots" of 100 Shares, brokerage firms typically permit investors to purchase or sell Shares in smaller "oddlots," at no per share price differential. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The Shares of the Funds trade under the following symbols on the following Exchanges:

Fund	Symbol	Exchange
PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio	CNTR	NYSE Arca
PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	FXEP	NYSE Arca
PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio	PIZ	NYSE Arca
PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio	PIE	NYSE Arca
PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio	DWAS	NYSE Arca
PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio	PXR	NYSE Arca
PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	FXEU	NYSE Arca
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio	PAF	NYSE Arca
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio	PXF	NYSE Arca
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio	PDN	NYSE Arca
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio	PXH	NYSE Arca
PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio	PAGG	NASDAQ
PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio	PBD	NYSE Arca

Fund	Symbol	Exchange
PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio	PSAU	NASDAQ
PowerShares Global Water Portfolio	PIO	NYSE Arca
PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers™ Portfolio	IPKW	NASDAQ
PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	FXJP	NYSE Arca
PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio	KBWB	NYSE Arca
PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio	KBWD	NYSE Arca
PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio	KBWY	NYSE Arca
PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio	KBWP	NYSE Arca
PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio	KBWR	NYSE Arca
PowerShares Russell 1000 Equal Weight Portfolio	EQAL	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P 500® ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio	XRLV	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P 500® High Beta Portfolio	SPHB	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P 500® High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio	SPHD	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P 500® Low Volatility Portfolio	SPLV	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio	SPMO	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio	SPVU	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P® Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio	EELV	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P® International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio	IDLV	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio	XMLV	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio	PSCD	NASDAQ
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio	PSCC	NASDAQ
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio	PSCE	NASDAQ
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Financials Portfolio	PSCF	NASDAQ
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio	PSCH	NASDAQ
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio	PSCI	NASDAQ
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio	PSCT	NASDAQ
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio	XSLV	NYSE Arca
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio	PSCM	NASDAQ
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio	PSCU	NASDAQ

Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share.

APs may acquire Shares directly from each Fund, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to each Fund, at NAV per Share, only in a Creation Unit or Creation Unit Aggregations, and in accordance with the procedures described in the SAI.

Each Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or

its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares of the Funds and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" form.

Share Trading Prices

The trading prices of Shares of each Fund on the relevant Exchange may differ from the Fund's daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares of each Fund.

The approximate value of Shares of each Fund, an amount representing on a per share basis the sum of the current market price of the securities accepted by the Fund in exchange for Shares of the Fund and an estimated cash component will be disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. With respect to Funds that invest in securities of foreign issuers traded on foreign exchanges, as the respective international local markets close, the market value of the Deposit Securities will continue to be updated for foreign exchange rates for the remainder of the U.S. trading day at the prescribed 15 second intervals. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV per Share of a Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Funds are not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value of the Shares, and the Funds do not make any warranty as to the accuracy of the approximate value.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

Shares of the Funds may be purchased and redeemed directly from the Funds only in Creation Units by APs. The vast majority of trading in Shares of the Funds occurs on the secondary market and does not involve a Fund directly. In-kind purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs and cash trades on the secondary market are unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent purchases and/or redemptions of Shares of a Fund. Cash purchases and/or redemptions of Creation Units, however, can result in increased tracking error, disruption of portfolio management, dilution to the Funds and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Funds' ability to achieve their investment objectives and may lead to the realization of capital gains. These consequences may increase as the frequency

of cash purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs increases. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV.

To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares, a Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Adviser monitors trades by APs for patterns of abusive trading and the Funds reserve the right to not accept orders from APs that the Adviser has determined may be disruptive to the management of the Funds or otherwise not in the best interests of the Funds. For these reasons, the Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares of the Funds.

Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes

Dividends and Other Distributions

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly by each Fund (except for PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio, PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500 ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500[®] Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio and PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio). Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid monthly by PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio, PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500 ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500[®] Low Volatility Portfolio and PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio and dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid annually by PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio and PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio. Each Fund also intends to distribute its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

Taxes

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information only. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an individual retirement account, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- Your Fund makes distributions,
- You sell your Shares, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

As stated above, dividends from net investment income, if any, ordinarily are declared and paid quarterly for each Fund: (except for PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio, PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500® Low Volatility Portfolio and PowerShares S&P 500® High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio, which are paid monthly, and PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio and PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio, which are declared and paid annually). Each Fund also may pay a special distribution at the end of the calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements and/or to minimize or eliminate federal tax liability. In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in Shares (if reinvestment is available from the broker through whom you purchased your Shares). Dividends paid to you out of a Fund's net investment income and net realized short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable as ordinary income. Although (1) a Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" generally will be subject to federal income tax for individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders (each, an "individual shareholder") who satisfy certain restrictions with respect to their Shares at the lower maximum rates for long-term capital gains described in the next paragraph and (2) a portion of a Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations, each Fund does not expect to distribute a significant amount of dividends eligible for those lower rates or deduction.

Distributions to you of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Shares. Those gains of individual shareholders generally are subject to federal income tax at the maximum rates of 15% (20% for certain high income taxpayers).

Distributions to you in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, if any, are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in your Shares and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce a Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you (as ordinary income or long-term capital gain) even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution constitutes a partial return of capital.

By law, a Fund is required to withhold 28% of distributions otherwise payable to you if you are an individual shareholder and have not provided a correct social security number or other taxpayer identification number or are otherwise subject to backup withholding.

Taxes on Share Sales

Any capital gain or loss you realize upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you held the Shares for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if you held the Shares have been held for one year or less. Your ability to deduct capital losses realized on a sale of Shares may be limited.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

An AP that exchanges securities for a Creation Unit generally will recognize a gain or a loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Unit and the sum of the AP's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash component paid. An AP that redeems a Creation Unit in exchange for securities generally will recognize a capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the AP's basis in the Creation Unit and the aggregate market value of the securities received plus or minus an amount, if any, equal to the difference between the NAV of the redeemed Shares, as next determined after receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of those securities. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for a Creation Unit, or of a Creation Unit for securities, cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" or on the ground that there has been no significant change in the AP's economic position. An AP exchanging securities should consult its own tax advisor(s) with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss otherwise might not be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of a Creation Unit generally is treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

If you purchase or redeem one or more Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you purchased or sold and at the price thereof.

Foreign Income Taxes

Certain foreign governments levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income. A Fund also may be subject to foreign income taxes with respect to other income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes may be recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from investments in such countries.

A Fund may elect to pass its credits for foreign income taxes, subject to certain limitations, through to its shareholders for a taxable year if more than 50% of its assets at the close of the year, by value, consists of stock and securities of foreign corporations. If a Fund makes this election, each shareholder will be treated as having paid a proportionate share of the Fund's foreign income taxes, but the shareholder must include an equal amount in gross income.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the more important possible consequences under current federal, state and local tax law of an investment in the Funds. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state, local, and/or foreign tax on a Fund's distributions and sales and/or redemptions of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor(s) about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Funds' Shares under all applicable tax laws.

Distributor

Invesco Distributors, Inc. (the “Distributor”) serves as the distributor of Creation Units for each Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Adviser.

Net Asset Value

The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNYM”) calculates each Fund’s NAV at the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) every day the NYSE is open. NAV is calculated by deducting all of the Fund’s liabilities from the total value of its assets and dividing the result by the number of Shares outstanding, rounding to the nearest cent. Generally, the portfolio securities are recorded in the NAV no later than trade date plus one day. All valuations are subject to review by the Trust’s Board or its delegate. In determining NAV, expenses are accrued and applied daily, and securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value. Securities listed or traded on an exchange generally are valued at the last sales price or official closing price that day as of the close of the exchange where the security is primarily traded. The NAV for each Fund will be calculated and disseminated daily on each day that the NYSE is open. If a security’s market price is not readily available, the security will be valued using pricing provided from independent pricing services or by another method that the Adviser, in its judgment, believes will better reflect the security’s fair value in accordance with the Trust’s valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board.

Even when market quotations are available for portfolio securities, they may be stale or unreliable because the security is not traded frequently, trading on the security ceased before the close of the trading market or issuer-specific events occurred after the security ceased trading or because of the passage of time between the close of the market on which the security trades and the close of the NYSE and when a Fund calculates its NAV. Events that may cause the last market quotation to be unreliable include a merger or insolvency, events which affect a geographical area or an industry segment, such as political events or natural disasters, or market events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. market. Where market quotations are not readily available, including where the Adviser determines that the closing price of the security is unreliable, the Adviser will value the security at fair value in good faith using procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund’s NAV and the prices used by the Fund’s Underlying Index. This may adversely affect a Fund’s ability to track its Underlying Index. With respect to securities that primarily are listed on foreign exchanges, the value of a Fund’s portfolio securities may change on days when you are not able to purchase or sell your Shares.

Fund Service Providers

BNYM, 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286, is the administrator, custodian and fund accounting and transfer agent for each Fund.

K&L Gates LLP, 70 W. Madison Street, Suite 3100, Chicago, Illinois 60602, and 1601 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, serves as the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of each Fund and performs other related audit services.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables below are intended to help you understand each Fund’s financial performance for the past five fiscal years or, if shorter, for the period since a Fund’s inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in each Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions). This information has been derived from the Funds’ financial statements, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with the Funds’ financial statements, is included in the Funds’ Annual Reports for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015, which are available upon request.

PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio (CNTR)

	Year Ended October 31, 2015	For the Period January 13, 2014 ^(a) Through October 31, 2014
Per Share Operating Performance:		
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$26.31	\$24.70
Net investment income ^(b)	0.30	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.96)	1.53
Total from investment operations	(0.66)	1.86
Distributions to shareholders from:		
Net investment income	(0.32)	(0.25)
Net realized gains	(0.03)	-
Total distributions	(0.35)	(0.25)
Net asset value at end of period	\$25.30	\$26.31
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$25.31	\$26.30
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	(2.59)%	7.56% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	(2.52)%	7.52% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:		
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$2,530	\$3,946
Ratio to average net assets of:		
Expenses	0.44%	0.50% ^(f)
Net investment income	1.15%	1.61% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	128%	2%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (January 15, 2014, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2014 was 6.06%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2014 was 6.02%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015, the portfolio turnover calculation includes the value of securities purchased and sold in the effort to realign the Fund's portfolio holdings due to the underlying index change.

PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio (FXEP)

	For the Period October 6, 2015 ^(a) Through October 31, 2015
Per Share Operating Performance:	
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$25.66
Net investment income ^(b)	0.03
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.87
Total from investment operations	0.90
Net asset value at end of period	\$26.56
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$26.52
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	3.51% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	3.35% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$2,656
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses	0.25% ^(f)
Net investment income	2.05% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	0% ^(h)

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (October 9, 2015, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2015 was 2.47%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2015 was 2.20%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

^(h) Amount represents less than 0.5%.

PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio (PIZ)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 24.49	\$ 25.39	\$ 19.33	\$ 18.85	\$ 20.85
Net investment income ^(a)	0.27	0.38	0.35	0.40	0.37
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.15)	(0.43)	6.00	0.56	(1.99)
Total from investment operations	(0.88)	(0.05)	6.35	0.96	(1.62)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.25)	(0.85)	(0.29)	(0.48)	(0.38)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 23.36	\$ 24.49	\$ 25.39	\$ 19.33	\$ 18.85
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 23.21	\$ 24.55	\$ 25.47	\$ 19.44	\$ 18.68
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	(3.63)%	(0.35)%	33.09%	5.43%	(7.81)%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	(4.48)%	(0.43)%	32.75%	6.99%	(9.04)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$263,996	\$383,322	\$507,811	\$65,735	\$64,075
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.81%	0.80%	0.81%	0.80%	0.80%
Net investment income	1.10%	1.48%	1.55%	2.19%	1.69%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	120%	99%	96%	133%	93%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio (PIE)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 18.91	\$ 18.78	\$ 17.44	\$ 16.33	\$ 17.88
Net investment income ^(a)	0.12	0.13	0.24	0.19	0.20
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(2.94)	0.08	1.24	1.12	(1.66)
Total from investment operations	(2.82)	0.21	1.48	1.31	(1.46)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.16)	(0.20)	(0.09)
Transaction fees ^(a)	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	-
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 16.02	\$ 18.91	\$ 18.78	\$ 17.44	\$ 16.33
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 15.97	\$ 18.79	\$ 18.76	\$ 17.48	\$ 16.26
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	(14.78)%	1.27%	8.66%	8.12%	(8.23)%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	(14.50)%	0.74%	8.29%	8.84%	(9.18)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$196,268	\$402,684	\$373,792	\$182,842	\$172,271
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.90%	0.90%	0.91%	0.90%	0.90%
Net investment income	0.68%	0.69%	1.26%	1.12%	1.12%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	176%	147%	142%	181%	147%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio (DWAS)

	Year Ended October 31,			For the Period July 16, 2012 ^(a) Through October 31, 2012
	2015	2014	2013	
Per Share Operating Performance:				
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 38.24	\$ 37.14	\$ 25.87	\$ 24.85
Net investment income ^(b)	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.04)	1.11	11.50	0.99 ^(c)
Total from investment operations	(0.02)	1.12	11.54	1.02
Distributions to shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.27)	-
Return of capital	-	(0.01)	-	-
Total distributions	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.27)	-
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 38.19	\$ 38.24	\$ 37.14	\$ 25.87
Market price at end of period ^(d)	\$ 38.18	\$ 38.24	\$ 37.22	\$ 25.80
Net Asset Value Total Return^(e)	(0.05)%	3.03%	44.98%	4.10% ^(f)
Market Price Total Return^(e)	(0.08)%	2.80%	45.69%	3.82% ^(f)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:				
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$416,316	\$292,517	\$505,046	\$14,231
Ratio to average net assets of:				
Expenses	0.60%	0.60%	0.60% ^(g)	0.60% ^(h)
Net investment income	0.06%	0.04%	0.10%	0.41% ^(h)
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽ⁱ⁾	141%	168%	145%	18%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) Due to the timing of creations and redemptions of capital shares, the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share is not in accord with the Fund's change in net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities and in-kind transactions for the period.

^(d) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(e) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(f) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (July 19, 2012, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2012 was 3.52%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2012 was 3.12%.

^(g) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests. Estimated investment companies' expenses are not expenses that are incurred directly by the Fund. They are expenses that are incurred directly by the investment companies and are deducted from the value of the investment companies the Fund invests in. The effect of the estimated investment companies' expenses that the Fund bears indirectly is included in the Fund's total return.

^(h) Annualized.

⁽ⁱ⁾ Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio (PXR)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 36.81	\$ 38.71	\$ 40.15	\$ 40.96	\$ 49.91
Net investment income ^(a)	0.60	0.53	0.54	0.58	0.82
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(5.83)	(1.74)	(1.48)	(0.57)	(9.04)
Total from investment operations	(5.23)	(1.21)	(0.94)	0.01	(8.22)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.61)	(0.69)	(0.50)	(0.82)	(0.73)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 30.97	\$ 36.81	\$ 38.71	\$ 40.15	\$ 40.96
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 30.67	\$ 36.62	\$ 38.31	\$ 39.90	\$ 40.70
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	(14.36)%	(3.16)%	(2.35)%	0.13%	(16.67)%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	(14.74)%	(2.65)%	(2.75)%	0.15%	(17.42)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$27,872	\$36,811	\$71,615	\$94,351	\$131,067
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.77%	0.76%	0.76%	0.75%	0.75%
Net investment income	1.69%	1.42%	1.35%	1.46%	1.62%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	34%	20%	30%	20%	34%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio (FXEU)

**For the Period
May 4, 2015^(a)
Through
October 31, 2015**

Per Share Operating Performance:

Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 25.14
Net investment income ^(b)	0.11
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.17
Total from investment operations	0.28
Distributions to shareholders from:	
Net investment income	(0.19)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 25.23
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 25.21

Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)

 1.16%^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)

 1.08%^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:

Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$172,812
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses	0.25% ^(f)
Net investment income	0.95% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	26%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (May 7, 2015, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2015 was 3.68%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2015 was 3.25%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio (PAF)

Year Ended October 31,

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 55.46	\$ 58.66	\$ 54.04	\$ 51.15	\$ 51.72
Net investment income ^(a)	1.98 ^(b)	1.77	1.54	1.37	1.40
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(10.57)	(3.17)	5.07	2.99	(0.62)
Total from investment operations	(8.59)	(1.40)	6.61	4.36	0.78
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(1.71)	(1.80)	(1.99)	(1.47)	(1.35)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 45.16	\$ 55.46	\$ 58.66	\$ 54.04	\$ 51.15
Market price at end of year ^(c)	\$ 45.08	\$ 55.40	\$ 58.38	\$ 53.84	\$ 50.78
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	(15.78)%	(2.38)%	12.50%	8.92%	1.44%
Market Price Total Return^(d)	(15.83)%	(2.02)%	12.38%	9.33%	0.16%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$22,578	\$44,369	\$49,861	\$56,743	\$63,934
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses, after Waivers	0.49%	0.49%	0.51%	0.80%	0.80%
Expenses, prior to Waivers	0.49%	0.49%	0.53%	0.80%	0.80%
Net investment income, after Waivers	3.93% ^(b)	3.10%	2.74%	2.72%	2.52%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	19%	16%	32%	14%	22%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets include a significant dividend received during the period. Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets excluding the significant dividend are \$1.75 and 3.46%, respectively.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio (PXF)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 41.20	\$ 42.99	\$ 34.18	\$ 35.10	\$ 39.00
Net investment income ^(a)	1.16	1.55 ^(b)	1.08	0.99	1.01
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(2.65)	(1.79)	8.75	(0.90)	(3.71)
Total from investment operations	(1.49)	(0.24)	9.83	0.09	(2.70)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(1.11)	(1.55)	(1.02)	(1.01)	(1.20)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 38.60	\$ 41.20	\$ 42.99	\$ 34.18	\$ 35.10
Market price at end of year ^(c)	\$ 38.34	\$ 41.71	\$ 43.23	\$ 34.29	\$ 34.59
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	(3.72)%	(0.72)%	29.20%	0.53%	(7.08)%
Market Price Total Return^(d)	(5.55)%	(0.07)%	29.49%	2.35%	(9.45)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$787,536	\$762,267	\$649,172	\$283,715	\$245,693
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses, after Waivers	0.46%	0.45%	0.48%	0.75%	0.75%
Expenses, prior to Waivers	0.46%	0.45%	0.49%	0.75%	0.75%
Net investment income, after Waivers	2.87%	3.57% ^(b)	2.82%	2.99%	2.59%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	12%	16%	17%	17%	17%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets include a significant dividend received during the period. Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets excluding the significant dividend are \$1.31 and 3.00%, respectively.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio (PDN)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 26.48	\$ 27.40	\$ 22.18	\$ 22.40	\$ 22.99
Net investment income ^(a)	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.45
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.12	(0.79)	5.36	(0.15)	(0.40)
Total from investment operations	0.58	(0.31)	5.80	0.25	0.05
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.46)	(0.61)	(0.58)	(0.47)	(0.64)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 26.60	\$ 26.48	\$ 27.40	\$ 22.18	\$ 22.40
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 26.66	\$ 27.11	\$ 27.87	\$ 22.30	\$ 21.86
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	2.18%	(1.21)%	26.56%	1.32%	0.09%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	0.01%	(0.58)%	28.00%	4.40%	(3.56)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$143,621	\$105,915	\$98,656	\$59,880	\$64,965
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses, after Waivers	0.50%	0.49%	0.52%	0.75%	0.75%
Expenses, prior to Waivers	0.50%	0.49%	0.54%	0.75%	0.75%
Net investment income, after Waivers	1.73%	1.73%	1.78%	1.84%	1.82%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	24%	24%	27%	28%	75%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio (PXH)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 20.38	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.20	\$ 21.75	\$ 24.74
Net investment income ^(a)	0.53	0.60	0.56	0.50	0.53
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(5.02)	(1.02)	0.19	(0.44)	(3.01)
Total from investment operations	(4.49)	(0.42)	0.75	0.06	(2.48)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.45)	(0.61)	(0.54)	(0.61)	(0.51)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 15.44	\$ 20.38	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.20	\$ 21.75
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 15.37	\$ 20.25	\$ 21.21	\$ 21.11	\$ 21.80
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	(22.16)%	(2.03)%	3.67%	0.37%	(10.16)%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	(22.00)%	(1.73)%	3.14%	(0.29)%	(10.93)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$293,398	\$387,200	\$367,102	\$375,161	\$444,796
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses, after Waivers	0.49%	0.49%	0.52%	0.85%	0.85%
Expenses, prior to Waivers	0.49%	0.49%	0.54%	0.85%	0.85%
Net investment income, after Waivers	2.88%	2.91%	2.66%	2.34%	2.16%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	34%	22%	24%	33%	20%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio (PAGG)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 29.31	\$ 29.60	\$ 29.82	\$ 29.71	\$ 30.58
Net investment income ^(a)	0.68	0.69 ^(b)	0.49	0.35	0.20
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(4.17)	(0.29)	(0.22)	0.15 ^(c)	(0.79)
Total from investment operations	(3.49)	0.40	0.27	0.50	(0.59)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.73)	(0.69)	(0.49)	(0.39)	(0.28)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 25.09	\$ 29.31	\$ 29.60	\$ 29.82	\$ 29.71
Market price at end of year ^(d)	\$ 25.05	\$ 29.25	\$ 29.49	\$ 29.66	\$ 29.47
Net Asset Value Total Return^(e)	(12.10)%	1.31%	0.91%	1.85%	(1.93)%
Market Price Total Return^(e)	(12.06)%	1.49%	1.07%	2.13%	(3.04)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$27,604	\$55,698	\$93,233	\$108,832	\$123,314
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.76%	0.75%	0.76%	0.75%	0.75%
Net investment income	2.35%	2.31% ^(b)	1.63%	1.22%	0.64%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	32%	22%	17%	30%	16%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets include a significant dividend received during the period. Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets excluding the significant dividend are \$0.53 and 1.77%, respectively.

^(c) Due to the timing of creations and redemptions of capital shares, the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share is not in accord with the Fund's change in net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities and in-kind transactions for the period.

^(d) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(e) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(f) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio (PBD)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 12.52	\$ 12.04	\$ 7.40	\$ 9.89	\$ 13.95
Net investment income ^(a)	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.17	0.13
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.07)	0.47 ^(b)	4.65	(2.47)	(4.10)
Total from investment operations	(0.94)	0.58	4.75	(2.30)	(3.97)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.19)	(0.09)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 11.46	\$ 12.52	\$ 12.04	\$ 7.40	\$ 9.89
Market price at end of year ^(c)	\$ 11.46	\$ 12.60	\$ 12.03	\$ 7.34	\$ 9.77
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	(7.51)%	4.79%	64.73%	(23.35)%	(28.54)%
Market Price Total Return^(d)	(8.10)%	5.55%	65.94%	(23.03)%	(29.20)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$66,762	\$77,288	\$81,000	\$56,456	\$126,634
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.77%	0.76%	0.82%	0.75%	0.75%
Net investment income	1.11%	0.83%	1.10%	2.05%	1.00%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	51%	53%	48%	54%	66%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Includes settlement proceeds recorded during the period. Had these settlement proceeds not been recorded Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments per share would have been \$0.42 and total return would have been lower.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio (PSAU)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 15.25	\$ 21.32	\$ 40.49	\$ 45.42	\$ 46.70
Net investment income ^(a)	0.08	0.05	0.19	0.22	0.10
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(2.29)	(6.07)	(19.26)	(4.54)	0.19
Total from investment operations	(2.21)	(6.02)	(19.07)	(4.32)	0.29
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.61)	(0.93)
Net realized gains	–	–	–	–	(0.64)
Total distributions	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.61)	(1.57)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 12.94	\$ 15.25	\$ 21.32	\$ 40.49	\$ 45.42
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 12.89	\$ 15.17	\$ 21.19	\$ 41.12	\$ 45.08
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	(14.63)%	(28.31)%	(47.10)%	(9.48)%	0.41%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	(14.51)%	(28.25)%	(48.22)%	(7.37)%	(0.54)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$17,471	\$18,299	\$29,848	\$38,462	\$54,500
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.75%	0.75%	0.76%	0.75%	0.75%
Net investment income	0.49%	0.24%	0.70%	0.57%	0.20%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	17%	18%	14%	19%	9%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares Global Water Portfolio (PIO)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 23.35	\$ 21.91	\$ 17.01	\$ 17.17	\$ 18.68
Net investment income ^(a)	0.29	0.34	0.36	0.32	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.45)	1.44	4.86	(0.15)	(1.49)
Total from investment operations	(1.16)	1.78	5.22	0.17	(1.22)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.30)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.33)	(0.29)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 21.89	\$ 23.35	\$ 21.91	\$ 17.01	\$ 17.17
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 21.77	\$ 23.30	\$ 21.96	\$ 16.93	\$ 16.95
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	(5.03)%	8.08%	30.91%	1.11%	(6.68)%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	(5.35)%	7.59%	31.84%	1.95%	(7.92)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$241,832	\$288,367	\$227,854	\$206,712	\$278,951
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.76%	0.76%	0.83%	0.75%	0.75%
Net investment income	1.27%	1.46%	1.86%	1.90%	1.38%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	78%	28%	52%	104%	26%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers™ Portfolio (IPKW)

	Year Ended	For the Period
	October 31, 2015	February 24, 2014 ^(a) Through October 31, 2014
Per Share Operating Performance:		
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 25.05	\$ 25.03
Net investment income ^(b)	0.44	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.82	(0.09)
Total from investment operations	2.26	0.24
Distributions to shareholders from:		
Net investment income	(0.29)	(0.22)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 27.02	\$ 25.05
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 26.96	\$ 25.35
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	9.04%	0.91% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	7.51%	2.11% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:		
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$58,099	\$17,537
Ratio to average net assets of:		
Expenses	0.55%	0.55% ^(f)
Net investment income	1.68%	1.88% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	162%	130%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (February 27, 2014, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2014 was 1.23%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2014 was 1.87%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio (FXJP)

**For the Period
October 6, 2015^(a)
Through
October 31, 2015**

Per Share Operating Performance:

Net asset value at beginning of period	\$25.42
Net investment income ^(b)	0.00 ^(c)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	1.45
Total from investment operations	1.45
Net asset value at end of period	\$26.87
Market price at end of period ^(d)	\$26.70

Net Asset Value Total Return^(e)

5.70%^(f)

Market Price Total Return^(e)

5.04%^(f)

Ratios/Supplemental Data:

Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$2,687
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses	0.25% ^(g)
Net investment income	0.15% ^(g)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	-%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) Amount represents less than \$0.005.

^(d) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(e) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(f) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (October 9, 2015, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2015 was 2.95%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2015 was 2.42%.

^(g) Annualized.

^(h) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio (KBWB)

**For the Period
November 1, 2011^(a)
Through
October 31, 2012**

Per Share Operating Performance:

	Year Ended October 31,			
	2015	2014	2013	
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 37.12	\$ 33.00	\$ 25.44	\$ 20.68
Net investment income ^(b)	0.66	0.55	0.45	0.43
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.22	4.11	7.52	4.84
Total from investment operations	0.88	4.66	7.97	5.27

Distributions to shareholders from:

Net investment income	(0.55)	(0.54)	(0.41)	(0.50)
Net realized gains	(0.02)	-	-	-
Return of capital	-	-	-	(0.01)
Total distributions	(0.57)	(0.54)	(0.41)	(0.51)

Net asset value at end of period	\$ 37.43	\$ 37.12	\$ 33.00	\$ 25.44
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 37.49	\$ 37.13	\$ 33.03	\$ 25.46

Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)

2.35% 14.16% 31.51% 25.97%

Market Price Total Return^(d)

2.49% 14.09% 31.52% 26.07%

Ratios/Supplemental Data:

Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$559,632	\$289,536	\$150,169	\$164,072
Ratio to average net assets of:				
Expenses, after Waivers	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.27% ^(e)
Expenses, prior to Waivers	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35% ^(e)
Net investment income, after Waivers	1.74%	1.55%	1.51%	1.84% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	17%	5%	8%	4%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) Annualized.

^(f) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio (KBWD)

	Year Ended October 31,				For the Period
	2015	2014	2013	2012	November 29, 2010 ^(a) Through October 31, 2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 25.81	\$ 25.20	\$ 23.91	\$ 22.37	\$ 23.51
Net investment income ^(b)	1.75	2.04 ^(c)	1.90	2.01	1.91
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(3.22)	0.62	1.37	1.88	(0.82)
Total from investment operations	(1.47)	2.66	3.27	3.89	1.09
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(1.87)	(2.05)	(1.98)	(2.35)	(2.23)
Return of capital	(0.08)	-	-	-	-
Total distributions	(1.95)	(2.05)	(1.98)	(2.35)	(2.23)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 22.39	\$ 25.81	\$ 25.20	\$ 23.91	\$ 22.37
Market price at end of period ^(d)	\$ 22.39	\$ 25.82	\$ 25.24	\$ 23.86	\$ 22.43
Net Asset Value Total Return^(e)	(6.08)%	11.05%	14.21%	18.32%	4.64% ^(f)
Market Price Total Return^(e)	(6.12)%	10.91%	14.62%	17.75%	4.92% ^(f)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$277,692	\$272,257	\$234,348	\$170,976	\$26,843
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses ^(g)	0.35%	0.35%	0.37%	0.35%	0.37% ^(h)
Net investment income	7.15%	8.00% ^(c)	7.64%	8.56%	9.14% ^(h)
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽ⁱ⁾	49%	30%	37%	19%	33%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets include a significant dividend during the year. Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net excluding the significant dividend are \$1.90 and 7.47%, respectively.

^(d) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(e) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(f) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (December 2, 2010, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2011 was 2.97%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2011 was 3.38%.

^(g) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests. Estimated investment companies' expenses are not expenses that are incurred directly by the Fund. They are expenses that are incurred directly by the investment companies and are deducted from the value of the investment companies the Fund invests in. The effect of the estimated investment companies' expenses that the Fund bears indirectly is included in the Fund's total return.

^(h) Annualized.

⁽ⁱ⁾ Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio (KBWY)

	Year Ended October 31,				For the Period
	2015	2014	2013	2012	November 29, 2010 ^(a) Through October 31, 2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 33.83	\$ 31.32	\$ 27.13	\$ 23.37	\$24.96
Net investment income ^(b)	1.19	1.07	0.89	0.91	1.01
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.80)	3.01	4.76	4.22	(1.27)
Total from investment operations	(0.61)	4.08	5.65	5.13	(0.26)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(1.71)	(1.57)	(1.46)	(1.11)	(1.03)
Return of capital	-	-	-	(0.26)	(0.30)
Total distributions	(1.71)	(1.57)	(1.46)	(1.37)	(1.33)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 31.51	\$ 33.83	\$ 31.32	\$ 27.13	\$23.37
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 31.52	\$ 33.82	\$ 31.38	\$ 27.11	\$23.40
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	(1.94)%	13.51%	21.11%	22.54%	(1.20)% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	(1.88)%	13.27%	21.42%	22.30%	(1.08)% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$110,279	\$98,103	\$68,908	\$25,769	\$7,012
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.35%	0.35%	0.36%	0.35%	0.36% ^(f)
Net investment income	3.58%	3.39%	2.85%	3.58%	4.54% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	25%	27%	21%	40%	36%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (December 2, 2010, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2011 was (1.87)%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2011 was (1.55)%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio (KBWP)

	Year Ended October 31,				For the Period
	2015	2014	2013	2012	November 29, 2010 ^(a) Through October 31, 2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 41.27	\$ 38.07	\$ 30.25	\$24.83	\$24.75
Net investment income ^(b)	0.75	0.88	0.59	0.53	0.54
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	7.10	3.29	8.09	5.41	0.04
Total from investment operations	7.85	4.17	8.68	5.94	0.58
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.78)	(0.92)	(0.86)	(0.52)	(0.50)
Net realized gains	(0.10)	(0.05)	-	-	-
Total distributions	(0.88)	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.52)	(0.50)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 48.24	\$ 41.27	\$ 38.07	\$30.25	\$24.83
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 48.36	\$ 41.27	\$ 38.09	\$30.24	\$24.84
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	19.31%	11.17%	29.33%	24.21%	2.36% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	19.60%	11.12%	29.44%	24.12%	2.41% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$86,828	\$10,319	\$20,937	\$3,025	\$3,725
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.35%	0.35%	0.36%	0.35%	0.37% ^(f)
Net investment income	1.69%	2.30%	1.69%	1.94%	2.38% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	35%	4%	12%	2%	4%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (December 2, 2010, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2011 was 0.38%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2011 was 0.45%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio (KBWR)

	Year Ended October 31,			For the Period
	2015	2014	2013	November 1, 2011 ^(a) Through October 31, 2012
Per Share Operating Performance:				
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 39.21	\$ 36.92	\$ 27.67	\$ 23.85
Net investment income ^(b)	0.80	0.68	0.66	0.63
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	3.17	2.28	9.12	3.94
Total from investment operations	3.97	2.96	9.78	4.57
Distributions to shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(0.78)	(0.67)	(0.53)	(0.75)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 42.40	\$ 39.21	\$ 36.92	\$ 27.67
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 42.42	\$ 39.21	\$ 36.96	\$ 27.67
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	10.24%	8.03%	35.80%	19.20%
Market Price Total Return^(d)	10.29%	7.91%	35.94%	19.20%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:				
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$52,996	\$35,292	\$33,225	\$17,987
Ratio to average net assets of:				
Expenses, after Waivers	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.11% ^(e)
Expenses, prior to Waivers	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35% ^(e)
Net investment income, after Waivers	1.97%	1.80%	2.05%	2.44% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	25%	13%	7%	3%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) Annualized.

^(f) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares Russell 1000 Equal Weight Portfolio (EQAL)

	For the Period
	December 22, 2014 ^(a) Through October 31, 2015
Per Share Operating Performance:	
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 25.05
Net investment income ^(b)	0.32
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.71)
Total from investment operations	(0.39)
Distributions to shareholders from:	
Net investment income	(0.22)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 24.44
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 24.48
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	(1.58)% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	(1.42)% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$149,084
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses	0.20% ^(f)
Net investment income	1.49% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	24%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (December 23, 2014, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2015 was (2.01)%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2015 was (1.93)%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

For the Period
April 6, 2015^(a)
Through
October 31, 2015

Per Share Operating Performance:

Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 25.14
Net investment income ^(b)	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.18
Total from investment operations	0.41
Distributions to shareholders from:	
Net investment income	(0.19)
Return of capital	(0.00) ^(c)
Total distributions	(0.19)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 25.36
Market price at end of period ^(d)	\$ 25.42

Net Asset Value Total Return^(e) 1.62%^(f)

Market Price Total Return^(e) 1.86%^(f)

Ratios/Supplemental Data:

Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$107,785
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses	0.25% ^(g)
Net investment income	1.65% ^(g)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	32%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) Amount represents less than \$(0.005).

^(d) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(e) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(f) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (April 9, 2015, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2015 was 1.62%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2015 was 1.78%.

^(g) Annualized.

^(h) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P 500® High Beta Portfolio (SPHB)

	Year Ended October 31,				For the Period
	2015	2014	2013	2012	May 2, 2011 ^(a) Through October 31, 2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 34.04	\$ 28.51	\$ 20.42	\$ 19.56	\$ 25.00
Net investment income ^(b)	0.37	0.29	0.22	0.19	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(2.58)	5.54	8.08	0.81 ^(c)	(5.42)
Total from investment operations	(2.21)	5.83	8.30	1.00	(5.35)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.45)	(0.30)	(0.21)	(0.14)	(0.09)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 31.38	\$ 34.04	\$ 28.51	\$ 20.42	\$ 19.56
Market price at end of period ^(d)	\$ 31.42	\$ 34.05	\$ 28.54	\$ 20.41	\$ 19.58
Net Asset Value Total Return^(e)	(6.56)%	20.55%	40.88%	5.17%	(21.41)% ^(f)
Market Price Total Return^(e)	(6.47)%	20.47%	41.10%	5.01%	(21.33)% ^(f)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$80,025	\$233,167	\$530,209	\$108,208	\$11,740
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25% ^(g)
Net investment income	1.09%	0.93%	0.89%	0.93%	0.75% ^(g)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	90%	78%	65%	31%	16%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) Due to timing of creations and redemptions of capital shares, the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share is not in accord with the Fund's change in net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities and in-kind transactions for the period.

^(d) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(e) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(f) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (May 5, 2011, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2011 was (18.78)%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2011 was (18.66)%.

^(g) Annualized.

^(h) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P 500® High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio (SPHD)

	Year Ended October 31,			For the Period
	2015	2014	2013	October 12, 2012 ^(a) Through October 31, 2012
Per Share Operating Performance:				
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 32.14	\$ 28.36	\$ 25.03	\$25.00
Net investment income ^(b)	1.10	1.01	0.98	0.04
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.13	3.86	3.41	(0.01)
Total from investment operations	2.23	4.87	4.39	0.03
Distributions to shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(1.15)	(1.07)	(1.06)	-
Net realized gains	-	(0.02)	-	-
Total distributions	(1.15)	(1.09)	(1.06)	-
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 33.22	\$ 32.14	\$ 28.36	\$25.03
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 33.27	\$ 32.15	\$ 28.39	\$25.04
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	7.07%	17.59%	17.95%	0.12% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	7.20%	17.50%	18.03%	0.16% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:				
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$538,180	\$210,523	\$138,965	\$7,508
Ratio to average net assets of:				
Expenses	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30% ^(f)
Net investment income	3.38%	3.39%	3.59%	5.03% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	48%	53%	47%	-%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (October 18, 2012, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2012 was (2.34)%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2012 was (2.34)%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P 500® Low Volatility Portfolio (SPLV)

	Year Ended October 31,				For the Period
	2015	2014	2013	2012	May 2, 2011 ^(a) Through October 31, 2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 36.60	\$ 32.56	\$ 28.07	\$ 25.01	\$ 25.00
Net investment income ^(b)	0.85	0.83	0.88	0.80	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	1.78	4.04	4.51	3.07	0.07
Total from investment operations	2.63	4.87	5.39	3.87	0.40
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.89)	(0.83)	(0.90)	(0.81)	(0.32)
Return of capital	—	—	—	—	(0.07)
Total distribution	(0.89)	(0.83)	(0.90)	(0.81)	(0.39)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 38.34	\$ 36.60	\$ 32.56	\$ 28.07	\$ 25.01
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 38.40	\$ 36.62	\$ 32.59	\$ 28.08	\$ 25.04
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	7.28%	15.18%	19.51%	15.70%	1.66% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	7.39%	15.14%	19.58%	15.60%	1.78% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$5,051,233	\$4,498,516	\$3,975,657	\$2,749,115	\$572,633
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25% ^(f)
Net investment income	2.26%	2.44%	2.87%	2.95%	2.83% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	65%	51%	50%	17%	12%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (May 5, 2011, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2011 was 2.52%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2011 was 2.65%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio (SPMO)

	For the Period
	October 6, 2015 ^(a) Through October 31, 2015
Per Share Operating Performance:	
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$24.65
Net investment income ^(b)	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	1.40
Total from investment operations	1.41
Net asset value at end of period	\$26.06
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$26.12
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	5.72% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	5.96% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$2,606
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses	0.25% ^(f)
Net investment income	0.69% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	1%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (October 9, 2015, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2015 was 3.62%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2015 was 3.77%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio (SPVU)

**For the Period
October 6, 2015^(a)
Through
October 31, 2015**

Per Share Operating Performance:

Net asset value at beginning of period	\$25.04
Net investment income ^(b)	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.73
Total from investment operations	0.74
Net asset value at end of period	\$25.78
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$25.83

Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)

2.96%^(e)

Market Price Total Return^(d)

3.15%^(e)

Ratios/Supplemental Data:

Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$2,578
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses	0.25% ^(f)
Net investment income	0.63% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	0% ^(h)

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (October 9, 2015, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2015 was 1.38%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2015 was 1.45%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

^(h) Amount represents less than 0.5%.

PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio (EELV)

**For the Period
January 11, 2012^(a)
Through
October 31, 2012**

	Year Ended October 31,			
	2015	2014	2013	
Per Share Operating Performance:				
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 27.37	\$ 28.59	\$ 27.15	\$ 25.00
Net investment income ^(b)	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.65
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(5.11)	(1.26)	1.17	1.64
Total from investment operations	(4.42)	(0.51)	1.92	2.29
Distributions to shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(0.66)	(0.72)	(0.50)	(0.19)
Transaction fees ^(b)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.05
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 22.31	\$ 27.37	\$ 28.59	\$ 27.15
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 22.13	\$ 27.24	\$ 28.56	\$ 27.03
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	(16.21)%	(1.74)%	7.24%	9.37% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	(16.48)%	(2.11)%	7.60%	8.88% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:				
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$176,244	\$238,096	\$217,254	\$13,575
Ratio to average net assets of:				
Expenses, after Waivers	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29% ^(f)
Expenses, prior to Waivers	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45% ^(f)
Net investment income, after Waivers	2.78%	2.72%	2.70%	3.09% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	89%	82%	101%	50%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (January 13, 2012, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2012 was 11.19%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2012 was 9.85%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio (IDLV)

	Year Ended October 31,			For the Period
	2015	2014	2013	January 11, 2012 ^(a) Through October 31, 2012
Per Share Operating Performance:				
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 31.75	\$ 31.54	\$ 27.93	\$ 25.00
Net investment income ^(b)	1.02	1.09	0.90	0.73
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.86)	0.13	3.53	2.55
Total from investment operations	(0.84)	1.22	4.43	3.28
Distributions to shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(0.92)	(1.01)	(0.82)	(0.35)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 29.99	\$ 31.75	\$ 31.54	\$ 27.93
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 29.90	\$ 32.01	\$ 31.67	\$ 27.88
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	(2.69)%	3.89%	16.19%	13.22% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	(3.78)%	4.29%	16.87%	13.01% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:				
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$313,428	\$263,546	\$135,617	\$19,553
Ratio to average net assets of:				
Expenses, after Waivers	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25% ^(f)
Expenses, prior to Waivers	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35% ^(f)
Net investment income, after Waivers	3.32%	3.41%	3.03%	3.40% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	66%	61%	84%	41%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (January 13, 2012, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2012 was 14.23%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2012 was 13.51%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio (XMLV)

	Year Ended October 31,		For the Period
	2015	2014	February 12, 2013 ^(a) Through October 31, 2013
Per Share Operating Performance:			
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 31.82	\$ 28.25	\$ 25.12
Net investment income ^(b)	0.66	0.62	0.38
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	2.55	3.52	3.02
Total from investment operations	3.21	4.14	3.40
Distributions to shareholders from:			
Net investment income	(0.65)	(0.57)	(0.27)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 34.38	\$ 31.82	\$ 28.25
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 34.42	\$ 31.82	\$ 28.28
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	10.18%	14.84%	13.62% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	10.30%	14.72%	13.77% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:			
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$106,565	\$44,546	\$21,189
Ratio to average net assets of:			
Expenses	0.25%	0.25%	0.26% ^(f)
Net investment income	1.97%	2.09%	1.98% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	57%	58%	29%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (February 15, 2013, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2013 was 13.21%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2013 was 13.37%.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio (PSCD)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 47.26	\$ 45.42	\$ 32.18	\$ 27.16	\$ 24.96
Net investment income ^(a)	0.50	0.32	0.40	0.15	0.17
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	2.10	1.80	13.25	5.03	2.18
Total from investment operations	2.60	2.12	13.65	5.18	2.35
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.51)	(0.28)	(0.41)	(0.16)	(0.15)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 49.35	\$ 47.26	\$ 45.42	\$ 32.18	\$ 27.16
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 49.37	\$ 47.27	\$ 45.52	\$ 32.18	\$ 27.19
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	5.43%	4.66%	42.81%	19.17%	9.39%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	5.45%	4.45%	43.13%	19.04%	9.51%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$115,974	\$92,148	\$102,198	\$61,151	\$43,450
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.30%	0.29%	0.29%
Net investment income	0.96%	0.69%	1.04%	0.50%	0.61%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	19%	13%	10%	8%	8%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio (PSCC)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 53.83	\$ 48.58	\$ 34.23	\$ 30.81	\$ 27.42
Net investment income ^(a)	0.61	0.28	0.28	0.34	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	3.88	5.21	14.31	3.30	3.37
Total from investment operations	4.49	5.49	14.59	3.64	3.70
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.36)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.31)
Net realized gains	(0.70)	-	-	-	-
Total distributions	(1.06)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.31)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 57.26	\$ 53.83	\$ 48.58	\$ 34.23	\$ 30.81
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 57.31	\$ 53.82	\$ 48.68	\$ 34.14	\$ 30.84
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	8.43%	11.34%	42.83%	11.86%	13.53%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	8.54%	11.08%	43.51%	11.45%	13.55%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$31,494	\$32,295	\$46,151	\$29,097	\$12,324
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.30%	0.29%	0.29%
Net investment income	1.11%	0.57%	0.69%	1.01%	1.07%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	39%	33%	23%	14%	30%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask price.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio (PSCE)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 37.85	\$ 48.28	\$ 32.77	\$ 33.59	\$ 26.33
Net investment income ^(a)	0.14	0.04	0.29	0.01	0.11
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(19.74)	(10.45)	15.47	(0.81)	7.57 ^(b)
Total from investment operations	(19.60)	(10.41)	15.76	(0.80)	7.68
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.13)	(0.02)	(0.25)	(0.02)	(0.24)
Return of capital	-	(0.00) ^(c)	-	(0.00) ^(c)	(0.18)
Total distributions	(0.13)	(0.02)	(0.25)	(0.02)	(0.42)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 18.12	\$ 37.85	\$ 48.28	\$ 32.77	\$ 33.59
Market price at end of year ^(d)	\$ 18.13	\$ 37.84	\$ 48.42	\$ 32.72	\$ 33.62
Net Asset Value Total Return^(e)	(51.89)%	(21.57)%	48.41%	(2.37)%	29.21%
Market Price Total Return^(e)	(51.85)%	(21.82)%	49.07%	(2.61)%	29.33%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$37,149	\$30,281	\$48,279	\$39,320	\$57,106
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%
Net investment income	0.57%	0.07%	0.74%	0.03%	0.28%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	38%	27%	38%	36%	46%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Due to the timing of creations and redemptions of capital shares, the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share is not in accord with the Fund's change in net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities and in-kind transactions for the period.

^(c) Amount represents less than \$(0.005).

^(d) The mean between the last bid and ask price.

^(e) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(f) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Financials Portfolio (PSCF)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 40.98	\$ 38.42	\$ 30.41	\$ 26.33	\$ 25.04
Net investment income ^(a)	0.98	0.89	0.88	0.60	0.57
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	1.32	2.67	8.14	3.99	1.25
Total from investment operations	2.30	3.56	9.02	4.59	1.82
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.87)	(0.97)	(1.01)	(0.51)	(0.53)
Net realized gains	-	(0.03)	-	-	-
Total distributions	(0.87)	(1.00)	(1.01)	(0.51)	(0.53)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 42.41	\$ 40.98	\$ 38.42	\$ 30.41	\$ 26.33
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 42.45	\$ 40.97	\$ 38.50	\$ 30.39	\$ 26.36
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	5.68%	9.40%	30.26%	17.67%	7.33%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	5.80%	9.14%	30.62%	17.46%	7.54%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$182,347	\$114,753	\$97,969	\$71,475	\$60,557
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.29% ^(d)	0.29% ^(d)	0.30% ^(d)	0.29%	0.29%
Net investment income	2.38%	2.31%	2.56%	2.05%	2.14%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	16%	16%	24%	10%	13%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests. Estimated investment companies' expenses are not expenses that are incurred directly by the Fund. They are expenses that are incurred directly by the investment companies and are deducted from the value of the investment companies the Fund invests in. The effect of the estimated investment companies' expenses that the Fund bears indirectly is included in the Fund's total return.

^(e) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio (PSCH)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 60.07	\$ 50.90	\$ 34.33	\$ 30.42	\$ 25.31
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	(0.01)	0.04	0.15	0.01	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	8.22	9.17	16.56	4.22	5.20
Total from investment operations	8.21	9.21	16.71	4.23	5.18
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.14)	(0.32)	(0.07)
Net realized gains	(1.44)	-	-	-	-
Total distributions	(1.47)	(0.04)	(0.14)	(0.32)	(0.07)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 66.81	\$ 60.07	\$ 50.90	\$ 34.33	\$ 30.42
Market price at end of year ^(b)	\$ 66.86	\$ 60.03	\$ 50.99	\$ 34.30	\$ 30.46
Net Asset Value Total Return^(c)	13.96%	18.10%	48.85%	14.01%	20.51%
Market Price Total Return^(c)	14.12%	17.81%	49.25%	13.77%	20.67%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$230,504	\$165,200	\$178,164	\$121,865	\$106,481
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.30%	0.29%	0.29%
Net investment income (loss)	(0.02)%	0.08%	0.35%	0.04%	(0.06)%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	22%	27%	16%	23%	15%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(d) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio (PSCI)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 44.89	\$ 42.30	\$ 30.61	\$ 27.05	\$ 25.88
Net investment income ^(a)	0.45	0.34	0.32	0.42 ^(b)	0.19
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.68	2.57	11.97	3.39	1.20
Total from investment operations	1.13	2.91	12.29	3.81	1.39
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.47)	(0.32)	(0.60)	(0.25)	(0.22)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 45.55	\$ 44.89	\$ 42.30	\$ 30.61	\$ 27.05
Market price at end of year ^(c)	\$ 45.57	\$ 44.83	\$ 42.38	\$ 30.55	\$ 27.07
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	2.51%	6.87%	40.72%	14.16%	5.34%
Market Price Total Return^(d)	2.69%	6.53%	41.27%	13.85%	5.42%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$70,608	\$100,998	\$74,027	\$18,363	\$25,698
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.30%	0.29%	0.29%
Net investment income	0.98%	0.78%	0.88%	1.44% ^(b)	0.63%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	11%	15%	30%	9%	9%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets include a special cash dividend received of \$10.50 per share owned of Kaydon Corp. on March 27, 2012. Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets excluding the special dividends are \$0.26 and 0.88%, respectively.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask price.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio (PSCT)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 48.02	\$ 41.59	\$ 29.62	\$ 27.80	\$ 26.39
Net investment income ^(a)	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	3.64	6.43	12.21	1.62	1.46 ^(b)
Total from investment operations	3.72	6.52	12.29	1.84	1.47
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.32)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Return of capital	-	-	-	-	(0.01)
Total distributions	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.32)	(0.02)	(0.06)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 51.70	\$ 48.02	\$ 41.59	\$ 29.62	\$ 27.80
Market price at end of year ^(c)	\$ 51.77	\$ 48.01	\$ 41.67	\$ 29.59	\$ 27.80
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	7.75%	15.69%	41.86%	6.61%	5.56%
Market Price Total Return^(d)	7.92%	15.44%	42.28%	6.50%	5.60%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$390,315	\$225,700	\$210,018	\$78,506	\$80,620
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%
Net investment income	0.16%	0.21%	0.23%	0.74%	0.02%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	15%	10%	17%	14%	9%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Due to the timing of creations and redemptions of capital shares, the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share is not in accord with the Fund's change in net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities and in-kind transactions for the period.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask price.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio (XSLV)

	Year Ended October 31,		For the Period
	2015	2014	February 12, 2013^(a) Through October 31, 2013
Per Share Operating Performance:			
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 32.93	\$ 29.92	\$ 25.10
Net investment income ^(b)	0.77	0.75	0.43
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	1.38	2.95	4.63
Total from investment operations	2.15	3.70	5.06
Distributions to shareholders from:			
Net investment income	(0.78)	(0.69)	(0.24)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 34.30	\$ 32.93	\$ 29.92
Market price at end of period ^(c)	\$ 34.30	\$ 32.91	\$ 29.96
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	6.63%	12.50%	20.28% ^(e)
Market Price Total Return^(d)	6.70%	12.29%	20.45% ^(e)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:			
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$126,926	\$55,985	\$31,411
Ratio to average net assets of:			
Expenses	0.25% ^(f)	0.25% ^(f)	0.26% ^(g)
Net investment income	2.33%	2.41%	2.17% ^(g)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	57%	68%	35%

^(a) Commencement of investment operations.

^(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and the sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (February 15, 2013, the first day of trading on the exchange) to October 31, 2013 was 19.62%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to October 31, 2013 was 19.63%.

^(f) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests. Estimated investment companies' expenses are not expenses that are incurred directly by the Fund. They are expenses that are incurred directly by the investment companies and are deducted from the value of the investment companies the Fund invests in. The effect of the estimated investment companies' expenses that the Fund bears indirectly is included in the Fund's total return.

^(g) Annualized.

^(h) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio (PSCM)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 43.97	\$ 40.34	\$ 30.23	\$25.92	\$26.22
Net investment income ^(a)	0.35	0.28	0.32	0.19	0.16
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(9.50)	3.58	10.18	4.26	(0.20) ^(b)
Total from investment operations	(9.15)	3.86	10.50	4.45	(0.04)
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.46)	(0.23)	(0.39)	(0.14)	(0.26)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 34.36	\$ 43.97	\$ 40.34	\$30.23	\$25.92
Market price at end of year ^(c)	\$ 34.37	\$ 43.95	\$ 40.42	\$30.22	\$25.89
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	(20.94)%	9.56%	35.00%	17.24%	(0.21)%
Market Price Total Return^(d)	(20.88)%	9.30%	35.31%	17.34%	(0.33)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$10,309	\$50,564	\$18,154	\$6,045	\$6,481
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.30%	0.29%	0.31%
Net investment income	0.87%	0.63%	0.91%	0.68%	0.63%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	17%	12%	15%	14%	17%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Due to the timing of creations and redemptions of capital shares, the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share is not in accord with the Fund's change in net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities and in-kind transactions for the period.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask price.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio (PSCU)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 38.34	\$ 34.29	\$ 31.10	\$ 30.03	\$ 27.50
Net investment income ^(a)	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.13 ^(b)	0.91
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	3.96	4.01	3.53	0.84	2.54
Total from investment operations	4.98	5.01	4.53	1.97	3.45
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(1.33)	(0.96)	(1.34)	(0.90)	(0.92)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 41.99	\$ 38.34	\$ 34.29	\$ 31.10	\$ 30.03
Market price at end of year ^(c)	\$ 42.01	\$ 38.33	\$ 34.34	\$ 31.07	\$ 30.02
Net Asset Value Total Return^(d)	13.43%	14.87%	15.06%	6.66%	12.76%
Market Price Total Return^(d)	13.52%	14.68%	15.34%	6.59%	12.77%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	\$39,887	\$40,259	\$32,573	\$29,541	\$46,548
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.30%	0.29%	0.29%
Net investment income	2.63%	2.86%	3.10%	3.70% ^(b)	3.16%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	18%	34%	17%	6%	8%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets include a special cash dividend received of \$3.00 per share owned of Neutral Tandem, Inc. on October 31, 2012. Net investment income per share and the ratio of net investment income to average net assets excluding the special dividends are \$0.97 and 3.17%, respectively.

^(c) The mean between the last bid and ask price.

^(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and the redemption on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

^(e) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

Index Providers

No entity that creates, compiles, sponsors or maintains an Underlying Index is or will be an affiliated person, as defined in Section 2(a)(3) of the 1940 Act, or an affiliated person of an affiliated person, of the Trust, the Adviser, the Distributor or a promoter of a Fund.

Neither the Adviser nor any affiliate of the Adviser has any rights to influence the selection of the securities in the Underlying Indexes.

Each Underlying Index is calculated and maintained by its respective Index Provider. The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or the Distributor. The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with the Index Provider. Each Fund is entitled to use its Underlying Index pursuant to a sublicensing agreement with the Adviser.

Dorsey, Wright & Associates. Dorsey Wright is the Index Provider for PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio and PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio. The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with Dorsey Wright to use the Dorsey Wright® Developed Markets Technical Leaders Index, the Dorsey Wright® Emerging Markets Technical Leaders Index and the Dorsey Wright SmallCap Technical Leaders Index. The PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio and PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio are entitled to use the Dorsey Wright® Developed Markets Technical Leaders Index, the Dorsey Wright® Emerging Markets Technical Leaders Index and the Dorsey Wright SmallCap Technical Leaders Index pursuant to a sub-licensing agreement with the Adviser.

FTSE International Limited. FTSE International Limited ("FTSE") is the Index Provider for PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio, and PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio, and such Funds' Underlying Indexes are trademarks of FTSE and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by the Adviser.

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods. "Keefe, Bruyette & Woods," "Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.," "KBW Nasdaq Bank Index," "KBW Nasdaq Regional Banking Index," "KBW Nasdaq Premium Yield Equity REIT Index," "KBW Nasdaq Financial Sector Dividend Yield Index," "KBW Nasdaq Property & Casualty Index" and "KBW Nasdaq" are trademarks of KBW Nasdaq and have been licensed for use by the Adviser. Each Fund is entitled to use its Underlying Index pursuant to a sub-licensing agreement with the Adviser.

Nasdaq, Inc. Nasdaq is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser, or the Distributor. The NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM and NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM are calculated and maintained by Standard & Poor's Custom Indices on behalf of Nasdaq. The Standard & Poor's Custom Indices also are not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or the Distributor. The Adviser has entered into a

license agreement with Nasdaq to use NASDAQ International BuyBack AchieversTM Index, NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM, and NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM. Each Fund is entitled to use its respective Underlying Index pursuant to a sub-licensing agreement with the Adviser.

S-Net. The S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM is calculated and maintained by Standard & Poor's Custom Indices on behalf of S-Network Global Indexes Inc.SM ("S-NET"). Standard & Poor's Custom Indices is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or the Distributor. The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with S-NET to use the S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM. The PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio is entitled to use the S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM pursuant to a sub-licensing agreement with the Adviser.

S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC. S&P Dow Jones Indices, a subsidiary of McGraw-Hill Financial, Inc. ("S&P DJI"), is the Index Provider for the indices underlying the PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Beta Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500[®] High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500[®] Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio, PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio, PowerShares SmallCap Financials Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio, PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio and PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio. Each Fund is entitled to use its Underlying Index pursuant to a sub-licensing agreement with the Adviser.

WilderHill. WilderHill New Energy Finance, LLC ("WilderHill") is the Index Provider for PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio. The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with WilderHill to use the WilderHill New Energy Global Innovation Index.

Set forth below is a list of each Fund and its Underlying Index:

Fund	Underlying Index
PowerShares Contrarian Opportunities Portfolio	Dow Jones U.S. Contrarian Opportunities Index
PowerShares Developed EuroPacific Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P EPAC Ex.Korea Low Volatility USD Hedged Index
PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio	Dorsey Wright® Developed Markets Technical Leaders Index
PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio	Dorsey Wright® Emerging Markets Technical Leaders Index
PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio	Dorsey Wright SmallCap Technical Leaders TM Index
PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio	S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders Index SM

Fund	Underlying Index
PowerShares Europe Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P Eurozone Low Volatility USD Hedged Index
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio	FTSE RAFI Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan Index
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio	FTSE RAFI Developed ex U.S. Index
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio	FTSE RAFI Developed ex U.S. Mid Small 1500 Index
PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio	FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Index
PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio	NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture Index SM
PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio	WilderHill New Energy Global Innovation Index
PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio	NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals Index SM
PowerShares Global Water Portfolio	NASDAQ OMX Global Water Index SM
PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers™ Portfolio	NASDAQ International BuyBack Achievers™ Index
PowerShares Japan Currency Hedged Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P Japan 500 Low Volatility USD Hedged Index
PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio	KBW Nasdaq Bank Index
PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio	KBW Nasdaq Financial Sector Dividend Yield Index
PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio	KBW Nasdaq Premium Yield Equity REIT Index
PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio	KBW Nasdaq Property & Casualty Index
PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio	KBW Nasdaq Regional Banking Index
PowerShares Russell 1000 Equal Weight Portfolio	Russell 1000® Equal Weight Index
PowerShares S&P 500 ex-Rate Sensitive Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P 500 Low Volatility Rate Response Index
PowerShares S&P 500® High Beta Portfolio	S&P 500® High Beta Index
PowerShares S&P 500® High Dividend Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Index
PowerShares S&P 500® Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P 500® Low Volatility Index
PowerShares S&P 500 Momentum Portfolio	S&P 500 Momentum Index
PowerShares S&P 500 Value Portfolio	S&P 500 Enhanced Value Index
PowerShares S&P Emerging Markets Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index™
PowerShares S&P International Developed Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P BMI International Developed Low Volatility Index™
PowerShares S&P MidCap Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility Index™
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Consumer Discretionary Index
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Consumer Staples Index
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Energy Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Energy Index
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Financials Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Financials Index

Fund	Underlying Index
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Health Care Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Health Care Index
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Industrials Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Industrials Index
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Information Technology Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Information Technology Index
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Materials Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Materials Index
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Low Volatility Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility Index™
PowerShares S&P SmallCap Utilities Portfolio	S&P SmallCap 600® Capped Utilities & Telecommunication Services Index

Disclaimers

Dorsey Wright & Associates LLC. PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio and Powershares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Dorsey Wright, and Dorsey Wright does not make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in Shares of such Funds.

There is no relationship between Dorsey Wright and the Adviser other than a license by Dorsey Wright to the Adviser of certain Dorsey Wright trademarks and trade names, and the Dorsey Wright® Developed Markets Technical Leaders Index, Dorsey Wright® Emerging Markets Technical Leaders Index and Dorsey Wright® SmallCap Technical Leaders Index, for use by the Adviser. Such trademarks, trade names and Underlying Indexes have been created and developed by Dorsey Wright without regard to and independently of the Adviser, its businesses, its development of PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio and Powershares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio and/or any prospective investor. The Adviser has arranged with Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC to license ETF Investment Models, such as the Underlying Indexes based on Point & Figure Analysis for possible inclusion in products which the Adviser independently develops and promotes. The licensing of any Model such as the Underlying Indexes to the Adviser is not an offer to purchase or sell, or a solicitation. A determination that any portion of an investor's portfolio should be devoted to any ETF product developed by the Adviser with reference to a Dorsey Wright Investment Model is a determination made solely by the Adviser serving the investor or the investor himself, not Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC.

Dorsey Wright is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of Shares, the timing of the issuance or sale of Shares or in the determination of any financial calculations relating thereto. Dorsey Wright has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration of the Trust or marketing of the Shares. Dorsey Wright does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein. Dorsey Wright shall have no liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions therein. Dorsey Wright makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be

obtained by the Distributor, the Adviser, the Trust or owners of Shares, or any other person or entity, from the use of the Underlying Indexes, or any data included therein in connection with PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio and PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio, or for any other use. Dorsey Wright expressly disclaims all warranties and conditions of merchantability, title or fitness for a particular purpose or use, with respect to PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio and PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio or Underlying Indexes or to any data included therein, except as set forth in the respective license agreements with the Adviser. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall Dorsey Wright have any liability for any incidental, special, exemplary, punitive, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits), however caused and on any theory of liability, whether in contract, strict liability or tort (including negligence or otherwise), resulting from the use of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein, even if notified of the possibility of such damages. The Adviser does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein, and the Adviser shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. The Adviser makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio and PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio, owners of the Shares of PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio and PowerShares DWA SmallCap Momentum Portfolio or any other person or entity from the use of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall Dorsey Wright have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages (including lost profits) resulting from the use of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein, the Funds, the Trust or the Shares, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

FTSE International Limited. The PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio and PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio are not in any way sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by FTSE International Limited ("FTSE"), by the London Stock Exchange Group companies ("LSEG"), or by Research Affiliates LLC ("RA") (collectively the "Licensor Parties"), and none of the Licensor Parties make any warranty or representation whatsoever, expressly or impliedly, either as to the results to be obtained from the use of the Indexes and/or the figure at which the said Indexes stands at any particular time on any particular day or otherwise. The Indexes and are compiled and calculated by FTSE in conjunction with RA. None of the Licensor Parties shall be liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) to any person for any error in the Indexes and none of the Licensor Parties shall be liable under any obligation to advise any person of any error therein.

FTSE® is a trade mark owned by the LSEG and is used by FTSE under license. The trade names Fundamental Index® and RAFI® are registered trademarks of RA.

Any intellectual property rights in the index values and constituent lists vests in FTSE. Fundamental Index® and RAFI® trade names are the exclusive property of RA. PowerShares has obtained a full license from FTSE to use such intellectual property rights in the creation of this product.

Investors should be aware of the risks associated with data sources and quantitative processes used in our investment management process. Errors may exist in data acquired from third party vendors, the construction of model portfolios, and in coding related to the index and portfolio construction process. While RA takes steps to identify data and process errors so as to minimize the potential impact of such errors on index and portfolio performance, we cannot guarantee that such errors will not occur.

RA has developed and may continue to develop proprietary securities indexes created and weighted based on the U.S. patented and patent-pending proprietary intellectual property of Research Affiliates, LLC, the Fundamental Index® concept, the non-capitalization method for creating and weighting of an index of securities, (US Patent Nos. 7,620,577; 7,747,502; 7,778,905; 7,792,719 and 8,005,740; Patent Pending Publication Nos. WO 2005/076812, WO 2007/078399 A2, WO 2008/118372, EPN 1733352, and HK1099110). "Fundamental Index®" and/or "Research Affiliates Fundamental Index®" and/or "RAFI" and/or all other RA trademarks, trade names, patented and patent-pending concepts are the exclusive property of Research Affiliates, LLC. The Underlying Indexes are selected and calculated without regard to the Distributor, the Adviser, the Trust or any holders of Shares. FTSE has no obligation to take the needs of the Distributor, the Adviser, the Trust or the owners of Shares into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Underlying Indices. FTSE is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of Shares, the timing of the issuance or sale of Shares or in the determination of any financial calculations relating thereto. FTSE has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration of the Trust or marketing of the Shares. FTSE does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Indices or any data included therein, and FTSE shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. FTSE makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Distributor, the Adviser, the Trust or owners of Shares, or any other person or entity, from the use of the Underlying Indices, trading based on the Underlying Indices, any data included therein in connection with PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio and PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio or for any other use. FTSE expressly disclaims all warranties and conditions of merchantability, title or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Underlying Indices or any data included therein, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio and PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging

Markets Portfolio, the Trust or the Shares except as set forth in the respective license agreements with the Adviser. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall FTSE have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) resulting from the use of the Underlying Indices or any data included therein, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Portfolio, PowerShares FTSE RAFI Developed Markets ex-U.S. Small-Mid Portfolio and PowerShares FTSE RAFI Emerging Markets Portfolio, the Trust or the Shares, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

KBW Nasdaq. The shares of each of PowerShares KBW Bank Portfolio, PowerShares KBW Regional Banking Portfolio, PowerShares KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT Portfolio, PowerShares KBW High Dividend Yield Financial Portfolio, and PowerShares KBW Property & Casualty Insurance Portfolio, each a series of the Trust, are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by KBW Nasdaq. KBW Nasdaq makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Shares particularly or the ability of the Underlying Indexes to track general stock market performance. KBW Nasdaq's only relationship to the Adviser is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of KBW and of the Underlying Indexes which are determined, composed and calculated by KBW Nasdaq without regard to the Adviser, the Trust, each Fund or the Shares. KBW Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the owners of the Shares into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Underlying Indexes. KBW Nasdaq is not responsible for and has not participated in any determination or calculation made with respect to issuance or redemption of the Shares. KBW Nasdaq has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Shares.

KBW NASDAQ DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE UNDERLYING INDEXES AND/OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. KBW NASDAQ MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ADVISER, THE TRUST, THE FUNDS OR ANY OWNER OF THE SHARES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE UNDERLYING INDEXES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE RIGHTS LICENSED HEREUNDER OR FOR ANY OTHER USE. KBW NASDAQ MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO THE UNDERLYING INDEXES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL KBW HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Nasdaq. The PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio, PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio, PowerShares Global Water Portfolio and PowerShares International BuyBack Achievers™ Portfolio are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Nasdaq or its affiliates Nasdaq, Inc., with its affiliates,

are referred to as the "Corporations"). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, the applicable Fund. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the applicable Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the applicable Fund particularly, or the ability of the NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM and NASDAQ International BuyBack Achievers™ Index to track general stock market performance. The Corporations' only relationship to PowerShares ("Licensee") is in the licensing of the NASDAQ®, OMX®, NASDAQ OMX®, NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM and NASDAQ International BuyBack Achievers™ Index trade/service marks, and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM and NASDAQ International BuyBack Achievers™ Index which are determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq without regard to Licensee or the applicable Fund. Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of the applicable Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Water IndexSM and NASDAQ International BuyBack Achievers™ Index. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Fund to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund is to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the applicable Fund.

THE CORPORATIONS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR UNINTERRUPTED CALCULATION OF THE NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL AGRICULTURE INDEXSM, NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS INDEXSM, NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL WATER INDEXSM AND NASDAQ INTERNATIONAL BUYBACK ACHIEVERS™ INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF SUCH FUND OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL AGRICULTURE INDEXSM, NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS INDEXSM, NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL WATER INDEXSM AND NASDAQ INTERNATIONAL BUYBACK ACHIEVERS™ INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL AGRICULTURE INDEXSM, NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS INDEXSM, NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL WATER INDEXSM AND NASDAQ INTERNATIONAL BUYBACK ACHIEVERS™ INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CORPORATIONS HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT

OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

S-Net. S-Network Global Indexes Inc.SM and S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM are service marks of S-Network Global Indexes Inc. and have been licensed for use by the Adviser. PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S-Network Global Indexes Inc., and S-Network Global Indexes Inc. makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product.

The PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S-NET. S-NET makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio particularly or the ability of the S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM to track the performance of the securities market. S-NET's only relationship to the Licensee is the licensing of certain service marks and trade names of S-NET and of the S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM, which is determined, composed and calculated by S-NET without regard to the Licensee or PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio. S-NET has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM. S-NET is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Product(s) is to be converted into cash. S-NET has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio.

S-NET DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S-NET INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND S-NET SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. S-NET MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF THE S-NETWORK EMERGING INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDERS INDEXSM, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S-NET INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. S-NET MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE S-NET INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL S-NET HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. The PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio, PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio and PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals

Portfolio are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P or its third party licensors. Neither S&P nor its third party licensors make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio, PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio and PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio, PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio and PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio particularly or the ability of the Dorsey Wright[®] Developed Markets Technical Leaders Index, Dorsey Wright[®] Emerging Markets Technical Leaders Index, NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM, S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM and NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM to track general stock market performance. S&P's and its third party licensor's only relationship to the Funds, the Trust or the Distributor is the licensing of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of S&P and/or its third party licensors and for the providing of calculation and maintenance services related to the Dorsey Wright[®] Developed Markets Technical Leaders Index, Dorsey Wright[®] Emerging Markets Technical Leaders Index, S-Network Emerging Infrastructure Builders IndexSM, NASDAQ OMX Global Agriculture IndexSM and NASDAQ OMX Global Gold and Precious Metals IndexSM. Neither S&P nor its third party licensors is responsible for or has participated in the determination of the prices and amount of PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio, PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio and PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio in the determination or calculation of the equation by which PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio, PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio and PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio are to be converted into cash. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of PowerShares DWA Developed Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares DWA Emerging Markets Momentum Portfolio, PowerShares Emerging Markets Infrastructure Portfolio, PowerShares Global Agriculture Portfolio and PowerShares Global Gold and Precious Metals Portfolio.

NEITHER S&P, ITS AFFILIATES NOR THEIR THIRD PARTY LICENSORS GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS OR COMPLETENESS OF DORSEY WRIGHT[®] DEVELOPED MARKETS TECHNICAL LEADERS INDEX, DORSEY WRIGHT[®] EMERGING MARKETS TECHNICAL LEADERS INDEX, NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL AGRICULTURE INDEXSM AND NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS INDEXSM OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN OR ANY COMMUNICATIONS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P, ITS AFFILIATES AND THEIR THIRD PARTY

LICENSORS SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO ITS TRADEMARKS, DORSEY WRIGHT® DEVELOPED MARKETS TECHNICAL LEADERS INDEX, DORSEY WRIGHT® EMERGING MARKETS TECHNICAL LEADERS INDEX, S-NETWORK EMERGING INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDERS INDEXSM, NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL AGRICULTURE INDEXSM AND NASDAQ OMX GLOBAL GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS INDEXSM OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P, ITS AFFILIATES OR THEIR THIRD PARTY LICENSORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE.

S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC® and S&P® are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"). Dow Jones® is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. "Calculated by S&P Custom Indices" and its related stylized mark are service marks of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. and have been licensed for use by each of Dorsey Wright, S-Network Global Indexes Inc.SM and WNA Global Indexes, LLC.

The S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Momentum Index (collectively, the "Underlying Indices" or the "Indices") are products of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. S&P® is a registered trademark of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"). Dow Jones® is a trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC. The trademarks have been licensed to S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and have been sublicensed for use for certain purposes by the Adviser.

The S&P BMI Emerging Markets Low Volatility Index and S&P Emerging Plus Large MidCap Index (collectively, the "Underlying Indices" or the "Indices") are products of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, S&P® is a registered trademark of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"). The trademarks have been licensed to S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and have been sublicensed for use for certain purposes by the Adviser.

The S&P MidCap 400 Index and the S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility (collectively, the "Underlying Indices" or the "Indices") are products of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. S&P® is a registered trademark of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"). Dow Jones® is a trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC. The trademarks have been licensed to S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and have been sublicensed for use for certain purposes by the Adviser.

The S&P SmallCap 600 Index and the S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility Index (collectively, the "Underlying Indices" or the "Indices") are products of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. S&P®, is a registered trademark of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC

("S&P"). Dow Jones® is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC. The trademarks have been licensed to S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and have been sublicensed for use for certain purposes by the Adviser.

The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P DJI, S&P, or any of their respective affiliates (collectively, "S&P Dow Jones Indices"). Dow Jones® is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC. S&P Dow Jones Indices does not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Funds, the Adviser, any Distributor or promoter of a Fund, or the Trustee or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Indices to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices' only relationship to the Adviser with respect to the Indices is the licensing of the Indices and certain trademarks, service marks and/or trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices and/or its third party licensors. The Indices are determined, composed and calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices without regard to the Funds, the Adviser, any Distributor or promoter of a Fund, or the Trustee or the Funds. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the owners of the Funds into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Indices. S&P Dow Jones Indices are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices, and amount of the Funds or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Funds or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Funds are converted into cash. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds. There is no assurance that investment products based on the Indices will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment adviser. Inclusion of a security within the Indices is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE INDICES OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS IN CALCULATING THE INDICES. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ADVISER, OWNERS OF THE FUNDS, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDICES OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD

PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND THE ADVISER, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

S&P DJI, S&P®, S&P 500®, S&P 500 Low Volatility Index®, S&P MidCap 400®, and S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility Index™ are trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"). The trademarks have been licensed to S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and have been sublicensed for use for certain purposes by the Adviser.

The S&P 500, S&P 500 Low Volatility Index, S&P MidCap 400, S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility Index and S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility Index™ (collectively, the "Underlying Indices" or the "Indices") are products of S&P DJI, and have been licensed for use by the Adviser.

The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices. S&P Dow Jones Indices does not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Funds, the Adviser, any Distributor or promoter of a Fund, or the Trustee or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Indices to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices' only relationship to the Adviser with respect to the Indices is the licensing of the Indices and certain trademarks, service marks and/or trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices and/or its third party licensors. The Indices are determined, composed and calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices without regard to the Funds, the Adviser, any Distributor or promoter of a Fund, or the Trustee or the Funds. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the owners of the Funds into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Indices. S&P Dow Jones Indices are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices, and amount of the Funds or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Funds or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Funds are converted into cash, cash surrendered, redeemed, etc. as applicable. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds. There is no assurance that investment products based on the Indices will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment adviser. Inclusion of a security within an index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE INDICES OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS IN CALCULATING THE INDICES. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR

AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ADVISER, OWNERS OF THE FUNDS, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDICES OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND THE ADVISER, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

WilderHill. The PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by WilderHill and WilderHill does not make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in Shares of the Fund.

WilderHill makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Fund Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in Shares particularly. WilderHill's only relationship to the Distributor, the Adviser or the Trust is the licensing of certain WilderHill trademarks and trade names of WilderHill and WilderHill New Energy Global Innovation Index, which is composed by WilderHill without regard to the Distributor, Adviser or the Trust.

The Underlying Index is selected and calculated without regard to the Distributor, the Adviser, the Trust or any holders of Shares. WilderHill has no obligation to take the needs of the Distributor, the Adviser, the Trust or the owners of Shares into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Underlying Indices.

WilderHill is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of Shares or the timing of the issuance or sale of Shares or in the determination of any financial calculations relating thereto. WilderHill has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration of the Trust or marketing of the Shares. WilderHill does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Indices or any data included therein, and WilderHill shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. WilderHill makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Distributor, the Adviser, the Trust or owners of Shares, or any other person or entity, from the use of the Underlying Index, trading based on the Underlying Index, any data included therein in connection with PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio or for any other use. WilderHill expressly disclaims all warranties and conditions of merchantability, title or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Underlying Index or any data included therein, PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio, the Trust or the Shares except as set forth in the license agreement with the Adviser. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall WilderHill have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) resulting from the use of the Underlying Index or any data included therein and PowerShares Global Clean Energy Portfolio, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

There is no relationship between WilderHill New Energy Finance LLC and the Adviser other than licenses by WilderHill New Energy Finance LLC to the Adviser of certain WilderHill New Energy Finance LLC trademarks and trade names, for use by the Adviser. Such trademarks, trade names and indices have been created and developed by WilderHill New Energy Finance LLC without regard to the Adviser, its business, the Fund and/or any prospective investor.

The Adviser does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein, and the Adviser shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, restatements, re-calculations or interruptions therein. The Adviser makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Funds, owners of the Shares of the Funds or any other person or entity from the use of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein. The Adviser makes no express or implied warranties and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Adviser have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) arising out of matters relating to the use of the Underlying Indexes, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Premium/Discount Information

Information on the daily NAV per Share for each Fund can be found at www.invescopowershares.com. Additionally, information regarding how often the Shares of each Fund traded on NYSE Arca or NASDAQ, as applicable, at a price above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) the NAV of the Fund during the prior calendar year and subsequent quarters, if available, can be found at www.invescopowershares.com.

Other Information

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies (and companies relying on Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act) in the securities of other investment companies. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Funds beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such investment companies enter into a participant agreement with the Trust on behalf of a Fund prior to exceeding the limits imposed by Section 12(d)(1). Additionally, each Fund is permitted to invest in other registered investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in another exemptive order that the SEC has issued to the Trust. If a Fund relies on this exemptive relief, however, other investment companies may not invest in that Fund beyond the statutory provisions of Section 12(d)(1).

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Unit Aggregations of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable

securities laws. Because new Creation Unit Aggregations of Shares are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus-delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Unit Aggregations after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions), and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents—Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you currently are enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

For More Information

For more detailed information on the Trust, the Funds and the Shares, you may request a copy of the Trust's SAI. The SAI provides detailed information about the Funds and is incorporated by

reference into this Prospectus. This means that the SAI legally is a part of this Prospectus. Additional information about the Funds' investments also is available in the Funds' Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders. In the Funds' current Annual Reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. If you have questions about the Funds or Shares or you wish to obtain the SAI, Annual Report and/or Semi-Annual Report free of charge, or to make Shareholder inquiries, please:

- Call: Invesco Distributors, Inc. at 1.800.983.0903
Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Central Time
- Write: PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust II
c/o Invesco Distributors, Inc.
11 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000
Houston, Texas 77046-1173
- Visit: www.invescopowershares.com

Information about the Funds (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1.202.551.8090. Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its Shares not contained in this Prospectus, and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Funds' Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, generally are required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

The Trust's registration number under the 1940 Act is 811-21977.

