

Direxion Daily FTSE China Bull 3X Shares

Ticker: YINN
Listed on NYSE Arca

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Fund's statement of additional information and shareholder report, online at <http://www.direxioninvestments.com/regulatory-documents>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling Fund Investor Services at 866-476-7523 or by sending an e-mail request to info@direxionshares.com, or from your financial intermediary. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated February 28, 2018, and the most recent shareholder report, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Important Information Regarding the Fund

The Direxion Daily FTSE China Bull 3X Shares (the "Fund") seeks **daily leveraged** investment results and is very different from most other exchange-traded funds. As a result, the Fund may be riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the Fund's objective is to magnify the daily performance of the FTSE China 50 Index (the "Index"). This means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a trading day will be the result of each trading day's compounded return over the period, which will very likely differ from 300% of the return of the Index for that period. As a consequence, longer holding periods, higher volatility of the Index and greater leverage increase the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods of higher Index volatility, the volatility of the Index may affect the Fund's return as much as, or more than, the return of the Index. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods less than a trading day will not be 300% of the performance of the Index for the trading day.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking daily leveraged investment results, understand the risks associated with the use of leverage and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. An investment in the Fund is not a complete investment program.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of 300% of the daily performance of the Index. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day.**

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy or hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market may pay costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses of the Fund	0.25%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.39%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.39%
Expense Cap/Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	<u>-0.05%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Cap/Reimbursement	<u>1.34%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Rafferty Asset Management, LLC ("Rafferty" or the "Adviser") has entered into an Operating Expense Limitation Agreement with the Fund. Under the Operating Expense Limitation Agreement, Rafferty has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse the Fund for Other Expenses through September 1, 2019, to the extent that the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses exceed 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets (excluding, as applicable, among other expenses, taxes, swap financing and related costs, acquired fund fees and expenses, dividends or interest on short positions, other interest expenses, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses).

Any expense waiver or reimbursement is subject to recoupment by the Adviser within the following three years only if overall expenses fall below the lesser of this percentage limitation and any percentage limitation in place at the time. This agreement may be terminated or revised at any time with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

Example - This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$136	\$435	\$756	\$1,664

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year,

the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 112% of the average value of its portfolio. However, this portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivative transactions. If the Fund's extensive use of derivatives was reflected, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowing for investment purposes) in securities of the Index, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that track the Index and other financial instruments that provide daily leveraged exposure to the Index or ETFs that track the Index. The financial instruments in which the Fund normally invests include swap agreements and futures contracts which are intended to produce economically leveraged investment results. On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected to hold ETFs and money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality credit ratings, and/or short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality credit profiles, including U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

China is considered an "emerging market," as that term is defined by the index provider. The term "emerging market" refers to an economy that is in the initial stages of industrialization and has been historically marked by low per capita income and a lack of capital market transparency, but appears to be implementing political and/or market reforms resulting in greater capital market transparency, increased access for foreign investors and generally improved economic conditions. Emerging markets have the potential for significantly higher or lower rates of return and carry greater risks than more developed economies.

The Index consists of the 50 largest and most liquid public Chinese companies currently trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ("SEHK"). Securities in the Index are weighted based on the total market value of their shares, so that securities with higher total market values will generally have a higher representation in the Index. Index constituents are screened for liquidity and weightings and are capped to prevent the Index from being overly concentrated in any one stock. The Index is rebalanced quarterly.

As of December 31, 2017, the Index constituents had an average market capitalization of \$72.8 billion, total market capitalizations ranging from \$13.1 billion to \$493.7 billion and were concentrated in the financials and technology and telecommunications sectors.

The components of the Index and the percentages represented by various sectors in the Index may change over time. The Fund will concentrate its investment in a particular industry or group of industries (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in the stocks of a particular industry or group of industries) to approximately the same extent as the Index is so concentrated.

The Fund may invest in the securities of the Index, a representative sample of the securities in the Index that has aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index, an ETF that tracks the Index or a substantially similar index,

or utilize derivatives such as swaps on the Index, swaps on an ETF that tracks the same Index or a substantially similar index as the Fund, or futures contracts that provide leveraged exposure to the above. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. Certain of the derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest may be traded in the over-the-counter market, which generally provides for less transparency than exchange-traded derivative instruments. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times consistent with its stated investment objective.

At the close of the markets each trading day, Rafferty positions the Fund's portfolio so that its exposure to the Index is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The impact of the Index's movements during the day will affect whether the Fund's portfolio needs to be re-positioned. For example, if the Index has risen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should rise, meaning that the Fund's exposure will need to be increased. Conversely, if the Index has fallen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should fall, meaning the Fund's exposure will need to be reduced. This re-positioning strategy typically results in high portfolio turnover. The terms "daily," "day," and "trading day," refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day.

Because of daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day's return over time, the return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which will very likely differ from 300% of the return of the Index over the same period. The Fund will lose money if the Index performance is flat over time, and as a result of daily rebalancing, the Index's volatility and the effects of compounding, it is even possible that the Fund will lose money over time while the Index's performance increases.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its leveraged investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. In addition, the Fund presents some risks not traditionally associated with most mutual funds and ETFs. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand how these risks interrelate before making an investment in the Fund.

Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk - The Fund has a daily leveraged investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to be better or worse than 300% of the Index's performance, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on leveraged funds. Particularly during periods of higher Index volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from 300% of the performance of the Index. The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as Index volatility and the holding period increase. The impact of compounding

will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Index during the holding period of an investment in the Fund. If adverse daily performance of the Index reduces the amount of a shareholder's investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder's investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the Index increases the amount of a shareholder's investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder's investment has increased.

The chart below provides examples of how Index volatility could affect the Fund's performance. Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) Index volatility; b) Index performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; e) other Fund expenses; and f) dividends or interest paid with respect to securities in the Index. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – Index volatility and Index performance – on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of Index volatility and Index performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect to the securities included in the Index; (ii) there were no Fund expenses; and (iii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be different than those shown.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 17.1% if the Index provided no return over a one year period during which the Index experienced annualized volatility of 25%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a near complete loss of value in the Fund, even if the Index's return is flat. For instance, if the Index's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 95% of its value, even if the cumulative Index return for the year was 0%. Areas shaded red represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than 300% of the performance of the Index and those shaded green represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than 300% of the performance of the Index. The table below is intended to isolate the effect of Index volatility and performance on the Fund's performance. The Fund's actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in "Daily Index Correlation/Tracking Risk" below.

One Year Index Return	300% One Year Index Return	Volatility Rate				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	-180%	-93.8%	-94.7%	-97.0%	-98.8%	-99.7%
-50%	-150%	-87.9%	-89.6%	-94.1%	-97.7%	-99.4%
-40%	-120%	-79.0%	-82.1%	-89.8%	-96.0%	-98.9%
-30%	-90%	-66.7%	-71.6%	-83.8%	-93.7%	-98.3%
-20%	-60%	-50.3%	-57.6%	-75.8%	-90.5%	-97.5%
-10%	-30%	-29.3%	-39.6%	-65.6%	-86.5%	-96.4%
0%	0%	-3.0%	-17.1%	-52.8%	-81.5%	-95.0%
10%	30%	29.2%	10.3%	-37.1%	-75.4%	-93.4%
20%	60%	67.7%	43.3%	-18.4%	-68.0%	-91.4%
30%	90%	113.2%	82.1%	3.8%	-59.4%	-89.1%
40%	120%	166.3%	127.5%	29.6%	-49.2%	-86.3%
50%	150%	227.5%	179.8%	59.4%	-37.6%	-83.2%
60%	180%	297.5%	239.6%	93.5%	-24.2%	-79.6%

The Index's annualized historical volatility rate for the five year period ended December 31, 2017 was 20.62%. The Index's highest volatility rate for any one calendar year during the five-year period was 25.55% and volatility for a shorter period of time may have been substantially higher. The Index's annualized performance for the five-year period ended December 31, 2017 was 6.72%. Historical Index volatility and performance are not indications of what the Index volatility and performance will be in the future. The volatility of ETFs or instruments that reflect the value of the Index, such as swaps, may differ from the volatility of the Index.

For information regarding the effects of volatility and Index performance on the long-term performance of the Fund, see "Additional Information Regarding Investment Techniques and Policies" in the Fund's statutory prospectus, and "Special Note Regarding the Correlation Risks of the Funds" in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other investments, including risk related to the market, leverage, imperfect daily correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference assets and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested.

The Fund may use a combination of swaps on the Index and swaps on an ETF whose investment objective is to track the performance of the same, or a substantially similar index to achieve its investment objective. The reference ETF may not closely track the performance of the Index due to fees and other costs borne by the ETF and other factors. Thus,

to the extent that the Fund invests in swaps that use an ETF as a reference asset, the Fund may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of correlation with the Index as it would if the Fund used swaps that utilized the Index as the reference asset. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives may also reduce the Fund's return.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

- **Swap Agreements.** Swap agreements are entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a basket of securities representing a particular index or an ETF that seeks to track an index. Swaps are subject to counterparty, valuation and leveraging risks.

If the Index has a dramatic move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its leveraged investment objective, even if the Index later reverses all or a portion of its movement.

- **Futures Contracts.** Futures contracts are typically exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. There may be an imperfect correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of futures contracts. Futures contracts are subject to liquidity risks; there may not be a liquid secondary market for the futures contracts and the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction. Exchanges may also limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Adviser, thus limiting the ability of the Fund to implement its leveraged investment strategy. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the Fund's volatility. Futures contracts are also subject to leverage risk.

Leverage Risk — The Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its net assets by utilizing leverage and may lose more money in market conditions that are adverse to its investment objective than a fund that does not utilize leverage. An investment in the Fund is exposed to the risk that a decline in the daily performance of the Index will be magnified. This means that your investment in the Fund will be reduced by an amount equal to 3% for every 1% daily decline in the Index, not including the cost of financing

the leverage utilized and the impact of operating expenses, which would further lower your investment. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event of an Index decline of more than 33%. Leverage will also have the effect of magnifying any differences in the Fund's correlation with the Index.

To fully understand the risks of using leverage in the Fund, see "Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk" above.

Counterparty Risk — The Fund may invest in financial instruments involving third parties (*i.e.*, counterparties) such as swap agreements and futures contracts. Due to the use of these financial instruments, the Fund is exposed to the risk that a counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations or may fail to return holdings that are subject to the agreement with the counterparty. If the counterparty or its affiliate becomes insolvent, bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive and the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. The Fund may also not be able to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral could be stayed or eliminated under special resolutions adopted in the United States, the European Union and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities with broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, the regulatory authorities could reduce, eliminate, or convert to equity the liabilities of a counterparty to the Fund who is subject to such proceedings in the European Union (sometimes referred to as a "bail in"). In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. The Fund does not specifically limit its counterparty risk with respect to any single counterparty. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties are willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective.

Intra-Day Investment Risk - The Fund seeks leveraged investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the value of the Index at the market close on the first trading day and the value of the Index at the time of purchase. If the Index gains value, the Fund's net assets will rise by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the Index declines, the Fund's net assets will decline by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Since a Fund starts each trading day with exposure which is 300% of its net assets, a change in both the exposure and the net assets of the Fund by the same absolute amount results in a change in the comparative relationship of the two. As an example (using simplified numbers), if the Fund had \$100 in net assets at the market close, it would seek \$300 of exposure to the next trading day's Index performance. If

the Index rose by 1% by noon the following trading day, the exposure of the Fund will have risen by 1% to \$303 and the net assets will have risen by that \$3 gain to \$103. With net assets of \$103 and exposure of \$303, a purchaser at that point would be receiving 294% exposure of her investment instead of 300%.

Daily Index Correlation/Tracking Risk - There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Index and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. To achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep leverage consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective. In addition, the target amount of portfolio exposure to the Index is impacted dynamically by the Index's movement. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will be perfectly exposed to the Index at the end of each day. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the Index increases on days when the Index is volatile near the close of the trading day. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions or extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels.

Due to the Index including instruments that trade on a different market than the Fund, the Fund's return may vary from a multiple of the performance of the Index because different markets may close before the New York Stock Exchange opens or may not be open for business on the same calendar days as the Fund. Additionally, due to differences in trading hours between different markets, and because the level of the Index may be determined using prices obtained at times other than the Fund's net asset value calculation time, correlation to the Index may be measured by comparing the Fund's daily return to a multiple of the daily performance of the Index or by comparing the daily change in the Fund's net asset value per share to a multiple of the daily performance of one or more U.S. ETFs that reflect the values of the securities underlying the Index as of the Fund's net asset value calculation time. It is important to note that the correlation to these ETFs may vary from the correlation to the Index due to embedded costs and other factors.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily leveraged investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or derivatives held by the Fund. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to such stocks or industries may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities or financial instruments not included in the Index. The Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to the Index. Activities surrounding periodic Index reconstitutions and other Index rebalancing events may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily leveraged investment objective. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions to improve the tax efficiency or to comply with various regulatory

restrictions, either of which may negatively impact the Fund's correlation to the Index.

The Fund may use a combination of swaps on the Index and swaps on an ETF whose investment objective is to track the performance of the same, or a substantially similar index to achieve its investment objective. The reference ETF may not closely track the performance of the Index due to fees and other costs borne by the ETF and other factors. Thus, to the extent that the Fund invests in swaps that use an ETF as a reference asset, the Fund may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of correlation with the Index as it would if the Fund used swaps that utilized the Index as the reference asset. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives may also reduce the Fund's return.

Other Investment Companies (including ETFs) Risk —

By investing in another investment company, including an ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and as a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses of the Fund's own operations. As a shareholder, the Fund must rely on the investment company to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's performance may be magnified positively or negatively by virtue of its investment in other investment companies. If the investment company fails to achieve its investment objective, the value of the Fund's investment will not perform as expected, thus affecting the Fund's performance and its correlation with the Index. In addition, because shares of closed-end investment companies and ETFs are listed and traded on national stock exchanges, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or a premium. Investments in such shares may be subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. Finally, depending on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in closed-end investment companies or ETFs at the most optimal price or time, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Chinese Securities Risks — The Fund invests in, and/or has exposure to, Chinese securities and the Chinese economy. Investment in securities of Chinese issuers involves risks that may be greater than if the Fund's investments were more geographically diverse. The Chinese economy is generally considered an emerging market and can be significantly affected by economic and political conditions and policy in China and surrounding Asian countries. In addition, the Chinese economy is export-driven and highly reliant on trade. A downturn in the economies of China's primary trading partners could slow or eliminate the growth of the Chinese economy. Additionally, the economy of China differs greatly from the U.S. economy in such respects as, structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, interest rates, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment. Specifically, issuers in China are subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping than issuers in more

developed markets, and therefore, all material information may not be available or reliable.

Chinese Government Risk

The Chinese government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership. In the past, the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encouraged companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induced mergers between companies in certain industries and induced inflation or otherwise regulated economic expansion. If such past actions were to continue, they may have significant adverse effects on the economic conditions in China. The Chinese government also strictly regulates the payment of foreign currency denominated obligations and sets monetary policy, and may introduce new laws and regulation that may impact the Fund. Although China has begun the process of privatizing certain sectors of its economy, privatized entities may lose money and/or be re-nationalized. Accordingly, an investment in Chinese securities could result in a total loss if these companies are re-nationalized or other regulatory actions are taken by the Chinese government.

Chinese Markets Risk

The Chinese securities markets have a limited operating history and are not as developed as those in the U.S. A small number of issuers may represent a large portion of the China market as a whole, and prices for securities of these issuers may be very sensitive to adverse political, economic and regulatory developments in China and other Asian countries and may experience significant losses in such conditions. The Chinese securities markets are characterized by relatively frequent trading halts and low trading volume, resulting in substantially less liquidity and greater price volatility than more developed securities markets.

Investments in China may also be subject to any positive or adverse effects of the varying nature of its economic landscape with respect to expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, strengthened or lessened restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest.

Chinese Currency Risk

The value of the renminbi (“RMB”) may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to, among other things, changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies issued by the Chinese government, the United States, foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of current controls of other national or global political or economic developments. The RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency. The Chinese government places strict regulations on RMB and sets the value of RMB to levels dependent on the value of the U.S. Dollar, but the PRC government has been under pressure to manage the currency in a less restrictive fashion so that it is less correlated to the U.S. Dollar. The Chinese government’s imposition of

restrictions on the repatriation of RMB out of mainland China may limit the depth of the offshore RMB market and may reduce the liquidity of Chinese investments. The Fund’s exposure to Chinese securities and therefore, the RMB, may result in volatility.

Hong Kong Securities Risk — The economy of Hong Kong has few natural resources and any fluctuation or shortage in the commodity markets could have a significant adverse effect on the Hong Kong economy. Hong Kong is also heavily dependent on international trade and finance. Additionally, the continuation and success of the current political, economic, legal and social policies of Hong Kong is dependent on and subject to the control of the Chinese government.

Emerging Markets Risk — Investing in, and/or having exposure to, emerging markets instruments involves greater risks than investing in issuers located or operating in more developed markets. This is due to various factors, including, the potential for greater market volatility, lower trading volume, higher levels of inflation, political and economic instability, greater risk of market shutdown and more government limitations on foreign investments in emerging market countries than typically found in more developed markets. Emerging market countries may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, security issues that are held by only a few investors, limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issuances or securities offerings may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information. Additionally, emerging markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, less reliable securities valuations and greater risks associated with custody of securities than developed markets. Emerging markets often have greater risk of capital controls through such measures as taxes or interest rate control than developed markets. Certain emerging markets countries may also lack the infrastructure necessary to attract large amounts of foreign trade and investment. Local securities markets in emerging market countries may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times. Settlement procedures in emerging market countries are frequently less developed and reliable than those in other developed countries. In addition, significant delays may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities.

Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market securities more than securities of developed markets. Additionally, any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country’s currency. Emerging markets may develop unevenly and may never fully develop.

Financials Sector Risk — Performance of companies in the financials sector may be materially impacted by many factors, including but not limited to, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates and decreased liquidity in credit markets. Profitability of these companies is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting

from financial difficulties of borrowers also can negatively impact the sector. These companies are also subject to substantial government regulation and intervention, which may adversely impact the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain, and potentially, their size. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for financial companies, including effects that are not intended by such regulation. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or of the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financials sector is also a target for cyber attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions.

Technology and Telecommunications Sectors Risk —

The Fund invests in, and/or has exposure to, companies that serve the electronics, software, IT services, computer and telecommunications equipment and services industries or that manufacture products based on the latest applied science. The market prices of technology and/or telecommunications-related securities tend to exhibit a greater degree of market risk and sharp price fluctuations than other types of securities. These securities may fall in and out of favor with investors rapidly, which may cause sudden selling and dramatically lower market prices. Technology and telecommunications securities also may be affected adversely by changes in technology, consumer and business purchasing patterns, government regulation and/or obsolete products or services. In addition, a rising interest rate environment tends to negatively affect technology and telecommunications companies.

Large-Capitalization Company Risk — Large-capitalization companies may be less able to adapt to changing market conditions or to respond quickly to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial, or market conditions and may not be able to maintain growth at rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-size companies, which may affect the companies' returns. Over certain periods, the performance of large-capitalization companies has trailed the performance of the overall markets.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk - Investing in, and/or having exposure to, the securities of mid-capitalization companies involves greater risks and the possibility of greater price volatility than investing in more established, larger-capitalization companies. Mid-capitalization companies often have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, those companies often have limited product lines, services, markets, financial resources or are dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these stocks are not well known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership and are followed by relatively few security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by

the Fund. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk — Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund's investments in securities denominated in a country's currency and the Fund's share price. Generally, when the U.S. Dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that country loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. Dollars. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. Additionally, the Fund may invest in a limited number of currencies. As a result, an increase or decrease in the value of any of these currencies would have a greater impact on the Fund's net asset value and total return than if the Fund held a more diversified number of currencies.

Depository Receipt Risk — To the extent the Fund invests in, and/or has exposure to, foreign companies, the Fund's investment may be in the form of depository receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). While the investment in ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, which are traded on exchanges and represent ownership in a foreign security, provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in them continue to be subject to certain of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, such as political and exchange rate risks.

Foreign Securities Risk — Investing in, and/or having exposure to, foreign instruments may involve greater risks than investing in domestic instruments. As a result, the Fund's returns and net asset value may be affected to a large degree by fluctuations in currency exchange rates, political, diplomatic or economic conditions and regulatory requirements in other countries. The laws and accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards in foreign countries typically are not as strict as they are in the U.S., and there may be less public information available about foreign companies.

Geographic Concentration Risk — Investments in a particular country or geographic region may be particularly susceptible to political, diplomatic or economic conditions and regulatory requirements. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund.

International Closed-Market Trading Risk — Because the Fund may invest in, and/or have exposure to, investments that may be traded in markets that are closed when the NYSE Arca, Inc. is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current value of an underlying investment and last sale pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market), resulting in premiums or discounts to net asset value that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs. Additionally, the performance of a fund that tracks an index that includes securities from a market that closes before or after the New York Stock Exchange can vary from the performance of its index.

Aggressive Investment Techniques Risk — The Fund uses investment techniques that may be considered aggressive such as futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swap agreements, which include the risks of potentially dramatic changes (losses) in the value of the instruments and imperfect correlations between the price of the instrument and the underlying security or index. These instruments may increase the volatility of the Fund.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk — An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, may incur significant tracking differences with its Index, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Equity Securities Risk — Investments in, and/or exposure to, publicly issued equity securities, including common stocks, are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which the Fund invests will cause the net asset value of the Fund to fluctuate.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk - Daily rebalancing of the Fund's holdings pursuant to its daily investment objective causes a much greater number of portfolio transactions when compared to most ETFs. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's Shares on such exchanges as the NYSE Arca, Inc., could cause more frequent creation and redemption activities, which could increase the number of portfolio transactions. Frequent and active trading may lead to higher transaction costs because of increased broker commissions resulting from such transactions. In addition, there is the possibility of significantly increased short-term capital gains (which will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them). The Fund calculates portfolio turnover without including the short-term cash instruments or derivative transactions that comprise the majority of the Fund's trading. As such, if the Fund's extensive use of derivative instruments were reflected, the calculated portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Investment Risk — An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them.

Liquidity Risk — Some securities held by the Fund, including derivatives, may be difficult to sell or illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities also may be difficult to value. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or at a price that is lower than Rafferty's judgment of the security's true market value, the Fund may be forced to sell the security at a loss. Such a situation may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing

gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index, thus materially affecting Fund performance.

Market Risk — Market risks include political, regulatory, market and economic developments, including developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, which may affect the Fund's value. Turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund.

Money Market Instrument Risk — The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the short-term debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments may be subject to credit risks associated with the instruments in which they invest. There is no guarantee that money market instruments will maintain a stable value, and they may lose money.

Non-Diversification Risk — The Fund is non-diversified, which means it invests a high percentage of its assets in a limited number of securities. Its net asset value and total return may fluctuate more or fall greater in times of weaker markets than a diversified mutual fund.

Securities Lending Risk — Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities, a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral, or a "gap" between the return on cash collateral reinvestments and any fees the Fund has agreed to pay a borrower. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Special Risks of Exchange-Traded Funds

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk. The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, Shares may trade at a discount to net asset value. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for a fund that invests in non-U.S. securities or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Market Price Variance Risk. Fund Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices rather than at net asset value. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings and supply and demand for Shares. Shareholders that purchase or sell Shares on the secondary market may trade Shares at a price greater than net asset value (a premium) or less than net asset value (a

discount). The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below or at net asset value. The Fund will only issue or redeem shares in creation units, which are blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof, to Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed in creation units, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of Shares should not be sustained. There may, however, be times when the market price and the net asset value vary significantly and a shareholder may trade shares at a premium or a discount to the Fund's net asset value. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily net asset value of the Fund over a period of time. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those creating and redeeming directly with the Fund. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for Shares of the Fund. To the extent that exchange specialists, market makers, Authorized Participants, or other participants are unavailable or unable to trade the Fund's Shares and/or create or redeem Creation Units, trading spreads and the resulting premium or discount on the Fund's Shares may widen and the Fund's Shares may possibly be subject to trading halts and/or delisting.

Trading Issues. Trading in Shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of that exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility or other reasons. Extraordinary market volatility can lead to trading halts pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules of the exchange or market. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange on which they trade, and the listing requirements may be amended from time to time.

Fund Performance

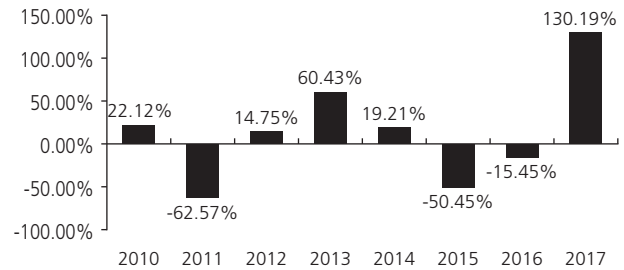
The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by demonstrating how its returns have varied from calendar year to calendar year. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for the one-year, five-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad-based market index for the same periods. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance is available on the Fund's website at www.direxioninvestments.com/etfs?producttab=performance or by calling the Fund toll-free at 866-476-7523.

Prior to December 12, 2013, the Fund sought daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of 300% of the performance of The Bank of New York Mellon China Select ADR Index.

After December 12, 2013, the Fund sought daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of 300% of the performance of the FTSE China 25 Index. Effective September 22, 2014, the FTSE China 25 Index changed its methodology and name to the FTSE China 50 Index. The methodology changes were implemented in three phases and were completed on

November 24, 2014. After November 24, 2014, the Fund's performance reflects the new investment objective of seeking daily investment results, before fees and expenses of 300% of the performance of the FTSE China 50 Index.

Total Return for the Calendar Years Ended December 31



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest calendar quarter return was 90.64% for the quarter ended September 30, 2013 and its lowest calendar quarter return was -64.39% for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. The year-to-date return as of December 31, 2017 was 130.19%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (12/3/2009)
Return Before Taxes	130.19%	13.02%	-1.36%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	129.55%	12.95%	-1.54%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	74.15%	10.44%	-1.05%
FTSE China 50 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	35.60%	6.72%	3.67%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	21.83%	15.79%	13.87%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historically 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 are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In addition, the "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" is higher for the since inception period because the calculation recognizes a capital loss upon the redemption of Fund shares.

Management

Investment Adviser. Rafferty Asset Management, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers. The following members of Rafferty's investment team are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund:

Portfolio Managers	Years of Service with the Fund	Primary Title
Paul Brigandi	Since Inception in December 2009	Portfolio Manager
Tony Ng	Since September 2015	Portfolio Manager

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund's shares are not individually redeemable. The Fund will issue and redeem Shares only to Authorized Participants in exchange for cash or a deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as creation units, each of which is comprised of 50,000 Shares. Retail investors may only purchase and sell Shares on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer and may incur brokerage costs. Because the Shares trade at market prices rather than net asset value, Shares may trade at a price greater than net asset value (premium) or less than net asset value (discount).

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. Those distributions will be subject to federal income tax and may also be subject to state and local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Distributions or investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal. Distributions by the Fund may be significantly higher than those of most other ETFs.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the Fund and/or its Adviser may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

