

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 1-866-476-7523 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 27, 2015, and the most recent annual shareholder report, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Important Information Regarding the Fund

The Direxion Daily Emerging Markets Bear 3X Shares ("Fund") seeks **daily** inverse leveraged investment results. The pursuit of daily inverse leveraged goals means that the Fund is riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the Fund's objective is to magnify the performance of an underlying index. The pursuit of daily leveraged investment goals means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a full trading day may have no resemblance to -300% of the return of its underlying index for such longer period because the aggregate return of the Fund is the product of the series of each trading day's daily leveraged returns. In periods of market volatility, the volatility of the underlying index may affect the Fund's return as much as or more than the return of the underlying index. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods less than a full trading day or for a period different than a trading day will not be the product of the return of the Fund's stated investment objective and the performance of the underlying index for the full trading day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of 300% of the inverse (or opposite) of the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM. **The Fund seeks daily inverse leveraged investment results and does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective over a period of time greater than one day.** The Fund is different and much riskier than most exchange-traded funds.

The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking daily inverse leveraged investment results, understand the risks associated with shorting and the use of leverage, and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. The Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results relative to the Index and is different and riskier than similarly benchmarked exchange-traded funds that do not use leverage. Therefore, 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.

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⁽¹⁾ (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	0.26%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.04%
Expense Cap/Reimbursement	-0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Cap/Reimbursement	0.98%

⁽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 cap all or a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse the Fund for Other Expenses through September 1, 2016, to the extent that the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses exceed 0.95% of the Fund's daily net assets (excluding, as applicable, among other expenses, taxes, leverage interest, acquired fund fees and expenses, dividends or interest on short positions, other interest expenses, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization and extraordinary expenses such as litigation). Any expense cap is subject to reimbursement by the Fund within the following three years only if overall expenses fall below these percentage limitations. This agreement may be terminated or revised at any time with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

Expense Example. The 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
\$100	\$325	\$568	\$1,266

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 0% 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 Strategies

The Fund, under normal circumstances, creates short positions by investing at least 80% of its assets in: futures contracts; options on securities, indices and futures contracts; equity caps, floors and collars; swap agreements; forward contracts; short positions; reverse repurchase agreements; exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"); and other financial instruments that, in combination, provide inverse leveraged and unleveraged exposure to the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM ("Index"). On a day-to-day basis, the Fund invests the remainder of its assets in money market funds, depository accounts with institutions with high quality credit ratings 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. The Fund does not invest in equity securities.

The term "emerging market," as it is defined by the index provider, refers to an economy that is in the initial stages of industrialization and has been historically marked by low per capita income and 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 is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. As of December 31, 2014, the Index consisted of the following 23 emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Qatar, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates. As of December 31, 2014, components of the Index include the financial and technology sectors. The components of the Index and the percentages represented by certain sectors in the Index may change over time. The Fund will concentrate its investment (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets in the stocks of a particular industry or group of industries) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent as the Index is so concentrated.

The Fund may gain inverse leveraged exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index that have aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. The Fund gains this inverse exposure by investing in a combination of financial instruments that provide inverse leveraged exposure to the underlying securities of the Index. 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. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for directly shorting securities in order to gain inverse leveraged exposure to the Index or its components. 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 fallen 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 risen 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.

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 decreases.

Additionally, because a significant portion of the assets of the Fund may come from investors using "asset allocation" and "market timing" investment strategies, the Fund may further engage in frequent trading.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund could lose money or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. The Adviser cannot guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. 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. Turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets could negatively affect issuers worldwide, including the Fund. There is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your money invested in the Fund.

Adverse Market Conditions Risk — Because the Fund magnifies the inverse performance of the Index, its performance will suffer during conditions in which the Index rises.

Adviser's Investment Strategy Risk — The Adviser utilizes a quantitative methodology to select investments for the Fund. Although this methodology is designed to correlate the Fund's daily performance with -300% of the daily performance of the Index, there is no assurance that such methodology will be successful and will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Aggressive Investment Techniques Risk — The Fund uses investment techniques that may be considered aggressive and may entail significantly higher than normal risk. Risks associated with the use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swap agreements include potentially dramatic price changes (losses) in the value of the instruments and imperfect correlations between the price of the contract and the underlying security or index. These instruments may increase the volatility of the Fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed.

Cash Transaction Risk — Unlike most ETFs, the Fund currently intends to effect creations and redemptions principally for cash, rather than principally for in-kind securities, because of the nature of the financial instruments held by the Fund. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax efficient than investments in conventional ETFs.

Counterparty Risk — The Fund may invest in financial instruments involving counterparties for the purpose of attempting to gain exposure to a particular group of securities or an asset class without actually purchasing those securities or investments. These financial instruments may include, but are not limited to, swap agreements. The use of swap agreements and other counterparty instruments involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. For example, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. Swap agreements and other counterparty instruments also may be considered to be illiquid. In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements that involve 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 will be 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 investment objective.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk — Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of what the Fund owns 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.

Daily Inverse Index Correlation/Tracking Risk — Shareholders should lose money when the Index rises, which is a result that is the opposite from traditional index tracking funds. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of inverse correlation to the Index and therefore achieve its daily inverse leveraged investment objective. To achieve a high degree of inverse correlation with the Index, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep leverage consistent with its daily inverse leveraged investment objective. The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily inverse leveraged investment objective due to fees, expenses, transactions 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. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions or extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels. 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 its Index. 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 its Index increases on days when the Index is volatile near the close of the trading day. Activities surrounding periodic index reconstitutions and other index rebalancing or reconstitution events may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily inverse leveraged investment objective.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund uses investment techniques, including investments in derivatives, such as swaps, futures and forward contracts, and options, that may be considered aggressive. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly shorting in the underlying securities. Investments in these derivatives may generally be subject to market risks that cause their prices to fluctuate more than an investment directly in a security and may increase the volatility of the Fund. The use of derivatives may expose the Fund to additional risks such as counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased daily correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the underlying reference assets and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. 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 Index. The performance of this

underlying ETF may not 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 an underlying reference asset, the Fund may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of inverse correlation with the Index as it would if the Fund used swaps that utilized the Index securities as an reference or as underlying asset. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives may also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives, as of the date of this Prospectus, are subject to the following risks:

Futures Contracts. 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. There may not be a liquid secondary market for the futures contracts.

Forward Contracts. Forward contracts are two-party contracts pursuant to which one party agrees to pay the counterparty a fixed price for an agreed upon amount of commodities, securities, or the cash value of the commodities, securities or the securities index, at an agreed upon date. A forward currency contract is an obligation to buy or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract.

Options. There may be an imperfect correlation between the prices of options and movements in the price of the securities (or indices) hedged or used for cover, which may cause a given hedge not to achieve its investment objective.

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 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. Total return swaps are subject to counterparty risk, which relates to credit risk of the counterparty and liquidity risk of the swaps themselves.

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 and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk — The Fund does not attempt to, and should not be expected to, provide returns which are -300% of the return of the Index for periods other than a single day. The Fund rebalances its portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to the Index's daily losses and reducing exposure in response to the Index's daily gains. This means that for a period longer than one day, the pursuit of a daily investment objective may result in daily leveraged compounding. It also means that the return of an index over a period of time greater than one day multiplied by the Fund's daily target (-300%) generally will not equal the Fund's performance over that same period. If the daily performance of the Fund's 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 the daily performance of the Fund's Index increases the amount of a shareholder's investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase correspondingly.

As a result, over time, the cumulative percentage increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio may diverge significantly from the cumulative percentage increase or decrease in -300% of the return of the Fund's Index due to the compounding effect of losses and gains on the returns of the Fund. It also is expected that the Fund's use of leverage will cause the Fund to underperform -300% of the return of its Index in a trendless or flat market.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced on the Fund's performance as the Index experiences volatility. The Index's volatility rate is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the returns of the Index. The table below provides examples of how Index volatility could affect the Fund's performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of performance and volatility over a one-year period and is shown to illustrate how holding the Fund for a period longer than one day may negatively impact investment return. 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 inverse 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 below, this Fund, or any other Bear Fund, would be expected to lose 31.3% (as shown in Table 1 below) if its Index provided no return over a one year period during which the Index experienced annualized volatility of 25%. If the Index's annualized volatility were to rise to 75% and the Index return for the year was 0%, the hypothetical loss for a one year period for the Fund widens to approximately 96.6%.

At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a near complete loss of value even if the Index is flat. For instance, if the Index's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose approximately 100% of its value, even if the cumulative Index return for the year was only 0%.

Table 1

One Year Index Return	-300% One Year Index Return	Volatility Rate				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	180%	1371.5%	973.9%	248.6%	-46.5%	-96.1%
-50%	150%	653.4%	449.8%	78.5%	-72.6%	-98.0%
-40%	120%	336.0%	218.2%	3.3%	-84.2%	-98.9%
-30%	90%	174.6%	100.4%	-34.9%	-90.0%	-99.3%
-20%	60%	83.9%	34.2%	-56.4%	-93.3%	-99.5%
-10%	30%	29.2%	-5.7%	-69.4%	-95.3%	-99.7%
0%	0%	-5.8%	-31.3%	-77.7%	-96.6%	-99.8%
10%	-30%	-29.2%	-48.4%	-83.2%	-97.4%	-99.8%
20%	-60%	-45.5%	-60.2%	-87.1%	-98.0%	-99.9%
30%	-90%	-57.1%	-68.7%	-89.8%	-98.4%	-99.9%
40%	-120%	-65.7%	-75.0%	-91.9%	-98.8%	-99.9%
50%	-150%	-72.1%	-79.6%	-93.4%	-99.0%	-99.9%
60%	-180%	-77.0%	-83.2%	-94.6%	-99.2%	-99.9%

The Index's annualized historical volatility rate for the five-year period ended December 31, 2014 was 18.74%. The Index's highest volatility rate for any one calendar year during the five-year period was 22.41% 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, 2014 was 1.78%. 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 underlying Index such as swaps, may differ from the volatility of the Index.

For additional information and examples demonstrating 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.

Holding an unmanaged position opens the investor to the risk of market volatility adversely affecting the performance of the investment. The Fund is not appropriate for investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. This table is intended to underscore the fact that the Fund is designed as a short-term trading vehicle for investors who intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios.

Emerging Markets Risk — Indirectly investing in emerging markets instruments involve greater risks than indirectly investing in foreign instruments in general. Risks of investing in emerging market countries include: political or social upheaval; nationalization of businesses; restrictions on foreign ownership; prohibitions on the repatriation of assets; and risks from an economy's dependence on revenues from particular commodities or industries. In addition, currency transfer restrictions, limited potential buyers for such instruments, delays and disruption in settlement procedures and illiquidity or low volumes of transactions may make exits difficult or impossible at times.

As the result of recent events involving the Ukraine and the Russian Federation, the United States and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and a Russian bank. The United States and other nations or international organizations may impose additional economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect Russian-related issuers including economic sanctions against companies in various sectors of the Russian economy, including, but not limited to, the financial services, energy, metals and mining, engineering, and defense and defense-related materials sectors. These sanctions, if imposed, could impair the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. For example, the Fund may be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such sanctions. In addition, the sanctions may require the Fund to freeze its existing investments in Russian companies, prohibiting the Fund from buying, selling or otherwise transacting in these investments.

For these or other reasons, in the event that an emergency exists in which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of its securities or to determine its net asset value, the Fund could seek to suspend redemptions of creation units. The Fund could also, among other things, limit or suspend creations of creation units. During the period that creations or redemptions are affected, the Fund's shares could trade at a significant premium or discount to their net asset value. In the case of a period during which creations are suspended, the Fund could experience substantial redemptions, which may cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs and make greater taxable distributions to shareholders of the Fund. The Fund may also change its investment objective by, for example, seeking to track an alternative index. Alternatively, the Fund could liquidate, through a liquidating trust or otherwise, all or a portion of its assets, which may be at unfavorable prices.

Financial Services Companies Risk — The Fund may invest in, and/or have exposure to, financial services companies. As a result, the Fund is subject to risks of legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the financial services companies. Profitability 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.

Foreign Securities Risk — Indirectly investing in foreign instruments may involve greater risks than investing in domestic instruments. As a result, the Fund's returns and net asset value ("NAV") may be affected to a large degree by fluctuations in currency exchange rates, interest 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.

Gain Limitation Risk — If the Fund's Index moves more than 33% on a given trading day in a direction adverse to the Fund, you would lose all of your money. Rafferty will attempt to position the Fund's portfolio to ensure that the Fund does not lose more than 90% of its NAV on a given day. The cost of such downside protection will be limitations on the Fund's gains. As a consequence, the Fund's portfolio may not be responsive to Index losses beyond 30% in a given day. For example, if the Index were to lose 35%, the Fund might be limited to a daily gain of 90% rather than 105%, which is -300% of the Index loss of 35%.

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.

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. The Fund's gains occur as its market exposure declines and its losses are accompanied by increases in market exposure. If the Index declines, the Fund's net assets will rise by an amount equal to the decline in the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the Index rises the Fund's net assets will decline by the same amount as the increase in the Fund's exposure. 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 declined by 1% by noon the following trading day, the exposure of the Fund will fall by 1% to -\$297 and the net assets will rise by \$3 to \$103. With net assets of \$103 and exposure of -\$297, a purchaser at that

point would be receiving -288% exposure of her investment instead of -300%

Leverage Risk — To achieve its daily investment objective, the Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its assets by utilizing leverage and may lose more money in market conditions that are adverse to its daily objective than a similar fund that does not utilize leverage. If you invest in the Fund, you are exposed to the risk that an increase in the daily performance of the Index will be leveraged. This means that your investment in the Fund will be reduced by an amount equal to 3% for every 1% daily increase in the Index, not including the cost of financing the portfolio 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 increase of more than 33%. Further, purchasing shares during a day may result in greater than -300% exposure to the performance of the Index if the Index rises between the close of the markets on one trading day and before the close of the markets on the next trading day.

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

Liquidity Risk — Some securities held by the Fund, including derivatives, may be difficult to sell or illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. 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 adversely affecting Fund performance.

Market Risk — The Fund is subject to market risks that can affect the value of its shares. These risks include political, regulatory, market and economic developments, including developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market.

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. 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. A non-diversified fund's NAV and total return may fluctuate more or fall greater in times of weaker markets than a conventional diversified fund.

Regulatory Risk — The Fund is subject to the risk that a change in U.S. law and related regulations will impact the way the Fund operates, increase the particular costs of the Fund's operations and/or change the competitive landscape.

Shorting Risk — In order to achieve its daily investment objective, the Fund may engage in short sales which are designed to provide the Fund gains when the price of a particular security, basket of securities or indices declines. When the Fund shorts securities of another investment company, it borrows shares of that investment company which it

then sells. The Fund closes out a short sale by purchasing the security it has sold short and returning that security to the entity that lent the security. The Fund may also seek inverse or “short” exposure through the use of derivatives such as swap agreements or futures contracts, which may expose the Fund to certain risks such as an increase in volatility or decrease in the liquidity of the securities of the underlying short position. If the Fund were to experience this volatility or decreased liquidity, the Fund’s return may be lower, the Fund’s ability to obtain inverse exposure through the use of derivatives may be limited or the Fund may be required to obtain inverse exposure through alternative investments strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. If the securities underlying the short positions are thinly traded or have a limited market due to various factors, including regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to lack of available securities or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund’s ability to issue additional creation units may be adversely affected. Obtaining inverse exposure through the use of derivatives or other financial instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique.

Technology Securities Risk — The Fund may invest in technology-related securities. The market prices of technology-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 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 companies. Technology companies having high market valuations may appear less attractive to investors, which may cause sharp decreases in their market prices. Further, those technology companies seeking to finance expansion would have increased borrowing costs, which may negatively impact earnings.

Valuation Time Risk — The Fund values its portfolio as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). In some cases, foreign markets may close before the NYSE opens or may not be open for business on the same calendar days as the Fund. As a result, the daily performance of a fund that tracks a foreign market index or an index that includes foreign securities can vary from the performance of that index.

Special Risks of Exchange-Traded Funds

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. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange on which it trades, and the listing requirements may be amended from time to time.

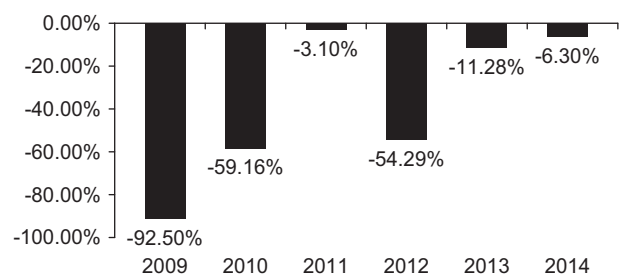
Market Price Variance Risk. Individual Shares of the Fund that are listed for trading on an exchange can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed in creation units, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained. There may, however, be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly and you may pay more than NAV when buying Shares on the secondary

market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares. The Fund’s investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV 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.

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 table shows how the Fund’s average annual returns for the 1-year, 5-years 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 1-866-476-7523.

Calendar Year Total Return as of December 31



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest calendar quarter return was 89.73% for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 and its lowest calendar quarter return was –65.26% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The year-to-date return as of December 31, 2014 was –6.30%.

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2014)

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception (12/17/2008)
Return Before Taxes	-6.30%	-31.54%	-51.60%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-6.30%	-31.54%	-51.60%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-3.57%	-18.82%	-20.64%
MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-2.19%	1.78%	11.55%

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 (“IRAs”). In addition, the “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” would be higher if the investor recognized a capital loss upon the redemption of Fund shares.

Management

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

Portfolio Manager. Paul Brigandi, the Fund's Portfolio Manager, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has served in this role since the Fund's inception in December 2008.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund's shares are not individually redeemable. The Fund will issue and redeem Shares for cash only to Authorized Participants 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 NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (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 IRA. 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 through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the Fund and/or the Adviser may pay the intermediary for the sale of 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.

