

DIREXION SHARES ETF TRUST

DIREXION DAILY FTSE CHINA BEAR 3X SHARES (YANG) DIREXION DAILY S&P OIL & GAS EXP. & PROD. BEAR 3X SHARES (DRIP)

Supplement dated February 19, 2016 to the Summary Prospectuses, Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information (“SAI”)

The Board of Trustees of the Direxion Shares ETF Trust (“Trust”) has approved, based on the recommendation of Rafferty Asset Management, LLC, the investment adviser to the Direxion Daily FTSE China Bear 3X Shares and Direxion Daily S&P Oil & Gas Exp. & Prod. Bear 3X Shares (each a “Fund” and collectively the “Funds”), share splits of the issued and outstanding shares of the Funds.

After the close of the markets on March 23, 2016 (the “Payable Date”), each Fund will affect a split of its issued and outstanding shares as follows:

Fund Name	Forward Split Ratio	Approximate increase in total number of outstanding shares
Direxion Daily FTSE China Bear 3X Shares	4 for 1	400%
Direxion Daily S&P Oil & Gas Exp. & Prod. Bear 3X Shares	4 for 1	400%

As a result of these share splits, shareholders of each Fund will receive an additional four shares for each share held of the applicable Fund as indicated in the table above. Accordingly, the number of each Fund’s issued and outstanding shares will increase by approximately 400%.

All share splits will apply to shareholders of record as of the close of the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) on March 22, 2016, payable after the close of the NYSE Arca on the Payable Date. Shares of the Funds will begin trading on the NYSE Arca on a split-adjusted basis on March 24, 2016 (the “Ex-Date”). On the Ex-Date, the opening market value of each Fund’s issued and outstanding shares, and thus a shareholder’s investment value, will not be affected by the share split. However, the per share net asset value (“NAV”) and opening market price on the Ex-Date will be approximately one-fourth for the Funds. The table below illustrates the effect of a hypothetical four for one split on a shareholder’s investment.

4 for 1 Share Split

Period	# of Shares Owned	Hypothetical NAV	Total Market Value
Pre-Split	100	\$40	\$4,000
Post-Split	400	\$10	\$4,000

The Trust’s transfer agent will notify the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) of the forward split and instruct DTC to adjust each shareholder’s investment(s) accordingly. DTC is the registered owner of the Funds’ shares and maintains a record of the Funds’ record owners.

The share splits will not result in a taxable transaction for holders of the Funds’ shares. No transaction fees will be imposed on shareholders in connection with the share splits.

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Please retain a copy of this Supplement with your Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI.

Direxion Daily FTSE China Bear 3X Shares

Ticker: YANG
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 29, 2016, and the most recent shareholder report, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Important Information Regarding the Fund

The Direxion Daily FTSE China 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 inverse 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. During 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 FTSE China 50 Index. **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 (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	0.28%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.03%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.06%
Expense Cap/Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	<u>-0.08%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Cap/Reimbursement	<u>0.98%</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 cap all or a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse the Fund for Other Expenses through September 1, 2017, 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, management fees, Rule 12b-1 distribution and/or service fees, Management Services Fees, any front-end or contingent deferred sales loads, taxes, swap financing and related costs, 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 or other expenses outside the typical day-to-day operations of the Fund).

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.

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
\$100	\$329	\$577	\$1,287

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 Strategy

The Fund, under normal circumstances, creates short positions by investing at least 80% of its assets in: swap agreements; futures contracts; options; reverse repurchase agreements; exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"); and other financial instruments that, in combination, provide inverse leveraged and unleveraged exposure to the FTSE China 50 Index ("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 long equity securities.

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 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 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. As of January 29, 2016, the Index constituents had an average market capitalization of \$10.4 billion and market capitalizations ranging from \$610 million to \$51.2 billion. As of January 29, 2016, the Index was 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 (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in investments that provide inverse exposure to 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.

Generally the Fund may gain inverse leveraged exposure to the Index by utilizing swap contracts on ETFs that track the same Index or a substantially similar index as the Fund that provide short exposure. At times, however, the Fund will utilize other derivatives and investment strategies which

may include gaining 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 leveraged 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 meet its investment objective.

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 may result 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.

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. Rafferty cannot guarantee that the Fund will achieve its inverse leveraged 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 may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. There is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your money invested in the Fund.

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 swaps, futures and forward contracts, and options 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.

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.

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.

Chinese Securities Risk — 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. 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. 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.

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.

Counterparty Risk — The Fund may invest in Financial Instruments involving counterparties for the purpose of attempting to gain inverse exposure to a particular group of securities or an asset class without actually purchasing those securities or investments. The use of Financial Instruments, such as swap agreements, involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. For example, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the 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 becomes bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive. 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 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 inverse leveraged investment objective.

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.

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 the 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 the 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'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 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 shorting the underlying securities. Investments in such derivatives may generally be subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time and may increase the volatility of the Fund. 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. 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. 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 as an underlying reference asset. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives may also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return. Moreover, if the Index has a dramatic intraday 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 the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its inverse leveraged investment objective, even if the Index reverses all of a portion of its movement.

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. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty, valuation and leveraging risks.
- **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. There may not be a liquid secondary market for the futures contracts. In addition, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction due to an illiquid market. 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 inverse leveraged investment strategy. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund. Futures are also subject to leverage and liquidity risks.

- **Options.** Options give the holder of the option the right to buy (or sell) a position in a security to the writer of the option, at a certain price. There may be an imperfect correlation between the prices of options and movements in the price of the securities (or indices) used for cover which may cause the Fund not to achieve its inverse leveraged investment objective. Exchanges may 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 investment strategy. Options are also subject to leverage and liquidity risks.

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%, before fees and expenses, 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 or reducing exposure in response to the Index's daily gains. This means that for a period longer than one single day, the pursuit of a daily investment objective may result in daily leveraged compounding. It also means that the return of the Index over a period of time greater than one single day multiplied by the Fund's daily target of -300% generally will not equal the Fund's performance over that same period. 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 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 of -300% of the return of the 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 the 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 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 inverse 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 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 in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 31.3% if the 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%, 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 in the Fund, even if the Index is flat. For instance, if the Index's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 100% of its value, even if the cumulative Index return for the year was 0%.

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, 2015 was 22.77%. The Index's highest volatility rate for any one calendar year during the five-year period was 30.67% 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, 2015 was -0.25%. 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.

Emerging Markets Risk — Investing in, and/or having exposure to, emerging markets instruments involve greater risks than 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 and 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.

Financials Sector Risk — The Fund may invest in, and/or have exposure to, financial services companies. 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. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and recent or future regulation on any individual company of the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

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.

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.

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.

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 loses value, the Fund's net assets will rise by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the Index rises, the Fund's net assets will decline by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Since the 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 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%.

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.

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 investment objective than a fund that does not utilize leverage. If you invest in the

Fund, you are exposed to the risk that a rise 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 rise in the Index, not including the cost of financing the portfolio and the impact of operating expenses, which would further lower your investment. If the Index declines more than 50%, the result would be the total loss of an investor's investment. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event of an Index rise 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. 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 U.S. 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 — 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 net asset value and total return may fluctuate more or fall greater in times of weaker markets than a diversified mutual 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 inverse 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 index declines. When the Fund shorts securities including securities of another investment company, it borrows shares of that security or investment company, which it then sells. The Fund closes out a short sale by purchasing the security that 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.

Small- and/or Mid-Capitalization Company Risk — Investing in , and/or having exposure to, the securities of small- and/or mid-capitalization companies, and securities that provide exposure to small- and/or mid-capitalization companies, involves greater risks and the possibility of greater price volatility than investing in more-established, larger-capitalization companies. Small- and 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, the performance of small- and/or mid-capitalization companies can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

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.

Valuation Time Risk — The Fund values its portfolio as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). In some cases, foreign 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. As a result, the 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 they trade, 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 net asset value and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below or at their net asset value. 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 you may pay more than net asset value when buying Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive less than net asset value when you sell those Shares. 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.

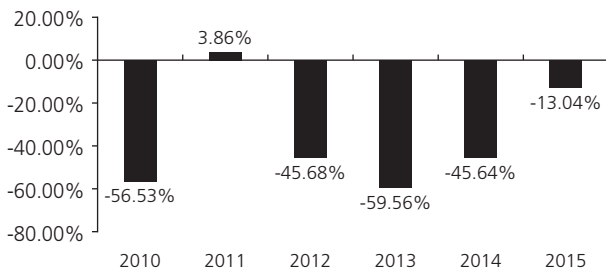
Fund Performance

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.

The performance shown prior to December 12, 2013 and November 24, 2014 reflect previous investment objectives. 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'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 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 90.17% for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 and its lowest calendar quarter return was -52.58% for the quarter ended September 30, 2013. The year-to-date return as of December 31, 2015 was -13.04%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2015)

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (12/3/2009)
Return Before Taxes	-13.04%	-35.94%	-38.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-13.04%	-35.94%	-38.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-7.38%	-20.37%	-19.09%
FTSE China 50 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-11.16%	-0.25%	-0.31%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.38%	12.57%	12.92%

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" 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 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 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 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.

