



Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets Bond – Interest Rate Hedged ETF

Ticker: EMIH

Stock Exchange: Bats BZX Exchange, Inc.

Before you invest, you may wish 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 online at <https://etfus.deutscheam.com/US/EN/Resources/Prospectuses-And-Reports>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling ALPS Distributors, Inc. at 1-855-329-3837 or by sending an e-mail request to dbxquestions@list.db.com. The Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated October 2, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Xtrackers Emerging Markets Bond – Interest Rate Hedged ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive Emerging Markets Bond – Interest Rate Hedged Index (the “Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses that you will pay when you buy and hold shares. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the Example that follows:

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

Management Fee*	0.45
Other Expenses	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45

* The management fee information in this table has been restated to reflect the Fund’s current reduced management fee effective October 25, 2016.

EXAMPLE

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. 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
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567

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 mean higher taxes if you are investing in a taxable account. These costs are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example and can affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover was 35%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund, using a “passive” or indexing investment approach, seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Underlying Index, which is comprised of (a) long positions in U.S. dollar-denominated government debt issued by emerging market countries, and (b) short positions in U.S. Treasury notes or bonds of, in aggregate, approximate equivalent duration to the emerging markets sovereign debt. Duration is a measure that estimates the sensitivity of a bond’s or note’s price relative to interest rate changes. Duration is often expressed as a period of time, and considers the timing and pattern of interest and principal payments. Generally, a lower duration indicates a lower sensitivity to changes in interest rates, and a higher duration indicates a higher sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

By taking these short positions, the Underlying Index seeks to mitigate the potential negative impact of rising Treasury interest rates (“interest rates”) on the performance of emerging markets sovereign bonds (conversely limiting the potential positive impact of falling interest rates). The short positions are not intended to mitigate other factors influencing the price of emerging markets sovereign debt, such as credit risk, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates.

The Underlying Index consists of bonds issued by emerging markets sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities that (i) are denominated in U.S. dollars, (ii) have more than

two years to maturity if already part of the Underlying Index or two and half years to maturity upon entering the Underlying Index, and (iii) have an outstanding float of at least \$1 billion. The eligible countries are Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Hungary, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Lithuania, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Venezuela; however, this universe of countries may change in accordance with the index provider's determination of eligible emerging market countries and there is no assurance that a particular country will be represented in the Underlying Index at any given time. The bonds included in the Underlying Index may be rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk bonds," including those bonds rated lower than "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and Fitch, Inc. or "Baa3" by Moody's Investors Services, Inc.). The Underlying Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (including a reset of the interest rate hedge) on a quarterly basis.

As of July 31, 2017, the Underlying Index was comprised of 204 bonds issued by 35 different issuers.

Relative to a long-only investment in the same emerging markets sovereign bonds, the Underlying Index, and thus the Fund, should outperform in a rising interest rate environment and underperform in a falling or static interest rate environment. Performance of the Underlying Index, and thus the Fund, could be particularly poor in risk-averse, flight-to-quality environments when it is common for emerging markets sovereign bonds to decline in value and for interest rates to fall. In addition, the performance of the Underlying Index, and by extension the Fund, depends on many factors beyond rising or falling interest rates, such as the perceived level of credit risk in the emerging markets sovereign bond positions. These factors may be as or more important to the performance of the Underlying Index, and thus the Fund, than the impact of interest rates. As such, there is no guarantee that the Underlying Index, and accordingly, the Fund, will have positive performance even in environments of sharply rising interest rates. The Underlying Index, and thus the Fund, may be more volatile than a long-only position in the same emerging markets sovereign bonds.

The Fund will invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds or funds (including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs")), interest rates or indexes. The Fund primarily invests in derivatives as a substitute for obtaining short exposure in Treasury Securities. These derivatives principally include futures contracts, which are standardized contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that call for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of asset at a

specified time and place or, alternatively, may call for cash settlement. The Fund will use futures contracts to obtain short exposure to Treasury Securities.

The Fund uses a representative sampling indexing strategy in seeking to track the Underlying Index, meaning it generally will invest in a sample of securities in the index whose risk, return and other characteristics resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Underlying Index as a whole.

The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes in U.S. dollar-denominated sovereign bonds issued by emerging market countries. In addition, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets, but typically far more, in instruments that comprise the Underlying Index.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that its Underlying Index is concentrated.

MAIN RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. The Fund is subject to the main risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as numerous other risks that are described in greater detail in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Strategies, Underlying Indexes and Risks – Further Discussion of Main Risks" and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Fixed income securities risk. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. There is a risk that a lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund's ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests or to find and purchase debt instruments included in the Underlying Index.

Fixed income markets risk. The values of many types of debt securities have been reduced over a period of many years since the credit crisis started due to problems relating to subprime mortgages. These market problems have also affected debt securities that are not related to mortgage loans. In addition, broker-dealers and other

market participants have been less willing to make a market in some types of debt instruments, which has impacted the liquidity of those instruments. These developments also have had a negative effect on the broader economy.

Sovereign debt risk. A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward international lenders, and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject.

With respect to sovereign debt of emerging market issuers, investors should be aware that certain emerging market countries are among the largest debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. At times, certain emerging market countries have declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on external debt. Certain emerging market countries have experienced difficulty in servicing their sovereign debt on a timely basis and that has led to defaults and the restructuring of certain indebtedness to the detriment of debt holders. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

Foreign investment risk. The Fund faces the risks inherent in foreign investing. Adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the U.S. Additionally, foreign securities markets generally are smaller and less liquid than U.S. markets.

Foreign governments may restrict investment by foreigners, limit withdrawal of trading profit or currency from the country, restrict currency exchange or seize foreign investments. The investments of the Fund may also be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Foreign brokerage commissions and other fees are generally higher than those for U.S. investments, and the transactions and custody of foreign assets may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments.

Foreign markets can have liquidity risks beyond those typical of U.S. markets. Because foreign exchanges generally are smaller and less liquid than U.S. exchanges, buying and selling foreign investments can be more difficult and costly. Relatively small transactions can sometimes materially affect the price and availability of securities. In certain situations, it may become virtually impossible to sell an investment at a price that approaches portfolio management's estimate of its value. For the

same reason, it may at times be difficult to value the Fund's foreign investments.

Emerging market securities risk. The securities of issuers located in emerging markets tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of issuers located in more mature economies, and emerging markets generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. The securities of issuers located or doing substantial business in emerging markets are often subject to rapid and large changes in price.

Interest rate risk. When interest rates rise, prices of debt securities generally decline. The longer the duration of the Fund's debt securities, the more sensitive it will be to interest rate changes. (As a general rule, a 1% rise in interest rates means a 1% fall in value for every year of duration.) Given that the Federal Reserve has ended its quantitative easing program and has begun to raise rates, the Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk. The Underlying Index (and therefore the Fund) seeks to mitigate this risk by taking short positions in Treasury Securities.

Credit risk. The Fund's performance could be hurt if an issuer of a debt security suffers an adverse change in financial condition that results in a payment default, security downgrade or inability to meet a financial obligation. Credit risk is greater for lower-rated securities. Because the issuers of junk bonds may be in uncertain financial health, the prices of their debt securities could be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than investment-grade debt securities. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of credit risk. The hedging methodology of the Underlying Index does not seek to mitigate credit risk.

Hedging risk. The Underlying Index seeks to mitigate the potential negative impact of rising Treasury interest rates on the performance of emerging markets sovereign debt. The short positions in Treasury Securities are not intended to mitigate credit risk or other factors influencing the price of emerging markets sovereign debt, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates. There is no guarantee that the short positions will completely eliminate the interest rate risk of the long emerging markets sovereign bond positions. While the Fund seeks to achieve an effective duration of zero, the hedge cannot fully account for changes in the shape of the Treasury interest rate (yield) curve. Because the duration hedge is reset on a monthly basis, interest rate risk can develop intra-month. The Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.

When interest rates fall, an unhedged investment in the same emerging markets sovereign debt will outperform

the Fund. Performance of the Fund could be particularly poor if emerging markets sovereign credit deteriorates at the same time that Treasury interest rates fall. Furthermore, when interest rates remain unchanged, an investment in the Fund will underperform a long-only investment in the same emerging markets sovereign debt.

Short position risk. The Fund seeks short exposure to Treasury Securities through futures contracts, which will cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling securities short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of securities underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments such as futures contracts, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or may be costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the securities underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available securities or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected.

Prepayment and extension risk. When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the Fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations. Ultimately, any unexpected behavior in interest rates could increase the volatility of the Fund's share price and yield and could hurt Fund performance. Prepayments could also create capital gains tax liability in some instances.

Derivatives risk. Risks associated with derivatives include the risk that the derivative is not well correlated with the security, index or currency to which it relates; the risk that derivatives may result in losses or missed opportunities; the risk that the Fund will be unable to sell the derivative because of an illiquid secondary market; the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to meet its obligation; and the risk that the derivative transaction could expose the Fund to the effects of leverage, which could increase the Fund's exposure to the market and magnify potential losses. There is no guarantee that derivatives, to the extent employed, will have the intended effect, and their use could cause lower returns or even losses to the Fund. The use of derivatives by the Fund to hedge risk may reduce the opportunity for gain by offsetting the positive effect of favorable price movements.

Futures risk. A futures contract is a standardized exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the derivatives risks discussed above, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

High yield securities risk. Securities that are rated below investment-grade (commonly referred to as "junk bonds," including those bonds rated lower than "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and Fitch, Inc. or "Baa3" by Moody's Investors Services, Inc.), or are unrated, may be deemed speculative and may be more volatile than higher rated securities of similar maturity with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. High-yield debt securities' total return and yield may generally be expected to fluctuate more than the total return and yield of investment-grade debt securities. A real or perceived economic downturn or an increase in market interest rates could cause a decline in the value of high-yield debt securities; result in increased redemptions and/or result in increased portfolio turnover, which could result in a decline in the NAV of the Fund; reduce liquidity for certain investments; and/or increase costs. High-yield debt securities are often thinly traded and can be more difficult to sell and value accurately than investment-grade debt securities because there might not be any established secondary market. Investments in high-yield debt securities could increase liquidity risk for the Fund. In addition, the market for high-yield debt securities could experience sudden and sharp volatility, which is generally associated more with investments in stocks.

Restricted securities/Rule 144A securities risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities offered pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), which are restricted securities. They may be less liquid and more difficult to value than other investments because such securities may not be readily marketable in broad public markets. The Fund may not be able to sell a restricted security promptly or at a reasonable price. Although there is a substantial institutional market for Rule 144A securities, it is not possible to predict exactly how the market for Rule 144A securities will develop. A restricted security that was liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid and its value may

decline as a result. Restricted securities that are deemed illiquid will count towards the Fund's 15% limitation on illiquid securities. In addition, transaction costs may be higher for restricted securities than for more liquid securities. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering Rule 144A securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration.

Liquidity risk. In certain situations, it may be difficult or impossible to sell an investment at an acceptable price. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active market. Liquid investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil or economic uncertainty. Illiquid and relatively less liquid investments may be harder to value. Although the Fund primarily seeks to redeem shares of the Fund on an in-kind basis, if the Fund is forced to sell underlying investments at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where redemptions from the Fund may be higher than normal. It may also be the case that other market participants may be attempting to liquidate fixed-income holdings at the same time as the Fund, causing increased supply in the market and contributing to liquidity risk and downward pricing pressure. There can be no assurance that a security that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund.

Pricing risk. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different than the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying Fund shares or receive less than the market value when selling Fund shares.

Valuation risk. Because non-U.S. markets may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares.

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

Indexing risk. While the exposure of the Underlying Index to its component securities is by definition 100%, the Fund's effective exposure to Underlying Index securities may vary over time. Because the Fund, as an index fund, is

designed to maintain a high level of exposure to its Underlying Index at all times, it will not take any steps to invest defensively or otherwise reduce the risk of loss during market downturns.

Tracking error risk. The performance of the Fund may diverge from that of its Underlying Index for a number of reasons, including operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows and operational inefficiencies. The Fund's return also may diverge from the return of the Underlying Index because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities (especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the Underlying Index) while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Underlying Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund's NAV to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an "Authorized Participant" ("AP"). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund's use of a representative sampling approach may cause the Fund to not be as well correlated with the return of the Underlying Index as would be the case if the Fund purchased all of the securities in the Underlying Index in the proportions represented in the Underlying Index. Errors in the Underlying Index data, the Underlying Index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Underlying Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Underlying Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, a lack of liquidity in the markets in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on securities' closing prices (i.e., the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of Underlying Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund's return may deviate significantly from the return of the Underlying Index.

Market price risk. Fund shares are listed for trading on Bats BZX Exchange, Inc. ("Bats") and are bought and sold

in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the NAV and supply and demand for shares. As a result, the trading prices of shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. DBX Advisors LLC (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 in the long-term. However, the Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs or market makers. Only APs who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund (as described below under "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares"). If those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders (including in situations where APs have limited or diminished access to capital required to post collateral) and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem in either of these cases, shares may trade at a discount to NAV like closed-end fund shares (and may even face delisting). Similar effects may result if market makers exit the business or are unable to continue making markets in Fund shares. Further, while the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that shares normally will trade close to the value of the Fund's holdings, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, APs or market participants, or during periods of significant market volatility, may result in market prices that differ significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings. Although market makers will generally take advantage of differences between the NAV and the market price of Fund shares through arbitrage opportunities, there is no guarantee that they will do so. In addition, the securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than Bats. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when Bats is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the shares' NAV is likely to widen. The bid-ask spread of the Fund may be wider in comparison to the bid-ask spread of other ETFs, given the liquidity of the Fund's assets and the Underlying Index's (and thus the Fund's) hedging strategy. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. Investors purchasing and selling shares in the secondary market may

not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming shares directly with the Fund.

Operational risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures. The Fund seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate for those risks that they are intended to address.

Counterparty risk. A financial institution or other counterparty with whom the Fund does business, or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees any investments or contracts that the Fund owns or is otherwise exposed to, may decline in financial health and become unable to honor its commitments. This could cause losses for the Fund or could delay the return or delivery of collateral or other assets to the Fund.

Non-diversification risk. The Fund is classified as non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. This means that the Fund may invest in securities of relatively few issuers. Thus, the performance of one or a small number of portfolio holdings can affect overall performance.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one year and since inception compare with those of the Underlying Index and a broad measure of market performance. 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 information is available on the Fund's website at www.Xtrackers.com.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURN as of 12/31



The Fund's year-to-date return was 4.01% as of June 30, 2017.

During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were 4.33% and 0.49%, respectively, for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2016.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2016

	1 Year	Since Inception March 3, 2015
Returns Before Taxes	9.09%	4.27%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	6.74%	1.87%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.10%	2.14%
Solactive Emerging Markets Bond – Interest Rate Hedged Index	8.15%	3.80%
Solactive Emerging Markets Bond Index (Long only component)	9.12%	4.45%

All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Fund in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts ("IRAs") or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

DBX Advisors LLC

Portfolio Managers

Bryan Richards, Brandon Matsui, Tanuj Dora and Alexander Bridgeforth are portfolio managers for the Fund and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Each portfolio manager functions as a member of a portfolio management team. Messrs. Richards, Matsui, Dora and Bridgeforth have been portfolio managers of the Fund since September 2016.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (commonly referred to as an "ETF"). Individual Fund shares may only be purchased and sold through a brokerage firm. The price of Fund shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). The Fund will only issue or redeem shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units") to APs who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-deferred investment plan. Any withdrawals you make from such tax-deferred investment plans, however, may be taxable to you.

PAYMENT 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), the Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.