



Xtrackers MSCI Brazil Hedged Equity ETF

Ticker: DBBR

Stock Exchange: NYSE Arca, 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 MSCI Brazil Hedged Equity ETF (the "Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI Brazil US Dollar 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	0.60
Other Expenses	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. 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
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

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 rate was 28%.

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 designed to track the performance of the Brazilian equity market while mitigating exposure to fluctuations between the value of the U.S. dollar and the Brazilian real. 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 invest at least 80% of its total assets (but typically far more) in component securities (including depositary receipts in respect of such securities) of the Underlying Index.

As of July 31, 2017, the Underlying Index consisted of 57 securities, with an average market capitalization of approximately \$6.02 billion and a minimum market capitalization of approximately \$767.3 million.

The Fund enters into forward currency contracts designed to offset the Fund's exposure to the Brazilian real. The Fund hedges the Brazilian real to the U.S. dollar by selling Brazilian real currency forwards at the one-month forward rate published by WM/Reuters. The amount of forward contracts in the Fund is based on the aggregate exposure of the Fund and Underlying Index to the Brazilian real based on currency weights as of the beginning of each month. While this approach is designed to minimize the impact of currency fluctuations on Fund returns, this does not necessarily eliminate exposure to all currency fluctuations. The return of the forward currency contracts may not perfectly offset the actual fluctuations of the Brazilian real relative to the U.S. dollar. The Fund may use non-deliverable forward ("NDF") contracts to execute its hedging transactions. An NDF is a contract where there is

no physical settlement of two currencies at maturity (as opposed to deliverable forward contracts, which per their terms are settled by physical delivery of the currencies). Rather, based on the movement of the currencies and the contractually agreed upon exchange rate, a net cash settlement is made by one party to the other in U.S. dollars.

The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of Brazilian issuers and in instruments designed to hedge against the Fund's exposure to the Brazilian real. As of July 31, 2017, the Underlying Index was solely comprised of securities of issuers from Brazil.

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. As of July 31, 2017, a significant percentage of the Underlying Index was comprised of issuers in the financial services (35.5%) sector.

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 the 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").

Stock market risk. When stock prices fall, you should expect the value of your investment to fall as well. Stock prices can be hurt by poor management on the part of the stock's issuer, shrinking product demand and other business risks. These may affect single companies as well as groups of companies. In addition, movements in financial markets may adversely affect a stock's price, regardless of how well the company performs. The market as a whole may not favor the types of investments the Fund makes, which could affect the Fund's ability to sell them at an attractive price. To the extent the Fund invests in a particular capitalization or sector, the Fund's performance may be affected by the general performance of that particular capitalization or sector.

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.

In addition, the Fund may invest in depositary receipts, which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts also may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

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.

Risks related to investing in Brazil. Investments in securities of Brazilian companies are subject to regulatory and economic interventions that the Brazilian government has frequently exercised in the past, including the setting of wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports. In addition, the Brazilian securities markets may be subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, greater risk of market shut down, higher transactional and custody costs, decreased market liquidity and various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions. The Brazilian government has often changed monetary, taxation, credit, tariff and other policies to influence the core of Brazil's economy. Investments are also subject to certain restrictions on

foreign investment as provided by Brazilian law. The market for Brazilian securities is directly influenced by the flow of international capital, and economic and market conditions of certain countries, especially emerging market countries. The Brazilian economy has historically been subject to high rates of inflation and a high level of debt, all of which may stifle economic growth. Brazil's economy has recently experienced sluggish economic growth due to, among other things, weak consumer spending, political turmoil, high rates of inflation and low commodity prices. Brazil suffers from chronic structural public sector deficits. The Brazilian government has privatized or is in the process of privatizing certain entities, notably in the telecommunications and energy sectors. Certain of these privatized entities have suffered losses due to, among other things, the inability to adjust to a competitive environment.

Brazil is heavily dependent on exports to its trading partners, including the United States, China and other countries in Central and South America, and reduction in spending on Brazilian products or adverse economic events in any of these countries may impact the Brazilian economy. Despite rapid development in recent years, Brazil still suffers from high levels of corruption, crime and income disparity. There is the possibility that such conditions may lead to social unrest and political upheaval in the future, which may have adverse effects on the Fund's investments.

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

Financial services sector risk. The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in securities of issuers in the financial services sector in order to track the Underlying Index's allocation to that sector. The financial services sector is subject to extensive government regulation, can be subject to relatively rapid change due to increasingly blurred distinctions between service segments, and can be significantly affected by availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and price competition. In addition, the deterioration of the credit markets in 2007 and ensuing financial crisis in 2008 resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets.

Forward currency contract risk. The Fund enters into forward currency contracts to attempt to minimize the impact of changes in the value of the Brazilian real against the U.S. dollar. These contracts may not be successful. To the extent the Fund's forward currency contracts are not successful, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go down. Furthermore, because no changes in the currency weights in the Underlying Index are made during the month to account for changes in the Underlying Index due to price movement of securities, corporate events, additions, deletions or any other changes, changes in the value of the Brazilian real against the U.S. dollar during the month may affect the value of the Fund's investment. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. Therefore, the value of an investment in the Fund may also go up or down quickly and unpredictably and investors may lose money. NDFs may be less liquid than deliverable forward currency contracts. A lack of liquidity in NDFs of the hedged currency could adversely affect the Fund's ability to hedge against currency fluctuations and properly track the Underlying Index.

Counterparty risk. A financial institution or other counterparty with whom the Fund enters into a forward currency contract or otherwise does business, or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees any other 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.

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 (including the costs of entering into forward currency contracts on a frequent basis), 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 on stock exchanges 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 NYSE Arca 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 APs 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 the NYSE Arca. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when NYSE Arca 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. 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.

Country concentration risk. Because the Fund invests all or a significant portion of its assets in the securities of a single country, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country. For example, political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on the Fund’s performance.

Cash transactions risk. Unlike most other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions principally for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time. This may cause the Fund to recognize gains or losses that it might not have incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower

annual capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in kind. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker-dealers, purchase or redeem Creation Units. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund on an exchange.

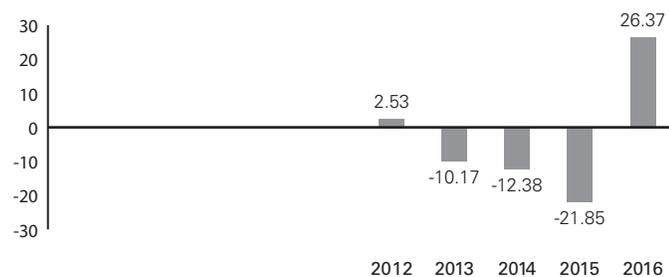
Operational risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund’s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or 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.

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, five years 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 0.17% as of June 30, 2017.

During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund’s highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were 14.01% and (17.06)% respectively, for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and September 30, 2015.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2016

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception June 9, 2011
Returns before taxes	26.37%	(4.44)%	(5.98)%
Returns after taxes on distributions	26.17%	(7.80)%	(9.09)%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	14.95%	(4.22)%	(5.16)%
MSCI Brazil US Dollar Hedged Index	27.20%	(3.58)%	(4.65)%
MSCI Brazil Index	66.24%	(6.79)%	(9.63)%

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, Patrick Dwyer, Navid Sohrabi, Shlomo Bassous and Charlotte Cipolletti 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, Dwyer and Sohrabi and Ms. Cipolletti have been portfolio managers of the Fund since 2016. Mr. Bassous has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since October 2017.

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.