

DIREXION SHARES ETF TRUST

DIREXION DAILY INDIA BULL 3X SHARES (INDL)
DIREXION DAILY S&P BIOTECH BULL 3X SHARES (LABU)
DIREXION DAILY BRAZIL BULL 3X SHARES (BRZU)
DIREXION DAILY LATIN AMERICA BULL 3X SHARES (LBJ)
DIREXION DAILY EMERGING MARKETS BULL 3X SHARES (EDC)
DIREXION DAILY RUSSIA BULL 3X SHARES (RUSL)
DIREXION DAILY S&P OIL & GAS EXP. & PROD. BULL 3X SHARES (GUSH)
DIREXION DAILY NATURAL GAS RELATED BULL 3X SHARES (GASL)

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 India Bull 3X Shares, Direxion Daily S&P Biotech Bull 3X Shares, Direxion Daily Brazil Bull 3X Shares, Direxion Daily Latin America Bull 3X Shares, Direxion Daily Emerging Markets Bull 3X Shares, Direxion Daily Russia Bull 3X Shares, Direxion Daily S&P Oil & Gas Exp. & Prod. Bull 3X Shares, and the Direxion Daily Natural Gas Related Bull 3X Shares (each a “Fund” and collectively the “Funds”), a reverse split of the issued and outstanding shares of the Funds.

After the close of the markets on March 23, 2016, the Funds will affect reverse splits of their issued and outstanding shares as follows:

| Fund Name | Reverse Split Ratio | Approximate decrease in total number of outstanding shares |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Direxion Daily S&P Oil & Gas Exp. & Prod. Bull 3X Shares | 1 for 10 | 90% |
| Direxion Daily Natural Gas Related Bull 3X Shares | 1 for 10 | 90% |
| Direxion Daily India Bull 3X Shares | 1 for 4 | 75% |
| Direxion Daily S&P Biotech Bull 3X Shares | 1 for 4 | 75% |
| Direxion Daily Brazil Bull 3X Shares | 1 for 4 | 75% |
| Direxion Daily Latin America Bull 3X Shares | 1 for 4 | 75% |
| Direxion Daily Emerging Markets Bull 3X Shares | 1 for 4 | 75% |
| Direxion Daily Russia Bull 3X Shares | 1 for 4 | 75% |

As a result of this reverse split, every ten or four shares of a Fund will be exchanged for one share as indicated in the table above. Accordingly, the total number of the issued and outstanding shares for the Funds will decrease by the approximate percentage indicated above. In addition, the per share net asset value (“NAV”) and next day’s opening market price will be approximately ten- or four-times higher for the Funds. Shares of the Funds will begin trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) on a split-adjusted basis on March 24, 2016.

The next day’s opening market value of the Funds’ issued and outstanding shares, and thus a shareholder’s investment value, will not be affected by the reverse split. The tables below illustrate the effect of a hypothetical one for ten and one for four reverse split anticipated for the Funds, as applicable and described above:

1 for 10 Reverse Split

| Period | # of Shares Owned | Hypothetical NAV | Total Market Value |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pre-Split | 120 | \$10 | \$1,200 |
| Post-Split | 12 | \$100 | \$1,200 |

1 for 4 Reverse Split

| Period | # of Shares Owned | Hypothetical NAV | Total Market Value |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pre-Split | 120 | \$10 | \$1,200 |
| Post-Split | 30 | \$40 | \$1,200 |

The Trust's transfer agent will notify the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") of the reverse 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.

Redemption of Fractional Shares and Tax Consequences for the Reverse Split

As a result of the reverse split, a shareholder of a Fund's shares potentially could hold a fractional share. However, fractional shares cannot trade on the NYSE Arca. Thus, a Fund will redeem for cash a shareholder's fractional shares at the Fund's split-adjusted NAV. Such redemption may have tax implications for those shareholders and a shareholder could recognize a gain or loss in connection with the redemption of the shareholder's fractional shares. Otherwise, the reverse split will not result in a taxable transaction for holders of Fund shares. No transaction fee will be imposed on shareholders for such redemption.

"Odd Lot" Unit

Also as a result of the reverse split, the Funds will have outstanding one aggregation of less than 50,000 shares to make a creation unit, or an "odd lot unit." Thus, the Funds will provide one authorized participant with a one-time opportunity to redeem the odd lot unit at the split-adjusted NAV or the NAV on such date the authorized participant seeks to redeem the odd lot unit.

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

Direxion Daily India Bull 3X Shares

Ticker: INDL
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 India Bull 3X Shares ("Fund") seeks **daily leveraged** investment results. The pursuit of daily leveraged goals means that the Fund is riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the Fund's objective is to magnify the performance of an underlying index. The pursuit of daily leveraged investment goals means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a full trading day may have no resemblance to 300% of the return of its underlying index for such longer period because the aggregate return of the Fund is the product of the series of each trading day's daily leveraged returns. 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 performance of the Indus India Index. **The Fund seeks daily 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 leveraged investment results, understand the risks associated with 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 | 0.22% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses | <u>0.18%</u> |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 1.15% |
| Expense Cap/Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾ | <u>-0.02%</u> |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Cap/Reimbursement | <u>1.13%</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 |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| \$115 | \$363 | \$631 | \$1,396 |

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 355% 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 long positions by investing at least 80% of its assets in the securities that comprise the Indus India Index ("Index") and/or financial instruments that provide leveraged and unleveraged exposure to the Index. These financial instruments include: swap agreements; futures contracts; options; reverse repurchase agreements; exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"); and other financial instruments. 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.

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

The Index is designed to replicate the Indian equity markets as a whole through a group of 50 Indian stocks selected from a universe of the largest companies listed on two major Indian exchanges. The Index utilizes a proprietary measure called IndusCap, which takes into account restrictions on foreign ownership of Indian securities imposed by Indian regulators; and has thus been created specifically for use by funds managed on behalf of foreign investors (i.e. investors outside of India). The Index has 50 constituents, spread among the following sectors: information technology, healthcare, financials, consumer staples and industrials. The Index is supervised by an index committee, comprised of representatives of the Index Provider and members of academia specializing in emerging markets.

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 the stocks of a particular industry or group of industries) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent as the Index is so concentrated.

The Fund may gain leveraged exposure to the Index by utilizing other ETFs or swaps on ETFs that track the same Index or a substantially similar index as the Fund. At times,

however, the Fund will utilize other derivatives and investment strategies which may include gaining 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 exposure either by directly investing in the underlying securities of the Index or by investing in derivatives that provide leveraged exposure to those securities. 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 investing directly in a security in order to gain leveraged exposure to the Index or its components.

The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times consistent with its stated investment objective. At the close of the markets each trading day, Rafferty positions the Fund's portfolio so that its exposure to the Index is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The impact of the Index's movements during the day will affect whether the Fund's portfolio needs to be re-positioned. For example, if the Index has risen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should rise, meaning that the Fund's exposure will need to be increased. Conversely, if the Index has fallen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should fall, meaning the Fund's exposure will need to be reduced. This re-positioning strategy typically results in high portfolio turnover.

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

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund could lose money or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. Rafferty cannot guarantee that the Fund will achieve its 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.

Consumer Staples Sector Risk — The consumer staples sector may be affected by the permissibility of using various food additives and production methods, changing consumer tastes, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting consumer demand. In particular, tobacco companies may be adversely affected by new laws, regulations and litigation. The consumer staples sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors.

Counterparty Risk — The Fund may invest in Financial Instruments involving counterparties for the purpose of attempting to gain exposure to a particular group of securities or an asset class without actually purchasing those securities or investments. 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 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 Index Correlation/Tracking Risk - There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Index and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. To achieve a high degree of correlation with the

Index, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep leverage consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective. The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily 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 leveraged investment objective.

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

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 investing in 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 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 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 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 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 gains or reducing exposure in response to the Index's daily losses. 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 leveraged exposure; e) other Fund expenses; and f) dividends or interest paid with

respect to securities in the Index. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – Index volatility and Index performance – on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of Index volatility and Index performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect to the securities included in the Index; (ii) there were no Fund expenses; and (iii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be different than those shown. As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 17.1% if the Index provided no return over a one year period during which the Index experienced annualized volatility of 25%. 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 81.5%.

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 95% 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% | -93.8% | -94.7% | -97.0% | -98.8% | -99.7% |
| -50% | -150% | -87.9% | -89.6% | -94.1% | -97.7% | -99.4% |
| -40% | -120% | -79.0% | -82.1% | -89.8% | -96.0% | -98.9% |
| -30% | -90% | -66.7% | -71.6% | -83.8% | -93.7% | -98.3% |
| -20% | -60% | -50.3% | -57.6% | -75.8% | -90.5% | -97.5% |
| -10% | -30% | -29.3% | -39.6% | -65.6% | -86.5% | -96.4% |
| 0% | 0% | -3.0% | -17.1% | -52.8% | -81.5% | -95.0% |
| 10% | 30% | 29.2% | 10.3% | -37.1% | -75.4% | -93.4% |
| 20% | 60% | 67.7% | 43.3% | -18.4% | -68.0% | -91.4% |
| 30% | 90% | 113.2% | 82.1% | 3.8% | -59.4% | -89.1% |
| 40% | 120% | 166.3% | 127.5% | 29.6% | -49.2% | -86.3% |
| 50% | 150% | 227.5% | 179.8% | 59.4% | -37.6% | -83.2% |
| 60% | 180% | 297.5% | 239.6% | 93.5% | -24.2% | -79.6% |

The Index's annualized historical volatility rate for the five year period ended December 31, 2015 was 20.71%. The Index's highest volatility rate for any one calendar year during the five-year period was 24.35% 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 -4.10%. 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.

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

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.

Healthcare Sector Risk — The Fund may invest in, and/or have exposure to, the securities of companies in the healthcare sector. The profitability of companies in the healthcare sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many healthcare companies are heavily dependent on patent protection. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Many healthcare companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Healthcare companies are subject

to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the healthcare sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

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.

Indian Securities Risk - Investments in, and/or exposure to, Indian issuers involve risks that are specific to India, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. Political and legal uncertainty, greater government control over the economy, currency fluctuations or blockage, and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets may result in higher potential for losses. The securities markets in India are relatively underdeveloped and may subject the Fund to higher transaction costs or greater uncertainty than investments in more developed securities markets.

Industrials Sector Risk — The Fund may invest in, and/or have exposure to, the securities of companies in the industrials sector. Stock prices of issuers in the industrial sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials sector products in general. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions will also affect the performance of investment in such issuers. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrials sector, can be significantly affected by governments spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely to a significant extent on U.S. and other government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by government defense spending policies which are typically under pressure from efforts to the control government spending budgets. Transportation companies, another component of the industrials sector, are subject to cyclical performance and therefore investment in such companies may experience occasional sharp price movements which may result from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.

Information Technology Sector Risk — The Fund may invest in, and/or have exposure to, information technology-related securities. The market prices of information technology-

related securities tend to exhibit a greater degree of market risk and sharp price fluctuations than other types of securities. These securities may fall in and out of favor with investors rapidly, which may cause sudden selling and dramatically lower market prices. Technology securities also may be affected adversely by changes in technology, consumer and business purchasing patterns, government regulation and/or obsolete products or services. In addition, a rising interest rate environment tends to negatively affect information technology companies. These companies having high market valuations may appear less attractive to investors, which may cause sharp decreases in their market prices. Further, those information technology companies seeking to finance expansion would have increased borrowing costs, which may negatively impact earnings.

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 gains value, the Fund's net assets will rise by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the Index declines, the Fund's net assets will decline by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Since a Fund starts each trading day with exposure which is 300% of its net assets, a change in both the exposure and the net assets of the Fund by the same absolute amount results in a change in the comparative relationship of the two. As an example (using simplified numbers), if the Fund had \$100 in net assets at the market close, it would seek \$300 of exposure to the next trading day's Index performance. If the Index rose by 1% by noon the following trading day, the exposure of the Fund will have risen by 1% to \$303 and the net assets will have risen by that \$3 gain to \$103. With net assets of \$103 and exposure of \$303, a purchaser at that point would be receiving 294% exposure of her investment instead of 300%.

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 decline 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 decline in the Index, not including the cost of financing the portfolio and the impact of operating expenses, which would further lower your investment. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event of an Index decline 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 declines 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.

Other Investment Companies (including ETFs) Risk — The Fund may invest in, and/or have exposure to, the securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, which may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other

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

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.

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

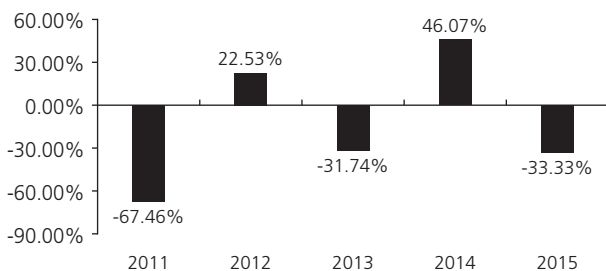
when buying Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive less than net asset value when you sell those Shares. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily net asset value of the Fund over a period of time. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may 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.

Performance prior to December 1, 2011 reflects the Fund's previous investment objective where it sought 200%, before fees and expenses, of the performance of the Index. If the Fund had continued to seek its previous investment objective, the calendar year performance of the Fund would have varied from that shown.

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 48.54% for the quarter ended June 30, 2014 and its lowest calendar quarter return was -42.05% for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. The year-to-date return as of December 31, 2015 was -33.33%.

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

| | 1 Year | 5 Years | Since Inception (3/11/2010) |
|---|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Return Before Taxes | -33.33% | -23.33% | -17.08% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | -33.33% | -23.33% | -17.11% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | -18.87% | -15.15% | -11.39% |
| Indus India Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -6.52% | -4.10% | -0.96% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | 1.38% | 12.57% | 12.83% |

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 March 2010 | Portfolio Manager |
| Tony Ng | Since September 2015 | Portfolio Manager |

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. Those distributions will be subject to federal income tax and may also be subject to state and local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Distributions or

investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal. Distributions by the Fund may be significantly higher than those of most other ETFs.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

