

Direxion Daily Russia Bull 2X Shares

Ticker: RUSL
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, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at <http://www.direxion.com/regulatory-documents>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (866) 476-7523 or by sending an email request to info@direxionshares.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated February 28, 2020, as supplemented, and the most recent shareholder report, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the shareholder reports from your financial intermediary such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will be available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

You may elect to receive all future annual and semi-annual shareholder reports in paper, free of charge. To elect to continue receive paper copies of shareholder reports through the mail or to otherwise change your delivery method, contact your financial intermediary or follow the instructions included with this disclosure. Your election to receive shareholder reports in paper will apply to all funds that you hold through the financial intermediary. If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action.

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Important Information Regarding the Fund

The Direxion Daily Russia Bull 2X Shares (formerly, the Direxion Daily Russia Bull 3X Shares) (the "Fund") seeks **daily leveraged** investment results and is very different from most other exchange-traded funds. As a result, the Fund may be riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the Fund's objective is to magnify the daily performance of the MVIS Russia Index (the "Index"). This means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a trading day will be the result of each trading day's compounded return over the period, which will very likely differ from 200% of the return of the Index for that period. As a consequence, longer holding periods, higher volatility of the Index and greater leverage increase the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods of higher Index volatility, the volatility of the Index may affect the Fund's return as much as, or more than, the return of the Index. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods less than a trading day will not be 200% of the performance of the Index for the trading day.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking daily leveraged (2X) investment results, understand the risks associated with the use of leverage and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. 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. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if the Index's performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the Index's performance increases over a period longer than a single day. An investor could lose the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of 200% of the daily performance of the Index. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day.**

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

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	0.17%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	<u>0.31%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>1.23%</u>

⁽¹⁾ "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in other investment companies, including investments in money market funds. Because Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not borne directly by the Fund, they will not be reflected in the expense information in the Fund's financial statements and the information presented in the table will differ from that presented in the Fund's financial highlights included in the Fund's reports to shareholders.

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
\$125	\$390	\$676	\$1,489

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 8% 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, invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowing for investment purposes) in financial instruments, such as swap agreements, securities of the Index, and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that track the Index and other financial instruments that provide daily leveraged exposure to the Index or to ETFs that track the Index. The financial instruments in which the Fund most commonly invests are swap agreements and futures contracts which are intended to produce economically leveraged investment results. On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected

to hold ETFs and money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality credit ratings, and/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.

Russia is considered an “emerging market,” as that term is defined by the index provider. The term “emerging market” refers to an economy that is in the initial stages of industrialization and has been historically marked by low per capita income and a 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. Investments in emerging markets have the potential for significantly higher or lower rates of return and carry greater risks than investments in more developed markets. Additionally, because Russia produces and exports large volumes of oil and gas, the Russian economy is particularly sensitive to the fluctuations in the global energy sector.

The Index is a rules-based index, intended to represent the overall performance of publically traded companies that are domiciled and primarily listed on an exchange in Russia or that are not Russian companies, but nonetheless generate at least 50% of their revenues in Russia. Components of the Index may include large-, mid- and small-capitalization stocks, but each component must have a market capitalization of greater than \$150 million on a rebalancing date to be eligible for the Index. Stocks whose market capitalizations fall below \$75 million as of any rebalancing date will no longer be eligible for the Index. Stocks must have a three-month average daily trading volume value of at least \$1 million to be eligible for the Index and issuers of such stocks must have traded at least 250,000 shares each month over the last six months. The Index is reviewed and, if necessary, reconstituted quarterly.

As of December 31, 2019, the Index included 26 constituents, which had an average market capitalization of \$25.1 billion, total market capitalization ranging from approximately \$3.5 billion to \$97.4 billion and were concentrated in the energy and materials sectors.

The components of the Index and the percentages represented by various sectors in the Index may change over time. The Fund will concentrate its investment in a particular industry or group of industries (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in the stocks of a particular industry or group of industries) to approximately the same extent as the Index is so concentrated.

The Fund may invest in the securities of the Index, a representative sample of the securities in the Index that has aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index, an ETF that tracks the Index or a substantially similar index, and may utilize derivatives, such as swaps or futures on the Index or on an ETF that tracks the same Index or a substantially similar index, that provide leveraged exposure to the above. 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. Certain

of the derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest may be traded in the over-the-counter market, which generally provides for less transparency than exchange-traded derivative instruments.

The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times, consistent with its stated investment objective but may not always have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities 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 will attempt to achieve its investment objective without regard to overall market movement or the increase or decrease of the value of the securities in the Index. 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. The terms “daily,” “day,” and “trading day,” refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day.

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 200% 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 over a period longer than a single day.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its leveraged investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. In addition, the Fund presents risks not traditionally associated with other mutual funds and ETFs. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk - The Fund has a daily leveraged investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from 200% of the Index's performance, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on funds that are leveraged and that rebalance daily. Particularly during periods of higher Index volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from 200% of the performance of the

Index. The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as Index volatility and the holding period increase. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Index during shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund. 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 because the shareholder's investment has increased.

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 6.1% if the Index provided no return over a one year period during which the Index experienced annualized volatility of 25%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if the Index's return is flat. For instance, if the Index's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 63.2% of its value, even if the cumulative Index return for the year was 0%. Areas shaded red (or dark gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than 200% of the performance of the Index and those shaded green (or light gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than 200% of the performance of the Index. The table below is intended to isolate the effect of Index volatility and performance on the Fund's performance. The Fund's actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in "Daily Index Correlation/Tracking Risk" below.

One Year Index Return	200% One Year Index Return	Volatility Rate				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	-120%	-84.2%	-85.0%	-87.5%	-90.9%	-94.1%
-50%	-100%	-75.2%	-76.5%	-80.5%	-85.8%	-90.8%
-40%	-80%	-64.4%	-66.2%	-72.0%	-79.5%	-86.8%
-30%	-60%	-51.5%	-54.0%	-61.8%	-72.1%	-82.0%
-20%	-40%	-36.6%	-39.9%	-50.2%	-63.5%	-76.5%
-10%	-20%	-19.8%	-23.9%	-36.9%	-53.8%	-70.2%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	20%	19.8%	13.7%	-5.8%	-31.1%	-55.5%
20%	40%	42.6%	35.3%	12.1%	-18.0%	-47.0%
30%	60%	67.3%	58.8%	31.6%	-3.7%	-37.8%
40%	80%	94.0%	84.1%	52.6%	11.7%	-27.9%
50%	100%	122.8%	111.4%	75.2%	28.2%	-17.2%
60%	120%	153.5%	140.5%	99.4%	45.9%	-5.8%

The Index's annualized historical volatility rate for the five year period ended December 31, 2019 was 22.28%. The Index's highest volatility rate for any one calendar year during the five-year period was 29.95% 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, 2019 was 15.60%. 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.

Leverage Risk — The Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its net 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. An investment in the Fund is exposed to the risk that a decline in the daily performance of the Index will be magnified. This means that an investment in the Fund will be reduced by an amount equal to 2% for every 1% daily decline in the Index, not including the costs of financing leverage and other operating expenses, which would further reduce its value. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event of an Index decline of more than 45%. Leverage will also have the effect of magnifying any differences in the Fund's correlation with the Index.

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

Market Risk — Market risks include political, regulatory, market and economic developments, including developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, which may affect the Fund's value. 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.

Historically, market cycles have included long term positive and negative periods. Since approximately 2008, the market has largely moved upward and accordingly, the market may be poised for a correction or downturn, which may adversely impact the Fund. An epidemic outbreak or natural disaster and governments' reactions to such a crisis could cause uncertainty in the markets and may adversely affect the performance of the global economy. Because the Fund is leveraged, a minor downturn or market correction which impacts the securities in the Index should be expected to have a substantial adverse impact on the Fund

Market Disruption Risk – Geopolitical and other events, including public health crises and natural disasters, have recently led to increased market volatility and significant market losses. Significant market volatility and market downturns may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities and obtain short exposure to securities, and the Fund's sales and short exposures may exacerbate the market volatility and downturn. Under such circumstances, the Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objective for one or more trading days, which may adversely impact the Fund's returns on those days and periods inclusive of those days. Alternatively, the Fund may incur higher costs (including swap financing costs) in order to achieve its investment objective and may be forced to purchase and sell securities (including other ETFs' shares) at market prices that do not represent their fair value (including in the case of an ETF, its net asset value) or at times that result in differences between the price the Fund receives for the security or the value of the swap exposure and the market closing price of the security or the market closing value of the swap exposure. Under those circumstances, the Fund's ability to track its Index is likely to be adversely affected, the market price of Fund shares may reflect a greater premium or discount to net asset value and bid-ask spreads in the Fund's shares may widen, resulting in increased transaction costs for secondary market purchasers and sellers. The Fund may also incur additional tracking error due to the use of futures contracts or other securities that are not perfectly correlated to the Index.

The recent pandemic spread of the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 has proven to be a market disrupting event. The impact of this virus, like other pandemics that may arise in the future, has negatively affected, and may continue to negatively affect, the economies of many nations, companies, and the global securities and commodities markets, including by reducing liquidity in the markets. Adverse effects may be more pronounced for developing or emerging market countries that have less established health care systems. How long such events will last and whether they will continue or recur cannot be predicted.

Aggressive Investment Techniques Risk — The Fund uses investment techniques that may result in significant losses.

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 ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, 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 securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the 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 to achieve its investment objective. The reference ETF may not closely 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 a 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 the reference asset. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives may also reduce the Fund's return.

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 or an ETF that seeks to track an index. If the Index has a dramatic 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 exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its leveraged investment objective, even if the Index later reverses all or a portion of its movement.
- **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 and the Fund may not be able

to enter into a closing transaction. 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 Fund's volatility. The value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Counterparty Risk — A 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 or its affiliate becomes insolvent, bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. Additionally, if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective. The Fund may also not be able to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral if such remedies are stayed or eliminated under special resolutions adopted in the United States, the European Union and various other jurisdictions.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective.

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. Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated multiple of the Index.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the securities of the Index experience a significant decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately. Additionally, the Fund may close to purchases and sales of Shares prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. and incur significant losses.

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. In addition, the Fund's exposure to the Index is impacted 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. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels.

Due to the Index including instruments that trade on a different market than the Fund, the Fund's return may vary from a multiple of the performance of the Index because different markets may close before the NYSE Arca, Inc. opens or may not be open for business on the same calendar days as the Fund. Additionally, due to differences in trading hours, and because the Index may be calculated using prices obtained at times other than the Fund's net asset value calculation time, the Fund's performance may not correlate the Index.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily leveraged investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction 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. 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. Activities surrounding periodic Index reconstitutions and other Index rebalancing events may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily leveraged investment objective. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions to improve the tax efficiency or to comply with various regulatory restrictions, either of which may negatively impact the Fund's correlation to the Index.

Other Investment Companies (including ETFs) Risk — By investing in another investment company, including an ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and as a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses of the Fund's own operations. As a shareholder, the Fund must rely on the other investment company to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's performance may be magnified positively or negatively by virtue of its investment in other investment companies. If the other investment company fails to achieve its investment objective, the value of the Fund's investment will not perform as expected, thus affecting the Fund's performance and its correlation with the Index. In addition, because shares of ETFs are listed and traded on national stock exchanges, their shares 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, depending on the demand in the market, the Fund may not be able to liquidate its holdings in ETFs at an optimal price or time, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Russian Securities Risk - Securities of companies in Russia face heightened risks including, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory or punitive taxation, regional conflict, political instability,

including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, the imposition of economic sanctions by other nations, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest.

The securities markets of Russia are underdeveloped and are often considered to be less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries. As a result, securities markets in Russia are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, inflation, greater price fluctuations, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets, governmental control and heavy regulation of labor and industry. Additionally, certain investments in Russia may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, or become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Moreover, trading on securities markets in Russia may be suspended altogether.

The government in Russia may restrict or control to varying degrees the ability of foreign investors to invest in securities of issuers located or operating in Russia. These restrictions and/or controls may at times limit or prevent foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in Russia. Moreover, governmental approval or special licenses may be required prior to investments by foreign investors and may limit the amount of investments by foreign investors in a particular industry and/or issuer and may limit such foreign investment to a certain class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of Russia and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. These factors, among others, make investing in issuers located or operating in Russia significantly riskier than investing in issuers located or operating in more developed countries.

The value of the Russian Ruble may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation. The Fund's assets will be invested primarily in equity securities of Russian issuers and the income received by the Fund will be principally in Russian Rubles. The Fund's exposure to the Russian Ruble and changes in value of the Russian Ruble versus the U.S. Dollar may result in reduced returns to the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. Dollars and the Russian Ruble. In addition, the current economic turmoil in Russia and the effects on the current global economic crisis on the Russian economy may have significant adverse effects on the Russian Ruble.

As a result of continued political tensions and armed conflicts, including the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, the United States and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian entities and individuals and certain sectors of Russia's economy, which may result in, among other things, the devaluation of Russian currency, a downgrade in the country's credit rating, and/or a decline in the value and liquidity of Russian securities, property or interests. The United States and other nations or international organizations may impose additional economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect Russia-exposed issuers and companies in various sectors of the Russian economy,

including, but not limited to, the financial services, energy, metals and mining, engineering, and defense and defense-related materials sectors. These sanctions, any future sanctions or other actions, or even the threat of further sanctions or other actions, may negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio and may impair the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. For example, the Fund may be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such sanctions. In addition, the sanctions may require the Fund to freeze its existing investments in Russian companies, prohibiting the Fund from buying, selling or otherwise transacting in these investments. Russia has undertaken and may undertake additional countermeasures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of Russian securities and potentially disrupt the Fund's operations.

Despite recent reform and privatization, the Russian government continues to control a large share of economic activity in the region. The Russian government owns shares in corporations in a range of sectors including banking, energy production and distribution, automotive, transportation and telecommunications. Additionally, because Russia produces and exports large volumes of oil and gas, the Russian economy is particularly sensitive to the price of oil and gas on the world market, and a decline in the price of oil and gas could have a significant negative impact on the Russian economy.

Emerging Markets Risk — Securities from issuers located in emerging markets face the potential for greater market volatility, lower trading volume, higher levels of inflation, political and economic instability, greater risk of market shutdown and more government limitations on foreign investments in emerging market countries than typically found in more developed markets. Emerging market countries may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, security issues that are held by only a few investors, limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issuances or securities offerings may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information. Additionally, emerging markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, less reliable securities valuations and greater risks associated with custody of securities than developed markets. Emerging markets often have greater risk of capital controls through such measures as taxes or interest rate control than developed markets. Certain emerging markets countries may also lack the infrastructure necessary to attract large amounts of foreign trade and investment. Local securities markets in emerging market countries may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times. Settlement procedures in emerging market countries are frequently less developed and reliable than those in other developed countries. In addition, significant delays may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities.

Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market securities more than securities of developed markets. Additionally, any of these

developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets may develop unevenly and may never fully develop.

Energy Sector Risk — Companies that engage in energy-related businesses and companies primarily involved in the production and mining of coal, development and production of oil, gas and consumable fuels and provide drilling and other energy resources production and distribution related services are subject to risks of legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the energy sector. The prices of the securities of energy and energy services companies may fluctuate widely due to the supply and demand, exploration and production spending, world events and economic conditions, swift price and supply fluctuations, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities and tax and other governmental regulatory policies and legislation. Weak demand for energy companies' products or services or for energy products and services in general, as well as negative developments in these other areas, including natural disaster and terrorist attacks, impact energy company securities.

Materials Sector Risk — Companies in the materials sector could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rate import controls and increased competition. The production of industrial materials often exceeds demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns. Companies in the materials sector also are at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims, and may be materially affected by depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations, and governmental regulations.

Large-Capitalization Company Risk — Large-capitalization companies may be less able to adapt to changing market conditions or to respond quickly to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial, or market conditions and may not be able to maintain growth at rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-size companies, which may affect the companies' returns. Over certain periods, the performance of large-capitalization companies has trailed the performance of the overall markets.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk - Mid-capitalization companies often have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than more established, larger-capitalization companies. Furthermore, those companies often have limited product lines, services, markets, financial resources or are dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these stocks are not well known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership and are followed by relatively few security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not it is based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund. As a result, the performance of mid-capitalization companies can be more volatile and they face

greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

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. 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. If the Fund is exposed to a limited number of currencies, any change in the value of these currencies could have a material impact on the Fund's net asset value.

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"). Such investments continue to be subject to most of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including political and exchange rate risks.

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.

International Closed-Market Trading Risk — Because the Fund may invest in, and/or have exposure to, securities that are traded in markets that are closed when the NYSE Arca, Inc. is open, there are likely to be deviations between its current value and its last sale price. As a result, premiums or discounts to net asset value may develop in share prices. Additionally, the performance of the Fund may vary from the performance of the Index.

Cybersecurity Risk - Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund or its services providers may cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, these plans and systems are inherently limited. Further, cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to a significant loss of value.

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, may incur significant tracking differences with its Index, and/or may incur substantial losses and may limit or stop purchases of the Fund.

Equity Securities Risk — Investments in, and/or exposure to, publicly issued equity securities, including common stocks, 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.

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.

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.

Liquidity Risk — Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund. To the extent that the Index increases, the Fund may be one of many market participants that are attempting to transact in the securities of the Index. Under such circumstances, the market for investments of the Index may lack sufficient liquidity for all market participants' trades. Therefore, the Fund may have more difficulty transacting in the securities or financial instruments and the Fund's transactions could exacerbate the price increase of the securities of the Index.

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 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. Money market instruments 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. Its net asset value and total return may fluctuate more or fall greater in times of weaker markets than a diversified mutual fund.

Regulatory Risk — Additional legislative or regulatory changes could occur that may materially and adversely affect the Fund. For example, the regulator for the Fund has recently proposed changes in the direct or indirect regulation of leveraged funds that could have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment objective or strategy. Such changes could result in material adverse consequences for the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk — Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities, a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral, or a "gap" between the return on cash collateral reinvestments and any fees the Fund has agreed to pay a borrower. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Special Risks of Exchange-Traded Funds

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. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for a fund that invests in non-U.S. securities or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Market Price Variance Risk. Fund Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices rather than at net asset value. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings and supply and demand for Shares. Shareholders that purchase or sell Shares on the secondary market may trade Shares at a price greater than net asset value (a premium) or less than net asset value (a discount). There may be times when the market price and the net asset value vary significantly. 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 the same investment results as experienced by those creating and redeeming Shares at net asset value. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for Shares. To the extent that exchange specialists, market makers, Authorized Participants, or other participants are unavailable or unable to trade the Fund's Shares and/or create or redeem Creation Units, bid-ask spreads and premiums or discounts may widen.

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. Extraordinary market volatility can lead to trading halts pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules of the exchange or market. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the NYSE Arca, Inc.

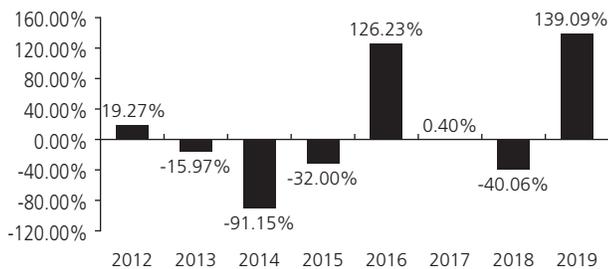
Fund Performance

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 one or more broad-based market indexes 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.direxion.com/etfs?producttab=performance or by calling the Fund toll-free at (866) 476-7523.

The performance shown prior to March 17, 2012 reflects the Fund's previous investment objective where it sought daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of 300% of the performance of the DAX Global Russia+ 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.

The performance noted below, and prior to April 1, 2020, reflects the Fund's previous daily leveraged investment objective, before fees and expenses, of 300% of the Index.

Total Return for the Calendar Years Ended December 31



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest calendar quarter return was 53.49% for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 and its lowest calendar quarter return was -76.05% for the quarter ended December 31, 2014. The year-to-date return as of December 31, 2019 was 139.09%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (5/25/2011)
Return Before Taxes	139.09%	17.23%	-29.26%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	137.82%	17.01%	-29.35%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	82.55%	13.90%	-13.87%
MVIS Russia Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	40.95%	15.60%	-0.67%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	31.49%	11.70%	13.35%

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" is higher for the since inception period because the calculation recognizes a capital loss upon the redemption of Fund shares and assumes the investor received the benefit of a tax deduction.

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 May 2011	Portfolio Manager
Tony Ng	Since September 2015	Portfolio Manager

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund's individual shares may only be purchased or sold in the secondary market through a broker, dealer or other financial intermediaries at market price rather than at net asset value. The market price of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings and supply and demand for the Shares, which may result in shareholders purchasing or selling the Shares on the secondary market at a market price that is greater than net asset value (a premium) or less than net asset value (a discount). Additionally, a shareholder may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay for the Fund's Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for the Fund's Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares on the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Information regarding the Fund Shares such as net asset value, market price and related other

information is available on the Fund's website, www.direxion.com/etfs?producttab=performance.

The Fund's shares are not individually redeemable by the Fund. The Fund will issue and redeem Shares only to Authorized Participants in exchange for cash or a 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.

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

[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.

