SUPPLEMENT TO THE CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, STATUTORY PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets Climate Selection ETF (EMCS)

Effective on or about June 1, 2026 (the "Effective Date"), the fund will change its name from Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets Climate Selection ETF to Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets Select ETF. Accordingly, as of the Effective Date, all references to Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets Climate Selection ETF in the fund's summary prospectus, prospectus and statement of additional information (SAI) will be changed to Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets Select ETF. The fund's ticker symbol, EMCS, will remain unchanged.

The fund name change is being made in connection with certain upcoming changes to the fund's underlying index, the MSCI Global Climate 500 Emerging Markets Selection Index (the "Underlying Index"). On the Effective Date, the Underlying Index will change its name to the MSCI Global Select 500 - Emerging Markets Subset Index and the screening methodology of the Underlying Index's parent index, the MSCI ACWI Select Climate 500 Index (the "Parent Index"), will change as follows: (i) the Controversial Weapons and Nuclear Weapons screens will be updated to exclude companies if their MSCI Country of Classification is not a member of NATO, the Indo-Pacific NATO partners or Switzerland; (ii) the Thermal Coal Mining and Thermal Coal Power screens will be updated to exclude companies involved in revenue-based activities related to thermal coal if they have not set emission reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi); (iii) the Tobacco producer and revenue screens will be eliminated; (iv) the requirement that a company have at least a 7% average reduction per year in greenhouse gas emissions related to its financing will be lowered to 6%; and (v) the requirement that a company have at least a 10% average reduction per year in greenhouse gas emissions connected to its revenue will be eliminated. Company ratings and research utilized in the updated Parent Index will be produced and provided by MSCI Solutions. All other aspects of the fund's Underlying Index will remain unchanged.

Accordingly, as of the Effective Date, the fund's summary prospectus and prospectus are modified as set forth below.

The following disclosure replaces the existing similar disclosure contained in the first paragraph under the "Overview of Parent Index Construction" sub-heading in the "PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES" section of the fund's summary prospectus and summary section of the fund's prospectus:

The ESG aspects of the Underlying Index derive from its Parent Index. To construct the Parent Index, the Index Provider conducts screens on the universe of companies within the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index seeking to exclude companies whose activities in the areas of controversial or nuclear weapons, thermal coal mining or thermal coal-based power generation meet certain business involvement criteria, as determined by MSCI Solutions.

The following disclosure replaces the existing similar disclosure contained under the "Overview of Parent Index Construction" sub-heading in the "PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES" section of the "FUND DETAILS" section of the fund's prospectus:

The ESG aspects of the Underlying Index derive from its Parent Index. To construct the Parent Index, the Index Provider conducts screens on the universe of companies within the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index seeking to exclude companies whose activities in the areas of controversial or nuclear weapons, thermal coal mining or thermal coal-based power generation meet certain business involvement criteria, as determined by MSCI Solutions.

Specifically, the Parent Index seeks to exclude securities based on the criteria listed below.

Controversial Weapons: Companies identified by the Controversial Weapons screen described below will be excluded if their MSCI Country of Classification is not a member of NATO, the NATO Indo Pacific partners or Switzerland: all companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, non-detectable fragments and incendiary weapons) according to the MSCI Ex-Controversial Weapons Index – Controversial Weapons Criteria. A company is considered to be involved in controversial weapons if it (i) produces controversial weapons; (ii) produces key components of certain controversial weapons; (iii) owns 20% or more of a controversial weapons or key components producer (50% for a financial company); or (iv) is owned 50% or more by a company involved in controversial weapons or key components production.

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Nuclear Weapons: Companies identified by the Nuclear Weapons screen described below will be excluded if their MSCI Country of Classification is not a member of NATO, the NATO Indo Pacific partners or Switzerland:

- All companies that manufacture nuclear warheads and/or whole nuclear missiles.
- All companies that manufacture components that were developed or are significantly modified for exclusive use in nuclear weapons (warheads and missiles).
- All companies that manufacture or assemble delivery platforms that were developed or significantly modified for the exclusive delivery of nuclear weapons.
- All companies that provide auxiliary services related to nuclear weapons (e.g., repairing and maintaining nuclear weapons, providing overhaul and upgrade services, including engineering; stockpiling and stewardship of nuclear weapons; and conducting research and development work, testing and simulations for nuclear weapons).
- All companies that manufacture components that were not developed or not significantly modified for exclusive use in nuclear weapons (warheads and missiles) but can be used in nuclear weapons (e.g., electronic hardware component sections of shoot-and-forget type projectiles for weapons systems; shells or ammunition canisters as well as detonation systems for weapons; and fire control systems that are used as triggering and targeting mechanisms of weapon systems).
- All companies that manufacture or assemble delivery platforms that were not developed or not significantly modified for the exclusive delivery of nuclear weapons but have the capability to deliver nuclear weapons (e.g., nuclear capable submarines and fighter jets).
- All companies that manufacture components for nuclear-exclusive delivery platforms.

Thermal Coal Mining: Companies are excluded if they meet both of the following conditions:

- They do not have one or more active carbon emissions reduction target(s) approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
- They derive 5% or more revenue (either reported or estimated) from the mining of thermal coal (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties. Revenue from metallurgical coal, coal mined for internal power generation, intracompany sales of mined thermal coal, and from coal trading (either reported or estimated) is excluded.

Thermal Coal Power: Companies are excluded if they meet both of the following conditions:

- They do not have one or more active carbon emissions reduction target(s) approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
- They meet one or more of the following criteria: derive 5% or more revenue from thermal coal-based power generation; have 5% or more capacity attributed to thermal coal-based power generation; or generate 5% or more power from thermal coal.

The following disclosure replaces the existing similar disclosure contained under the "Overview of Parent Index Construction" sub-heading in the "PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES" section of the "FUND DETAILS" section of the fund's prospectus:

The Parent Index's emissions intensity and reduction targets are as follows:

- At least a 20% increase, relative to the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index, in the aggregate weight of companies having one or more active carbon emissions reduction target(s) approved by the Science Based Targets initiative ("SBTi"), starting from December 2021.
- At least a 6% average reduction per year in greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions related to a company's financing activities, taking into account Scope 1 and 2 emissions relative to the GHG Intensity of the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index as of November 2020. (Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organization. Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions generated in the production of electricity consumed by the organization.) In this instance, GHG Intensity measures a company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions relative to its enterprise value including cash.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE PROSPECTUS AND SUMMARY PROSPECTUS OF EACH OF THE LISTED FUNDS

Xtrackers Artificial Intelligence and Big Data ETF (XAIX)
Xtrackers Cybersecurity Select Equity ETF (PSWD)
Xtrackers Emerging Markets Carbon Reduction and Climate Improvers ETF (EMCR)
Xtrackers Europe Defense Technologies ETF (XDEF)
Xtrackers Europe Market Leaders ETF (XEML)
Xtrackers FTSE Developed ex US Multifactor ETF (DEEF)
Xtrackers International Real Estate ETF (HAUZ)
Xtrackers MSCI All World ex US Hedged Equity ETF (DBAW)
Xtrackers MSCI EAFE Hedged Equity ETF (DBEF)
Xtrackers MSCI EAFE High Dividend Yield Equity ETF (HDEF)
Xtrackers MSCI EAFE Selection Equity ETF (EASG)
Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets Climate Selection ETF (EMCS)
Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets Hedged Equity ETF (DBEM)
Xtrackers MSCI Europe Hedged Equity ETF (DBEU)
Xtrackers MSCI Eurozone Hedged Equity ETF (DBEZ)
Xtrackers MSCI Japan Hedged Equity ETF (DBJP)
Xtrackers MSCI Kokusai Equity ETF (KOKU)
Xtrackers MSCI USA Climate Action Equity ETF (USCA)
Xtrackers MSCI USA Selection Equity ETF (USSG)
Xtrackers Net Zero Pathway Paris Aligned US Equity ETF (USNZ)
Xtrackers Nifty 500 India ETF (IND)
Xtrackers Russell 1000 US Quality at a Reasonable Price ETF (QARP)
Xtrackers Russell US Multifactor ETF (DEUS)
Xtrackers S&P 100 Ex Top 20 ETF (XOEX)
Xtrackers S&P 500 Diversified Sector Weight ETF (SPXD)
Xtrackers S&P 500 Growth Scored & Screened ETF (SNPG)
Xtrackers S&P 500 Scored & Screened ETF (SNPE)
Xtrackers S&P Dividend Aristocrats Screened ETF (SNPD)
Xtrackers S&P MidCap 400 Scored & Screened ETF (MIDE)
Xtrackers Semiconductor Select Equity ETF (CHPS)
Xtrackers US Green Infrastructure Select Equity ETF (UPGR)
Xtrackers US National Critical Technologies ETF (CRTC)

The following information supplements existing disclosure under the "Portfolio Managers" sub-heading of the "MANAGEMENT" section of each fund's summary prospectus and the summary section of each fund's prospectus, and under the "MANAGEMENT" heading in the "FUND DETAILS" section of each fund's prospectus:

The following individuals are portfolio managers for each fund: Patrick Dwyer (on temporary personal leave), Shlomo Bassous, Ashif Shaikh and Daniel Park. All other information regarding each fund's portfolio managers remains the same.

Please Retain This Supplement for Future Reference

February 23, 2026
PROSTKR26-09

DWS

Summary Prospectus | December 19, 2025

Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets Climate Selection ETF

Ticker: EMCS

Stock Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

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, Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and other information about the fund online at go.dws.com/ETFpros. You can also get this information at no cost by e-mailing a request to dbxquestions@list.db.com, calling 1-844-851-4255 or asking your financial representative. The Prospectus and SAI, both dated December 19, 2025, as may be revised or supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI Global Climate 500 Emerging Markets Selection Index.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses that you will pay when you buy, hold and sell shares. **You may also pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries on the purchase and sale of shares of the fund, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

Management fee	0.15
Other Expenses	None
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.15

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of shares of the fund. It also does not include the transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units (defined herein), because those fees will not be imposed on retail investors. 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
$15	$48	$85	$192

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 may indicate higher transaction costs and may mean higher taxes if you are investing in a taxable account. These costs are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, and can affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 171% of the average value of its portfolio. Prior to November 5, 2024, the fund tracked its prior underlying index, the MSCI Emerging Markets ESG Leaders Index.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The fund, using a "passive" or indexing investment approach, seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI Global Climate 500 Emerging Markets Selection Index (the "Underlying Index"), which is comprised of large and mid-capitalization companies in emerging markets countries that meet certain environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria. Specifically, the Underlying Index represents an emerging markets subset of the MSCI ACWI Select Climate 500 Index (the "Parent Index"), which is designed to track the performance of approximately 500 stocks of companies included in the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index (a broad-based global index) that meet certain environmental and climate criteria relative to their peers, including reductions in carbon and greenhouse gas emissions, as well other ESG criteria, as determined by MSCI Inc. ("MSCI" or the "Index Provider).

Overview of Underlying Index Construction. To construct the Underlying Index, the Index Provider selects constituents of the Parent Index that are also part of the MSCI

Emerging Markets Index, which is designed to capture large and mid-cap representation across emerging markets countries as determined by MSCI. MSCI generally considers emerging markets countries to be countries that are less economically mature than developed nations. In determining a country's market classification (e.g., emerging versus developed), MSCI assesses the country's market on the basis of its level of economic development, the size and liquidity of its equity markets, and its accessibility for foreign investors. Certain emerging market countries are specifically excluded from the Underlying Index as a result of the Underlying Index being ultimately derived from the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index. That index, while generally broad in nature, specifically excludes the emerging market countries of Indonesia, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

After narrowing the Parent Index through its application of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the Index Provider weights the resultant emerging market constituents in proportion to their weights in the Parent Index, such that their weights in the Underlying Index add up to 100%.

As a final step, the Underlying Index is capped in accordance with the MSCI 25/50 Indexes methodology (the "MSCI 25/50 Methodology"), which is designed to take into account certain investment limitations imposed by the US Internal Revenue Code on "regulated investment companies" ("RICs") like the fund. When applied, the MSCI 25/50 Methodology limits (i) the weight of any single "group entity" (constituents that MSCI determines have a control relationship) to a maximum of 25% of the Underlying Index weight; and (ii) the sum of all group entities with a weight above 5% to an aggregate of 50% of the Underlying Index weight.

Overview of Parent Index Construction. The ESG aspects of the Underlying Index derive from its Parent Index. To construct the Parent Index, the Index Provider conducts screens on the universe of companies within the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index seeking to exclude companies whose activities in the areas of controversial or nuclear weapons, tobacco, thermal coal mining or thermal coal-based power generation meet certain business involvement criteria, as determined by MSCI ESG Research. Certain exclusions (i.e., controversial weapons, nuclear weapons and tobacco production) are categorical, meaning that the Parent Index seeks to exclude any securities from companies with business involvement in those areas, while others (i.e., tobacco distribution, retail and supply, thermal coal mining and thermal coal power) are based on percentage limitations tied to revenue or other metrics.

In addition to applying the above-described screens, the Index Provider also seeks to exclude companies that are directly involved in ESG business controversy cases. The Index Provider generally defines such ESG controversies as an event or ongoing situation in which a company's operations, products and/or services may potentially result in a negative ESG impact. For example, controversies could include single events, such as a hazardous spill or accident, company violations of existing laws and/or regulations or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted global norms and conventions. To evaluate companies, the Index Provider utilizes a methodology that assesses companies' reputational and brand risk based on actual or alleged involvement in adverse impact activities as reported by the media, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society groups, academia and regulators. The Index Provider seeks to exclude companies that it determines have direct involvement in very severe ESG controversies.

After applying the foregoing ESG screens to the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index, the remaining companies are then assessed for inclusion in the Parent Index based on the Parent Index's emissions intensity and emissions reduction targets relative to the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index. This assessment relies on emissions data collected by MSCI ESG Research from company filings, industry reports, government agencies, NGOs and other publicly available data sources as well as emissions estimations made by MSCI ESG Research using its own proprietary methodologies. The Parent Index is designed to support investors seeking to reduce their exposure to greenhouse gas emissions and increase exposure to companies with their emission reduction targets approved by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Lastly, the Parent Index's country and sector weightings are constrained so as to minimize significant differences relative to the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index. Sector weights are limited to +/- 3% the weight of that sector in the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index, and country weights are capped at +/- 5% of the weight of that country in the MSCI ACWI ex Select Countries Index.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced on a semi-annual basis, as of the close of the last business day of May and November. A pro-forma rebalanced Underlying Index is generally announced nine business days before the effective date. If the pro-forma rebalanced Underlying Index is calculated as having fewer than 30 constituents, the Underlying Index will not be rebalanced for that index review. The MSCI 25/50 Methodology follows a quarterly rebalancing schedule. Any changes resulting from a rebalancing are made as of the close of the last business day of each February, May, August and November and would be reflected in the Underlying Index at that time.

The fund rebalances its portfolio in accordance with the Underlying Index, and, therefore, any changes to the Underlying Index's rebalance schedule will result in corresponding changes to the fund's rebalance schedule.

The fund uses a full replication indexing strategy to seek to track the Underlying Index. As such, the fund invests directly in the component securities of the Underlying Index in substantially the same weightings in which they are represented in the Underlying Index. If it is not possible for the fund to acquire component securities due to limited availability or regulatory restrictions, the fund may use a representative sampling indexing strategy to seek to track the Underlying Index instead of a full replication indexing strategy. “Representative sampling” is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield), and liquidity measures similar to those of the Underlying Index. The fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the Underlying Index when using a representative sampling indexing strategy.

The fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets (but typically far more) in component securities (including depositary receipts in respect of such securities) of the Underlying Index. Due to regulatory changes, effective June 11, 2026, the fund will replace this 80% investment policy and related disclosures set forth in this prospectus. Specifically, effective June 11, 2026, under normal circumstances, the fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in component securities (including depositary receipts in respect of such securities) of the Underlying Index. Derivative instruments that provide exposure to the investments above or exposure to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments are included in the fund’s 80% investment policy, consistent with the fund’s investment policies and limitations with respect to investments in derivatives. The fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities of issuers from emerging markets countries. Emerging market countries are as defined by the Index Provider.

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

As of October 31, 2025, the Underlying Index consisted of 49 securities, with an average market capitalization of approximately $144 billion and a minimum market capitalization of approximately $9.8 billion, from issuers in the following countries (as indicated by country of domicile): Brazil, China, Greece, India, Mexico, South Africa, South Korea and Taiwan. As of October 31, 2025, a significant percentage of the Underlying Index was comprised of securities of issuers from Taiwan and China. As of October 31, 2025, a significant percentage of the Underlying Index was comprised of issuers in the information technology and financials sectors. The fund’s exposure to particular countries or sectors may change over time to correspond to changes in the Underlying Index.

The fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

The fund or securities referred to herein are not sponsored, endorsed, issued, sold or promoted by MSCI , and MSCI bears no liability with respect to the fund or securities or any index on which the fund or securities are based.

Derivatives. The fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose performance is derived, at least in part, from the performance of an underlying asset, security or index. In particular, portfolio management may use futures contracts and stock index futures in seeking performance that corresponds to its Underlying Index and will not use such instruments for speculative purposes.

Securities lending. The fund may lend securities (up to one-third of total assets) to approved institutions, such as registered broker-dealers, pooled investment vehicles, banks and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund receives liquid collateral in an amount that is based on the type and value of the securities being lent, with riskier securities generally requiring higher levels of collateral.

Active trading. The fund may trade securities actively and this may lead to high portfolio turnover.

MAIN RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the fund, and the fund’s performance could trail that of other investments. The fund is subject to the main risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the section of this Prospectus entitled “Additional Information About Fund Strategies, Underlying Index Information and Risks” and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”). An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

ESG investment strategy risk. The Underlying Index’s ESG methodology, and thus the fund’s investment strategy, limits the types and number of investment opportunities available to the fund and, as a result, the fund may underperform other funds that do not have an ESG focus. The Underlying Index’s ESG methodology may result in the fund investing in securities or industry sectors that underperform the market as a whole or underperform other funds screened for ESG standards. The ESG scores used in the Underlying Index’s ESG methodology are based on information that is publicly available and/or provided by the companies themselves or by third parties and such information may be unavailable or unreliable. Additionally, investors may differ in their interpretations of what constitutes positive or negative ESG characteristics of a company. For those reasons, the Index Provider may be unsuccessful in creating an index composed of companies that exhibit positive ESG characteristics. To the extent that circumstances change between the Underlying Index's scheduled reconstitution dates or the Index Provider's methodology bases its ESG scores on inaccurate or incomplete data, the Underlying Index may include, and the fund may hold for a period of time, securities of companies that do not align with the ESG criteria. The companies identified by the Index Provider as meeting the ESG criteria for the Underlying Index may not be the same companies selected by other index providers for other indices that use similar ESG criteria. The political environment can impact ESG investing both positively and negatively. Regulatory changes or interpretations regarding the definitions and/or use of ESG criteria could have a material adverse effect on the fund's ability to invest in accordance with its investment policies and/or achieve its investment objective, as well as the ability of certain classes of investors to invest in funds following an ESG strategy such as the fund. For example, recent US state actions could prohibit certain state sponsored pension plans or investment funds from investing in certain funds that consider ESG factors.

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

Stock market risk. When stock prices fall, you should expect the value of your investment to fall as well. Stock prices can be hurt by poor management on the part of the stock's issuer, shrinking product demand and other business risks. These may affect single companies as well as groups of companies. The market as a whole may not favor the types of investments the fund makes, which could adversely affect a stock's price, regardless of how well the company performs, or the fund's ability to sell a stock at an attractive price. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility which could negatively affect performance. High market volatility may also result from significant shifts in momentum of one or more specific stocks due to unusual increases or decreases in trading activity. Momentum can change quickly, and securities subject to shifts in momentum may be more volatile than the market as a whole and returns on such securities may drop precipitously. To the extent that the fund invests in a particular geographic region, capitalization or sector, the fund's performance may be affected by the general performance of that region, capitalization or sector.

Market disruption risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world have become increasingly interconnected, which has increased the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. This includes reliance on global supply chains that are susceptible to disruptions resulting from, among other things, war and other armed conflicts, tariffs, extreme weather events, and natural disasters. Such supply chain disruptions can lead to, and have led to, economic and market disruptions that have far-reaching effects on financial markets worldwide. The value of the fund's investments may be negatively affected by adverse changes in overall economic or market conditions, such as the level of economic activity and productivity, unemployment and labor force participation rates, inflation or deflation (and expectations for inflation or deflation), interest rates, demand and supply for particular products or resources including labor, debt levels and credit ratings, and trade policies, among other factors. Such adverse conditions may contribute to an overall economic contraction across entire economies or markets, which may negatively impact the profitability of issuers operating in those economies or markets. In addition, geopolitical and other globally interconnected occurrences, including war and other armed conflicts, terrorism, economic uncertainty or financial crises, contagion, tariffs and trade disputes, government debt crises (including defaults or downgrades) or uncertainty about government debt payments, government shutdowns, public health crises, natural disasters, supply chain disruptions, climate change and related events or conditions, have led, and in the future may lead, to disruptions in the US and world economies and markets, which may increase financial market volatility and have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the fund and its investments. Adverse market conditions or disruptions could cause the fund to lose money, experience significant redemptions, and encounter operational difficulties. Although multiple asset classes may be affected by adverse market conditions or a particular market disruption, the duration and effects may not be the same for all types of assets.

Current military and other armed conflicts in various geographic regions, including those in Europe and the Middle East, among others, can lead to, and have led to, economic and market disruptions, which may not be limited to the geographic region in which the conflict is occurring. Such conflicts can also result, and have resulted in some cases, in sanctions being levied by the United States, the European Union and/or other countries against countries or other actors involved in the conflict. In addition, such conflicts and related sanctions can adversely affect regional and global energy, commodities, financial and other markets and thus could affect the value of the fund's investments. The extent and duration of any military or other armed conflict, related sanctions and resulting economic and market disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be substantial.

Other market disruption events include pandemic spread of viruses, such as the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19, which have caused significant uncertainty, market volatility, decreased economic and other activity, increased government activity, including economic stimulus measures, and supply chain disruptions, and may adversely affect the fund and its investments.

In addition, markets are becoming increasingly susceptible to disruption events resulting from the use of new and emerging technologies to engage in cyber-attacks or to take over the websites and/or social media accounts of companies, governmental entities or public officials, or to otherwise pose as or impersonate such, which then may be used to disseminate false or misleading information that can cause volatility in financial markets or for the securities of a particular company, group of companies, industry or other class of assets.

Adverse market conditions or particular market disruptions, such as those discussed above, may magnify the impact of each of the other risks described in this "MAIN RISKS" section and may increase volatility in one or more markets in which the fund invests leading to the potential for greater losses for the fund.

Foreign investment risk. The fund faces the risks inherent in foreign investing. Adverse political, economic or social developments, as well as US and foreign government actions such as the imposition of tariffs, economic and trade sanctions or embargoes, could undermine the value of the fund's foreign investments, prevent the fund from realizing the full value of its foreign investments or prevent the fund from selling foreign securities it holds. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the US. Additionally, foreign securities markets generally are smaller and less liquid than US markets. To the extent that the fund invests in non-US dollar denominated foreign securities, changes in currency exchange rates may affect the US dollar value of foreign securities or the income or gain received on these securities.

Foreign governments may restrict investment by foreigners, limit withdrawal of trading profit or currency from the country, restrict currency exchange or seize foreign investments. In addition, the fund may be limited in its ability to exercise its legal rights or enforce a counterparty's legal obligations in certain jurisdictions outside of the US. The foreign investments of the fund may also be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Foreign brokerage commissions and other fees are generally higher than those for US investments, and the transactions and custody of foreign assets may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments.

Foreign markets can have liquidity risks beyond those typical of US markets. Because foreign exchanges generally are smaller and less liquid than US exchanges, buying and selling foreign investments can be more difficult and costly. Relatively small transactions can sometimes materially affect the price and availability of securities. In certain situations, it may become virtually impossible to sell an investment at a price that approaches portfolio management's estimate of its value. For the same reason, it may at times be difficult to value the fund's foreign investments. In addition, because non-US markets may be open on days when the fund does not price its shares, the value of the foreign securities in the fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the fund's shares.

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

Focus risk – limited number of securities. To the extent that the fund pursues a strategy of investing in a limited number of securities, it will have a relatively large exposure to the risks of each individual security and may be more volatile than a fund that invests more broadly. The fund may become more focused in a limited number of securities as a result of changes in the valuation of the fund's investments or fluctuations in the fund's assets, and the fund is not required to reduce such exposures under these circumstances.

Focus risk. To the extent that the fund focuses its investments in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy, any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting companies in those industries, asset classes or sectors may have a significant impact on the fund's performance. The fund may become more focused in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy as a result of changes in the valuation of the fund's investments or fluctuations in the fund's assets, and the fund is not required to reduce such exposures under these circumstances.

Information technology sector risk. To the extent that the fund invests significantly in the information technology sector, the fund will be sensitive to changes in, and the fund's performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the information technology sector. Information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to government regulation and policies and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies also face competition for services of qualified personnel. Additionally, the products of information technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological development and frequent new product introduction by competitors. Finally, information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

Financials sector risk. To the extent that the fund invests significantly in the financials sector, the fund will be sensitive to changes in, and the fund's performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the financials sector. The financials sector is subject to extensive government regulation, can be subject to relatively rapid change due to increasingly blurred distinctions between service segments, and can be significantly affected by the availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and price competition.

Geographic focus risk. Focusing investments in a single country or few countries, or regions, involves increased political, regulatory and other risks. Market swings in such a targeted country, countries or regions are likely to have a greater effect on fund performance than they would in a more geographically diversified fund.

Risks related to investing in Asia. Investment in securities of issuers in Asia involves risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the US securities markets. Certain Asian economies have experienced high inflation, high unemployment, currency devaluations and restrictions, and over-extension of credit. Many Asian economies have experienced rapid growth and industrialization, and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. In past economic crises, many of the export-driven Asian economies experienced the effects of the economic slowdown in the United States and Europe, and certain Asian governments implemented stimulus plans, low-rate monetary policies and currency devaluations. Economic events in any one Asian country may have a significant economic effect on the entire Asian region, as well as on major trading partners outside Asia. Any adverse event in the Asian markets may have a significant adverse effect on some or all of the economies of Asian countries in which the fund invests. Many Asian countries are subject to political risk, including corruption and regional conflict with neighboring countries. In addition, many Asian countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions.

Depositary receipt risk. Depositary receipts involve similar risks to those associated with investments in securities of non-US issuers. Depositary receipts also may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market. Unsponsored depositary receipts are issued by one or more depositaries in response to market demand, but without a formal agreement with the company that issues the underlying securities.

Currency risk. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-US currencies may affect the value of the fund's investments and the value of your fund shares. Because the fund's NAV is determined on the basis of the US dollar and the fund does not attempt to hedge against changes in the value of non-US currencies, investors may lose money if the foreign currency depreciates against the US dollar, even if the foreign currency value of the fund's holdings in that market increases. Conversely, the dollar value of your investment in the fund may go up if the value of the foreign currency appreciates against the US dollar. The value of the US dollar measured against other currencies is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include: interest rates, national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, and global energy prices. Political instability, the possibility of government intervention and restrictive or opaque business and investment policies may also reduce the value of a country's currency. Government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government may also influence exchange rates. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. Therefore, the value of an investment in the fund may also go up or down quickly and unpredictably and investors may lose money.

Medium-sized company risk. Medium-sized company stocks tend to be more volatile than large company stocks. Because stock analysts are less likely to follow medium-sized companies, less information about them is available to investors. Industry-wide reversals may have a greater impact on medium-sized companies, since they lack the financial resources of larger companies. Medium-sized company stocks are typically less liquid than large company stocks.

Large-sized companies risk. Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies. Larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly as smaller and mid-sized companies to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial or other market conditions. Larger companies may not be able to maintain growth at the high rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-sized companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large-capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Liquidity risk. In certain situations, it may be difficult or impossible to sell an investment at an acceptable price. This risk can be ongoing for any security that does not trade actively or in large volumes, for any security that trades primarily on smaller markets, and for investments that typically trade only among a limited number of large investors (such as restricted securities). In unusual market conditions, even normally liquid securities may be affected by a degree of liquidity risk. This may affect only certain securities or an overall securities market.

Although the fund primarily seeks to redeem shares of the fund on an in-kind basis, if the fund is forced to sell underlying investments at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the fund may suffer a loss or recognize a gain that may be distributed to shareholders as a taxable distribution. This may be magnified in circumstances where redemptions from the fund may be higher than normal.

Passive investing risk. Unlike a fund that is actively managed, in which portfolio management buys and sells securities based on research and analysis, the fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index, regardless of their investment merits. Because the fund is designed to maintain a high level of exposure to the Underlying Index at all times, portfolio management generally will not buy or sell a security unless the security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, and will not take any steps to invest defensively or otherwise reduce the risk of loss during market downturns.

Index-related risk. The fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Underlying Index as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Underlying Index accurately, or that the Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. The Index Provider may cease publication of the Underlying Index or may terminate the license agreement allowing the fund to use the Underlying Index, either of which could have a material adverse effect on the fund. Market disruptions could cause delays in the Underlying Index's reconstitution and rebalancing schedule. During any such delay, it is possible that the Underlying Index and, in turn, the fund will deviate from the Underlying Index's stated methodology and therefore experience returns different than those that would have been achieved under a normal reconstitution and rebalancing schedule. Generally, the Index Provider does not provide any warranty, or accept any liability, with respect to the quality, accuracy or completeness of the Underlying Index or its related data, and does not guarantee that the Underlying Index will be in line with its stated methodology. Errors in the Underlying Index data, the Underlying Index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its stated methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the fund and its shareholders. The Advisor may have limited ability to detect such errors and neither the Advisor nor its affiliates provide any warranty or guarantee against such errors. Therefore, the gains, losses or costs associated with the Index Provider's errors will generally be borne by the fund and its shareholders.

Index-related risk may be higher for a fund that tracks an index comprised of, or an index that includes, foreign securities, and in particular emerging markets securities, because regulatory and reporting requirements may differ from those in the US, resulting in a heightened risk of errors in the index data, index computation and/or index construction due to unreliable, out-dated or unavailable information.

Tracking error risk. The fund may be subject to tracking error, which is the divergence of the fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. The performance of the fund may diverge from that of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons, including operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows and operational inefficiencies. The fund's return also may diverge from the return of the Underlying Index because the fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities (especially when reconstituting or rebalancing the fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the Underlying Index) while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Underlying Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the fund's NAV to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an "Authorized Participant" ("AP"). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the fund's ability to adjust its exposure in order to track the Underlying Index. Moreover, the use of a representative sampling investment approach (i.e., investing in a representative selection of securities included in the Underlying Index rather than all securities in the Underlying Index) may cause the fund's return to not be as well correlated with the return of the Underlying Index as would be the case if the fund purchased all of the securities in the Underlying Index in the proportions represented in the Underlying Index. In addition, the fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Underlying Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Underlying Index, due to government imposed legal restrictions or limitations, a lack of liquidity in the markets in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other reasons. To the extent the fund calculates its net asset value based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on market prices (i.e., the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. For tax purposes, the fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the fund to recognize a taxable gain or a loss and deviate from the performance of the Underlying Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the fund's return may deviate significantly from the return of the Underlying Index.

Tracking error risk may be higher for funds that track indices with significant weight in foreign issuers, and in particular emerging markets issuers, than funds that do not track such indices. The fund may also experience operational delays in establishing the necessary accounts and required regulatory approvals to trade, which may delay the fund's ability to hold securities included in the Underlying Index.

Market price risk. Fund shares are listed for trading on an exchange and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the NAV and supply and demand for shares. As a result, the trading prices of shares may deviate significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility. The Advisor cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units (defined below), the Advisor believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of shares should not be sustained in the long-term. If market makers exit the business or are unable to continue making markets in fund shares, shares may trade at a discount to NAV like closed-end fund shares and may even face delisting (that is, investors would no longer be able to trade shares in the secondary market). Further, while the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that shares normally will trade close to the value of the fund's holdings, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, APs or other market participants, or during periods of significant market volatility, may result in market prices that differ significantly from the value of the fund's holdings. Although market makers will generally take advantage of differences between the NAV and the market price of fund shares through arbitrage opportunities, there is no guarantee that they will do so. In addition, the securities held by the fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the exchange on which the fund's shares trade. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the shares' NAV is likely to widen. If the markets for the fund's portfolio securities experience decreased liquidity, the trading markets for the fund's shares may also become less liquid with corresponding widening in the bid-ask spreads and differences between the market price and NAV of the fund's shares. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the fund's market price. The fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the fund. Investors purchasing and selling shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming shares directly with the fund at NAV.

Operational and technology risk. Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the fund's service providers, index provider or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund, or other market participants may adversely affect the fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the fund or impairing fund operations. For example, the fund's or its service providers' or index provider's assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber-attacks, operational failures or broader disruptions may cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate the fund's net asset value and impede trading). Market events and disruptions also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct the fund's operations.

While the fund and its service providers or index provider may establish business continuity and other plans and processes that seek to address the possibility of and fallout from cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund or other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future and there is no assurance that such plans and processes will be effective. Among other situations, disruptions (for example, pandemics or health crises) that cause prolonged periods of remote work or significant employee absences at the fund's service providers or index provider could impact the ability to conduct the fund's operations. In addition, the fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers, index provider, fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund or other market participants.

Authorized Participant concentration risk. The fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). Only APs who have entered into agreements with the fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the fund (as described in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Buying and Selling Shares"). If those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, (including in situations where APs have limited or diminished access to capital required to post collateral) and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem in either of these cases, shares may trade at a discount to NAV like closed-end fund shares and may even face delisting (that is, investors would no longer be able to trade shares in the secondary market).

Derivatives risk. Derivatives involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments. Risks associated with derivatives may include the risk that the derivative is not well correlated with the underlying asset, security, index or currency to which it relates; the risk that derivatives may result in losses or missed opportunities; the risk that the fund will be unable to sell the derivative because of an illiquid secondary market; the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to meet its obligation, which risk may be heightened in derivative transactions entered into "over-the-counter" (i.e., not on an exchange or contract market); and the risk that the derivative transaction could expose the fund to the effects of leverage, which could increase the fund's exposure to the market and magnify potential losses.

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

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

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. A delay in the recovery of loaned securities could interfere with the fund's ability to vote proxies or settle transactions. Delayed settlement may limit the ability of the fund to reinvest the proceeds of a sale of securities or prevent the fund from selling securities at times that may be appropriate to track the Underlying Index. The fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for the loaned securities, or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while holding the securities.

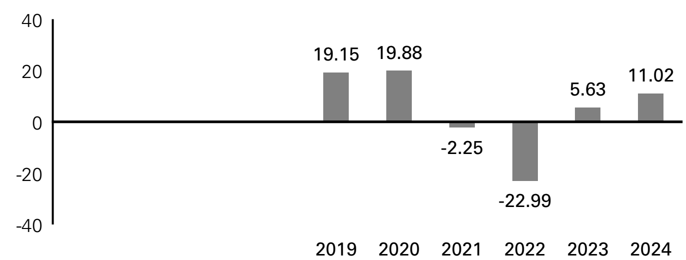
Active trading risk. Active securities trading could raise transaction costs and could result in increased taxable distributions to shareholders and distributions that would be taxable to shareholders at higher federal income tax rates (e.g., short-term capital gains).

PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compare with those of the Underlying Index and a required broad-based securities market index, and may also be compared to a more narrowly based index that the Advisor believes more closely aligns with the fund's investment strategy. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the fund's website at Xtrackers.com (the website does not form a part of this prospectus).

Prior to November 5, 2024, the fund operated with a different investment strategy and a different underlying index. Performance would have been different if the fund's current investment strategy had been in effect. Fund returns prior to November 5, 2024 reflect those of the fund when it was tracking its prior underlying index.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS(%)



	Returns	Period ending
Best Quarter	19.83%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter	-22.60%	March 31, 2020
Year-to-Date	30.22%	September 30, 2025

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

(For periods ended 12/31/2024 expressed as a %)

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

	Inception Date	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception
Returns before tax	12/6/2018	11.02	1.14	3.09
After tax on distributions		10.71	0.63	2.51
After tax on distributions and sale of fund shares		6.52	0.77	2.31
MSCI Global Climate 500 EM Selection Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)		11.92	1.53	3.52
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)		7.50	1.70	3.46

Effective November 5, 2024, the fund changed its underlying index to the MSCI Global Climate 500 Emerging Markets Selection Index from the MSCI Emerging Markets ESG Leaders Index. Returns shown above for MSCI Global Climate 500 Emerging Markets Selection Index prior to November 5, 2024 reflect the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets ESG Leaders Index.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor

DBX Advisors LLC

Portfolio Managers

Patrick Dwyer, Vice President of DBX Advisors LLC, Director and Senior Portfolio Engineer & Team Lead, Xtrackers, of DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2018.

Shlomo Bassous, Vice President of DBX Advisors LLC, Director and Senior Portfolio Engineer, Xtrackers, of DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2018.

Ashif Shaikh, Vice President of DBX Advisors LLC, Vice President and Portfolio Engineer, Xtrackers, of DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2022.

Daniel Park, Vice President of DBX Advisors LLC, Vice President and Portfolio Engineer, Xtrackers, of DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2024.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The fund is an exchange-traded fund (commonly referred to as an “ETF”). Individual fund shares may only be purchased and sold through a brokerage firm. The price of fund shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). The fund will only issue or redeem shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 shares or multiples thereof (“Creation Units”) to APs who have entered into agreements with ALPS Distributors, Inc., the fund’s distributor. You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the fund (ask) when buying or selling shares (the “bid-ask spread”). Information on the fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts and bid-ask spreads may be found at Xtrackers.com (the website does not form a part of this prospectus).

TAX INFORMATION

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

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