

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

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

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



Summary Prospectus | December 19, 2025

Xtrackers S&P 500 Growth Scored & Screened ETF

Ticker: SNPG

Stock Exchange: Cboe BZX Exchange, 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 S&P 500 Growth Scored & Screened 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 50% of the average value of its portfolio.

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 S&P 500 Growth Scored & Screened Index (the “Underlying Index”). The Underlying Index is a broad-based, market capitalization weighted index that provides exposure to companies with high environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) performance relative to their sector peers, while maintaining similar overall industry group weights as the S&P 500 Growth Index. The S&P 500 Growth Index measures the performance of the large-capitalization growth sector of the U.S. equity market and consists of those stocks in the S&P 500 Index exhibiting the strongest growth characteristics, as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the “Index Provider”).

Overview of Index Construction Methodologies. The Underlying Index is derived from the S&P 500 Growth Index, which, in turn, is derived from the S&P 500 Index. The Index Provider constructs the S&P 500 Growth Index by applying a proprietary growth/value analysis methodology to the constituent companies of the S&P 500 Index. It then constructs the Underlying Index by applying a proprietary ESG methodology to the constituent companies of

the S&P 500 Growth Index. The construction methodologies of the S&P 500 Growth Index and the Underlying Index are summarized below.

S&P 500 Growth Index – Summary of Construction Methodology.

When constructing the S&P 500 Growth Index from the S&P 500 Index, the Index Provider assesses both the growth and value characteristics of each constituent company in the S&P 500 Index. The Index Provider's assessment of a company's growth characteristics is generally based on the company's (i) three-year net change in earnings per share (excluding extra items) over current price, (ii) three-year sales per share growth rate, and (iii) momentum (12-month % price change). The Index Provider's assessment of a company's value characteristics is generally based on the company's (i) book to value price ratio, (ii) earnings to price ratio, and (iii) sales to price ratio. The Index Provider assigns each company a growth score and a value score and then ranks the companies based on those scores. The companies are then sorted in ascending order of the ratio of the growth rank to the value rank. The companies at the top of the list have higher growth ranks (or high growth scores) and lower value ranks (or low value scores) and, therefore, exhibit pure growth characteristics. The companies at the top of the list comprising 33% of the total index market capitalization of the S&P 500 Index are designated as the "growth basket" and assigned to the S&P 500 Growth Index. Certain companies outside of the top 33% or "growth basket" that exhibit a blend of growth and value characteristics may also be included in the S&P 500 Growth Index.

Underlying Index – Summary of Construction Methodology.

When constructing the Underlying Index from the S&P 500 Growth Index, the Index Provider first applies various ESG screens to the S&P 500 Growth Index to exclude companies that fail to meet certain minimum ESG requirements. After excluding such companies, the Index Provider utilizes a proprietary methodology to populate the Underlying Index with companies selected from the remaining companies in the S&P 500 Growth Index. The ESG screening and company selection methodologies employed by the Index Provider to create the Underlying Index are summarized below.

Underlying Index – ESG Screening Methodology. All constituent companies of the S&P 500 Growth Index are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index except for companies that:

- Do not have an S&P Global ESG score at all or have an S&P Global ESG score that falls within the bottom 25% of the S&P Global's ESG scores from each Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS[®]) Industry Group.
- Are determined by S&P Global Sustainable1 ("S&P GS1"), a centralized group representing S&P Global's integrated sustainability offerings, to engage in any of the following business activities:

i. Manufacture tobacco products or hold a 25% or higher stake in a company involved in this activity; or derive 5% or more of their revenue from (i) supplying essential tobacco-related products and services or (ii) the distribution and/or retail sale of tobacco products.

ii. Engage in the business of controversial weapons (cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, blinding laser weapons, depleted uranium, incendiary weapons, nuclear weapons) or hold a 25% or higher stake in a company involved in this activity. This exclusion applies to companies that (i) are involved in the manufacturing of the components of a weapon, where the components are intended solely for use in the production and are essential for the functioning of the weapon; or (ii) supply products and/or services such as stockpiling, transferring and sales of such weapons.

iii. Derive 5% or more of their revenue from (i) the ownership and/or operation of coal mines that engage in thermal coal mining; or (ii) the generation of electricity using coal power plants.

iv. Derive 5% or more of their revenue from the extraction and/or production of fossil fuels from oil sands/tar sands.

v. Manufacture (i) small arms weapons for civilian use, (ii) small arms weapons for non-civilian use, or (iii) key components for assault weapons, or hold a 25% or higher stake in a company involved in these activities; or derive 5% or more of their revenue from the retail and/or distribution of small arms weapons for civilian customers.

vi. Derive 10% or more of their revenues from (i) the manufacturing, assembling, sale and transportation of integral military weapons; or (ii) the manufacturing and sales of weapon-related products. ((i.) through (vi.) above are referred to as "Business Involvement Exclusions").

■ Are determined by Sustainalytics, a global leader in sustainability research and analysis, to be "non-compliant" with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact ("UNGC"). A company is determined to be "non-compliant" if it does not act in accordance with the UNGC principles and their associated standards, conventions, and treaties (a "Non-Compliant UNGC Company"). Sustainalytics systematically analyzes news reports and other publicly available information on a daily basis to assess a company's compliance with the ten normative principles of the UNGC, which relate to human rights, labor rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

Companies without S&P GS1 and/or Sustainalytics coverage are ineligible for Underlying Index inclusion until they receive such coverage.

Underlying Index – Company Selection Methodology.

After excluding the companies that do not meet the foregoing screens, the Index Provider populates the Underlying Index by selecting from the remaining companies in the S&P 500 Growth Index (the "Eligible Universe"). When making its selections, the Index Provider targets 75% of the float-adjusted market capitalization (i.e., the amount of

stock that is available for trading by the general public) of each GICS Industry Group within the S&P 500 Growth Index, using the ESG scores assigned to the companies in the Eligible Universe by the Index Provider as the determining factor. The Index Provider caps individual companies at 10% of the total index weight.

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 of the Underlying Index. Due to regulatory changes, effective June 11, 2026, the fund will replace its 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 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 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 127 securities, with an average market capitalization of approximately \$264.59 billion and a minimum market capitalization of approximately \$8.38 billion. As of October 31, 2025, a significant percentage of the Underlying Index was comprised of issuers in the information technology and communication services sectors. The fund's exposure to particular sectors may change over time to correspond to changes in the Underlying Index.

Under normal circumstances, the Underlying Index rebalances annually after the close of business on the last business day of April based on the last trading date in March. In addition, companies will be removed from the Underlying Index (i) on the last business day of July, October and January, if found to meet a Business Involvement Exclusion as of the last business day of the previous month, or (ii) on the third Friday of March, June, September and December if found to be a Non-Compliant UNGC Company as of the last business day of the previous month. In addition, between Underlying Index rebalances, Underlying Index constituents may be removed from the Underlying Index for their involvement in economic crime and corruption, fraud, illegal commercial practices, human rights abuses, labor disputes, workplace safety catastrophic accidents, environmental disasters, and certain other activities associated with ESG risks. 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.

While the fund is currently classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, it may operate as or become classified as "diversified" over time. The fund could again become non-diversified solely as a result of a change in relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the Underlying Index. Shareholder approval will not be sought when the fund crosses from diversified to non-diversified status under such circumstances.

Xtrackers ETFs are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC, Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, or their respective affiliates, and none of such parties make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such ETFs, nor do they have any liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions of the S&P 500 Growth Scored & Screened Index.

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, stock index futures, options on futures, swap contracts and other types of derivatives in seeking performance that corresponds to the 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.

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, 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.

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.

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.

Growth stock risk. The growth stocks in which the fund invests tend to be more volatile than certain other types of stocks and their prices usually fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock market. Growth stocks may be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of equity securities. Accordingly, a stock with growth characteristics can have sharp price declines due to decreases in current or expected earnings and may lack dividends that can help cushion its share price in a declining market. In addition, growth stocks, at times, may not perform as well as value stocks or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time. Moreover, the rules-based methodology of the S&P 500 Growth Index may be unsuccessful in creating an index that emphasizes growth stocks.

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.

Communication services sector risk. To the extent that the fund invests significantly in the communication services 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 communication services sector. Companies in the communication services sector can be adversely affected by, among other things,

changes in government regulation and policies, intense competition, dependency on patent protection, equipment incompatibility, changing consumer preferences, technological obsolescence, and large capital expenditures and debt burdens.

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.

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.

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. 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).

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.

If the fund becomes classified as "diversified" over time and again becomes non-diversified as a result of a change in relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the Underlying Index, non-diversification risk would apply.

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.

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.

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.

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).

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS (%)



	Returns	Period ending
Best Quarter	15.21%	March 31, 2023
Worst Quarter	-1.02%	September 30, 2023
Year-to-Date	14.20%	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	Since Inception
Returns before tax	11/9/2022	34.05	33.15
After tax on distributions		33.72	32.70
After tax on distributions and sale of fund shares		20.14	25.93
S&P 500 Growth Scored & Screened Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)		34.28	33.34
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)		25.02	24.04

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 2022.

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 2022.

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.

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.

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 10,000 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