



Xtrackers FTSE Developed ex US Comprehensive Factor ETF

Ticker: DEEF

Stock Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Before you invest, you may wish to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <https://etfus.deutscheam.com/US/EN/Resources/Prospectuses-And-Reports>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling ALPS Distributors, Inc. at 1-855-329-3837 or by sending an e-mail request to dbxquestions@list.db.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated December 29, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Xtrackers FTSE Developed ex US Comprehensive Factor ETF (the "Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before fees and expenses, of the FTSE Developed ex US Comprehensive Factor Index (the "Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses that you will pay when you buy and hold shares. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the Example that follows:

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

Management Fee	0.35
Other Expenses	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.35

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods.

The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may mean higher taxes if you are investing in a taxable account. These costs are not

reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example and can affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2017, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 45%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund, using a "passive" or indexing investment approach, seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Underlying Index, which is designed to track the equity market performance of companies in developed countries (except the United States) selected on the investment style criteria ("factors") of value, momentum, quality, low volatility and size. The companies eligible for the Underlying Index are derived from its starting universe, the FTSE Developed ex US Index, which is comprised of large- and mid-capitalization equity securities from developed markets (except the United States). The index provider, FTSE International Limited ("Index Provider"), selects companies for the Underlying Index using a proprietary rules-based multi-factor selection and weighting process designed to increase the Underlying Index's exposure, relative to the starting universe, to companies demonstrating the following factors:

- **Value.** The value score is calculated based on a company's valuation ratios (e.g., cash-flow yield, earnings yield and country relative sales to price). Value investing generally refers to a strategy that buys stocks whose price is lower than the fundamental value of the stock. The Index Provider's methodology for measuring the value factor attempts to identify stocks that have low prices relative to their fundamental value and that provide the possibility of excess returns.
- **Momentum.** The momentum score is calculated based on each company's cumulative 11 month return. Momentum investing is a strategy based on the concept that stock performance tends to persist, either continuing to rise or fall. Momentum style investing emphasizes investing in securities that have had higher recent price performance compared to other securities, with the expectation that this will continue to produce short term excess returns in the future. The Index

Provider's methodology for measuring the momentum factor attempts to identify stocks with stronger past performance over the short term.

- **Quality.** The quality score is calculated from a company's leverage and profitability (e.g., return on assets, asset turnover and accruals). The Index Provider's methodology for measuring the quality factor attempts to identify stocks that are characterized by low debt, stable earnings growth, and other "quality" metrics, with the expectation that these will provide the possibility of excess returns.
- **Low Volatility.** The low volatility score is calculated based on the standard deviation of 5 years of weekly local total returns. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of increases or decreases in a stock's price over time. Low volatility investing is a strategy based on the concept that stocks that exhibit low volatility tend to perform better than stocks with higher volatility. The Index Provider's methodology for measuring the low volatility factor attempts to identify stocks with a historically lower risk (and higher return) profile relative to higher risk.
- **Size.** The size score is calculated based on the full market capitalization of a company. The Index Provider's methodology for measuring the size factor attempts to identify stocks of smaller companies relative to their larger counterparts, with the expectation that these will provide the possibility of excess returns.

Companies are weighted based on their relative exposure to all five factors. Companies that do not display meaningful multi-factor characteristics are not eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index. The Fund uses a representative sampling indexing strategy in seeking to track the Underlying Index, meaning it generally will invest in a sample of securities in the index whose risk, return and other characteristics resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Underlying Index as a whole. The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets (but typically far more) in component securities (including depositary receipts in respect of such securities) of the Underlying Index.

As of September 30, 2017, the Underlying Index consisted of 1,250 securities, with an average market capitalization of approximately \$13.48 billion and a minimum market capitalization of approximately \$17 million, from issuers in the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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 developed markets countries other than the United States. As of September 30, 2017, a significant percentage of the Underlying Index was comprised of issuers from Japan (29.2%).

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 September 30, 2017, a significant percentage of the Underlying Index was comprised of issuers in the industrials (23.0%), financial services (19.5%) and consumer discretionary (15.1%) sectors.

MAIN RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. The Fund is subject to the main risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as numerous other risks that are described in greater detail in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Strategies, Underlying Indexes and Risks – Further Discussion of Main Risks" and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Index construction risk. A stock included in the Underlying Index may not exhibit the factor trait or provide specific factor exposure for which it was selected and consequently the Fund's holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that factor trait.

Multifactor risk. The Underlying Index, and thus the Fund, seeks to provide exposure to developed market (excluding the United States) large- and mid-cap stocks based on the following factors: value, momentum, quality, low volatility and size. There can be no assurance that targeting exposure to such investment factors will enhance the Fund's performance over time. It is expected that targeting exposure to such investment factors will detract from performance in some market environments, perhaps for extended periods. In such circumstances, DBX Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") will seek to maintain exposure to the targeted investment factors and will not adjust the Fund's investment process to target different factors.

Value securities risk. Securities issued by companies that may be perceived as undervalued may fail to appreciate for long periods of time and may never realize their full potential value. The rules-based methodology may be unsuccessful in creating an index that emphasizes undervalued securities.

Momentum securities risk. Investing in or having exposure to securities with positive momentum entails investing in securities that have had above-average recent returns. Momentum can turn quickly, and stocks that previously exhibited high positive momentum characteristics may not experience continued positive momentum. The momentum style of investing is subject to the risk that the securities may be more volatile than the market as a whole, or that the returns on securities that previously have exhibited price momentum will be less than returns on other styles of investing.

Quality stocks risk. Stocks included in the Underlying Index are deemed to be quality stocks pursuant to the Underlying Index's methodology, but there is no guarantee that the past performance of these stocks will continue. Companies that issue these stocks may experience lower than expected returns or may experience negative growth, as well as increased leverage, resulting in lower than expected or negative returns to Fund shareholders. Many factors can affect a stock's quality and performance, and the impact of these factors on a stock or its price can be difficult to predict.

Volatility risk. Although the Underlying Index was created to seek lower volatility than the FTSE Developed ex US Index, there is no guarantee that these strategies will be successful. The Underlying Index may be unsuccessful in creating an index that minimizes volatility, and there is a risk that the Fund may experience more than minimum volatility. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may be subject to price volatility and the prices may not be any less volatile than the FTSE Developed ex US Index, and could be more volatile.

Foreign investment risk. The Fund faces the risks inherent in foreign investing. Adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the U.S. Additionally, foreign securities markets generally are smaller and less liquid than U.S. markets.

Foreign governments may restrict investment by foreigners, limit withdrawal of trading profit or currency from the country, restrict currency exchange or seize foreign investments. The investments of the Fund may also be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Foreign brokerage commissions and other fees are generally

higher than those for U.S. investments, and the transactions and custody of foreign assets may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments.

Foreign markets can have liquidity risks beyond those typical of U.S. markets. Because foreign exchanges generally are smaller and less liquid than U.S. exchanges, buying and selling foreign investments can be more difficult and costly. Relatively small transactions can sometimes materially affect the price and availability of securities. In certain situations, it may become virtually impossible to sell an investment at a price that approaches portfolio management's estimate of its value. For the same reason, it may at times be difficult to value the Fund's foreign investments.

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

European economic risk. The Economic and Monetary Union (the "EMU") of the European Union ("EU") requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends in recent years due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. A default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country's debt, and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country's creditworthiness (which may be located in countries other than those listed in the previous sentence). These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro, the common currency of certain EU countries, and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including countries that do not use the euro. In June 2016, the United Kingdom approved a referendum to leave the EU, creating economic and political uncertainty in its wake. The United Kingdom has provided the EU with notice of its intention to withdraw in March 2019 and significant uncertainty exists regarding the effects such withdrawal will have on economies, financial markets and asset valuations in the EU and around the world.

Risks related to investing in developed countries. The Fund's investment in developed country issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some other countries. A majority of developed countries have recently experienced a significant economic slowdown. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic health of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

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

Industrials sector risk. The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in securities issued by companies in the industrials sector in order to track the Underlying Index's allocation to that sector. The industrials sector includes companies engaged in the manufacture and distribution of capital goods, such as those used in defense, construction and engineering, companies that manufacture and distribute electrical equipment and industrial machinery and those that provide commercial and transportation services and supplies. Because as currently constituted the industrials sector represents a significant portion of the Underlying Index, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates.

Financial services sector risk. The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in securities of issuers in the financial services sector in order to track the Underlying Index's allocation to that sector. The financial services sector is subject to extensive government regulation, can be subject to relatively rapid change due to increasingly blurred distinctions between service segments, and can be significantly affected by availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and

consumer debt defaults, and price competition. In addition, the deterioration of the credit markets in 2007 and ensuing financial crisis in 2008 resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets.

Consumer discretionary sector risk. The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in securities issued by companies in the consumer discretionary sector in order to track the Underlying Index's allocation to that sector. Companies engaged in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

Indexing risk. While the exposure of the Underlying Index to its component securities is by definition 100%, the Fund's effective exposure to Underlying Index securities may vary over time. Because the Fund, as an index fund, is designed to maintain a high level of exposure to its Underlying Index at all times, it will not take any steps to invest defensively or otherwise reduce the risk of loss during market downturns.

Tracking error risk. The performance of the Fund may diverge from that of its Underlying Index for a number of reasons, including operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows and operational inefficiencies. The Fund's return also may diverge from the return of the Underlying Index because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities (especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the Underlying Index) while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Underlying Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund's NAV to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an "Authorized Participant" ("AP"). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund's use of a representative sampling approach may cause the Fund to not be as well correlated with the return of the Underlying Index as would be the case if the Fund purchased all of the securities in the Underlying Index in the proportions represented in the Underlying Index. Errors in the Underlying Index data, the Underlying Index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In

addition, the Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Underlying Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Underlying Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on securities' closing prices (i.e., the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of Underlying Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund's return may deviate significantly from the return of the Underlying Index.

Market price risk. Fund shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the NAV and supply and demand for shares. As a result, the trading prices of shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. The Adviser cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of shares should not be sustained in the long-term. However, the Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs or market makers. Only APs who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund (as described below under "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares"). If those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, (including in situations where APs have limited or diminished access to capital required to post collateral) and no other 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). Similar effects may result if market makers exit the business or are unable to continue making markets in Fund shares. Further, while the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that shares normally will trade close to the value of the Fund's holdings, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, APs or market participants, or during periods of significant market volatility, may result in market prices that differ significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings. Although market makers will generally take advantage of differences

between the NAV and the market price of Fund shares through arbitrage opportunities, there is no guarantee that they will do so. In addition, the securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than NYSE Arca. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when NYSE Arca is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the shares' NAV is likely to widen. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. Investors purchasing and selling shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming shares directly with the Fund.

Geographic concentration risk. To the extent the Underlying Index and the Fund are significantly comprised of securities of issuers from a single country, the Fund would be more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country. For example, political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. As of September 30, 2017, a significant percentage of the Underlying Index was comprised of securities of issuers from Japan (29.2%).

Operational risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures. The Fund seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate for those risks that they are intended to address.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one year and

since inception compare with those of the Underlying Index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.Xtrackers.com.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURN as of 12/31



The Fund's year-to-date return was 20.87% as of September 30, 2017.

During the periods shown in the above chart, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were 6.05% and (4.18)%, respectively, for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2016.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2016

	1 Year	Since Inception November 24, 2015
Returns before taxes	1.31%	0.38%
Returns after taxes on distributions	0.09%	(0.72)%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	1.35%	0.11%
FTSE Developed ex US Comprehensive Factor Index	2.27%	1.49%
FTSE Developed ex US Net Tax (US RIC) Index	3.08%	1.13%

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

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

DBX Advisors LLC

Portfolio Managers

Bryan Richards, Patrick Dwyer, Navid Sohrabi, Shlomo Bassous and Charlotte Cipolletti are portfolio managers for the Fund and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day

management of the Fund. Each portfolio manager functions as a member of a portfolio management team. Mr. Richards has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. Dwyer has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since August 2016. Messrs. Sohrabi and Bassous and Ms. Cipolletti have been portfolio managers of the Fund since December 2017.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (commonly referred to as an "ETF"). Individual Fund shares may only be purchased and sold through a brokerage firm. The price of Fund shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). The Fund will only issue or redeem shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units") to APs who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is an individual retirement account, 401(k), or other tax-deferred investment plan. Any withdrawals you make from such tax-deferred investment plans, however, may be taxable to you.

PAYMENT TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.